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Humane Advocate

Contents Illustrations and Quotations

VOLUME IV.

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QUOTATIONS.

"For a brave man to know that an evil is, is simply to know that it has to be vanquished."
—*Fairbairn.*

Then pealed the bells more loud and deep:
"God is not dead; nor doth He sleep!
The Wrong shall fail,
The Right prevail,
With peace on earth, good-will to men."
—*Christmas Bells, by Longfellow.*

Surely, it is a characteristic trait of a great and liberal mind, that it recognizes humanity in all its forms and conditions.
—*Longfellow.*

When Infinite Wisdom established the rule of right and honesty, He saw to it that justice should be always the highest expediency.
—*Wendell Phillips.*

Compassion is the object of religion, the soul of virtue and the innermost essence of the law.
—*Bossuet.*

Oh, the Shining days of May!
Don't you hear them coming, coming,—
In the robins' roundelay,—
In the wild bees' humming, humming?
In the quick impatient sound
Of the red bird's restless whirring,
In the whispers in the ground
Where the blossom-life is stirring?
In the music in the air,
In the laughing of the waters:
Nature's stories, glad and rare,
Told Earth's listening sons and daughters?
Surely, hearts must needs be gay
In the shining days of May!
—*By Lucy M. Blinn.*

There never was any heart truly great and generous, that was
not also tender and compassionate. —*South.*

We live in deeds, not years: in thoughts, not breaths;
In feelings, not in figures on a dial.
We should count time by heart-throbs. He most lives
Who thinks most, feels the noblest, acts the best.
Life's but a means unto an end; that end
Beginning, mean, and end to all things,—God.

—*Philip James Bailey.*

It is the Harvest Moon! On gilded vanes
And roofs of villages, on woodland crests
And their aerial neighborhoods of nests
Deserted, on the curtained window-panes
Of rooms where children sleep, on country lanes
And harvest-fields, its mystic splendor rests!
Gone are the birds that were our summer guests;
With the last sheaves return the laboring wains!
All things are symbols: the external shows
Of Nature have their image in the mind,
As flowers and fruits and falling of the leaves;
The song-birds leave us at the summer's close—
Only the empty nests are left behind,
And pipings of the quail among the sheaves.

—*Longfellow.*

May I be friend to all the trees,
To birds and blossoms and the bees;
To things that creep, to things that hide
Through all the teeming countryside;
On terms with all the stars at night,
With all the playful beams of light;
In love with leafy dales and hills,
And with the laughing mountain rills.

—*John Kendrick Bangs.*

"If our sympathy is true and noble
It helps to lessen need and sorrow.
Only what thou doest—not what thou speakest—
Can decide this point."

—*Translation from the German.*

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VOL. IV.

NOVEMBER, 1908.

No. 1.

THIRTY-SECOND ANNUAL CONVENTION OF THE AMERICAN HUMANE ASSOCIATION

MEETS IN NEW ORLEANS, LA., NOVEMBER 17, 18, 19, 1908. A GATHERING
OF HUMANITARIANS FROM ALL OVER THE UNITED STATES

On November 17 there will convene in the City of New Orleans a national gathering of persons interested in anti-cruelty work, both for children and animals, in the United States. Delegates from all the famous societies in this country will be present and many matters of national interest and importance will be considered. The Convention will meet in "The Athenæum." Hotel headquarters will be the New Hotel Denechaud.

On the evening of the first day of the Convention a large public meeting will be held at which the following addresses will be made:

"The Relation of the State to Anti-Cruelty Work," by His Excellency, the Governor of Louisiana.

"The Relation of Anti-Cruelty Work to the State and to Other Societies," by Dr. William O. Stillman, President The American Humane Association, Albany, N. Y.

"The Juvenile Court Law of Louisiana," by Hon. Thomas D. Flynn, of the New Orleans Bar.

"A Greeting from the Anti-Cruelty Societies of the North to Those of the South," by Hon. James M. Brown, President Humane Society, Toledo, Ohio.

"The Man and the Brute," by Rev. H. Elmer Gilchrist, Minister First Unitarian Church, New Orleans.

"How Shall We Reach the Public?" by Dr. Albert Leffell, ex-President The American Humane Association, Aurora, N. Y.

The first half of the Convention will be devoted to considering matters relating to children. The program is as follows:

Address of Welcome by the Mayor of New Orleans.

"Annual Address," by Dr. William O. Stillman, President The American Humane Association.

"The Problem of Abandoned Wives and Children," by Ralph L. Jacobs, Chairman of Committee on Abandonment Problem of Juvenile Probation Association, Brooklyn—New York.

"Juvenile Courts and Their Work," by Hon. Andrew Wilson, Judge of Juvenile Court, New Orleans, La.

"Parental Religion—A Factor in Child Saving Work," by Hon. Elbridge T. Gerry, Counsel New York Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, New York City.

"Prevention and Cure of Crime Among Children," by Nathaniel J. Walker, Secretary The American Humane Association, Albany, N. Y.

"The Humane Treatment of Children in Ohio," by Hon. James M. Brown, President The Toledo Humane Society, Toledo, Ohio.

"Cruelty to Young Criminals," by Dr. E. L. Conger, President Pasadena Humane Society, Pasadena, Cal.

"Anti-Cruelty Work on Behalf of Children in the South," by Mr. J. J. McLaughlin, Vice-President Louisiana Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, New Orleans, La.

"The Value of System in Conducting Anti-Cruelty Work," by Mr. H. C. Preston, Secretary The New York State Convention of Societies for the Prevention of Cruelty, Brooklyn—New York.

"The Attitude of Humane Societies to the Juvenile Court Movement," by Hon. Robert J. Wilkin, Judge of Juvenile Court, Brooklyn—New York.

"Humane Education," by Miss Ruth Ewing, Editor The Humane Advocate, Chicago, Ill.

"Humane Education Work in Schools and Among Teachers," by Miss Elizabeth W. Olney, Secretary Rhode Island Humane Education Society, Providence, R. I.

"How Shall Humane Education be Taught in the Schools?" by Mrs. H. C. Preston, Secretary The New York State Humane Education Committee.

"A School of Humane Education," by Mr. John L. Shortall, President The Illinois Humane Society.

The last half of the Convention will be devoted to matters relating to animals, arranged according to the following program:

Message from Hon. George T. Angell, President The Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, Boston, Mass.

"How to Make an Anti-Cruelty Society a Success in Small Towns," by Mrs. Angeline Fowler Branch, Secretary Michigan State Humane Association, Manistee, Mich.

"The Work of the Humane Society of Rochester, N. Y., in Connection With the Licensing of Dogs," by Joseph E. Bloss, Vice-President Rochester Humane Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, Rochester, N. Y.

"Put a Stop to the Traffic in Captive Wild Birds," by Miss Marshall Saunders, author of Beautiful Joe and other famous humanitarian books, Halifax, Nova Scotia.

"Animal Endurance Races," by George A. H. Scott, Secretary and Counsel The Illinois Humane Society, Chicago, Ill.

"Rabies from a Governmental Standpoint," by Dr. George H. Hart, of Bureau of Animal Industry, Washington, D. C.

"Traveling Agents for Humane Societies, to Care for Cases of Cruelty in Country Districts," by H. C. Merwin, President Boston Work Horse Parade Association, Boston, Mass.

"Anti-Cruelty Conditions in Mexico," by E. C. Butler, Secretary Mexico City Society Prevention Cruelty to Animals, Mexico City, Mex.

"The Children of the Chains," by J. Howard Moore, author of Universal Kinship and The New Ethics, Chicago, Ill.

"Model Boarding Stables," by Mrs. Huntington Smith, President The Animal Rescue League, Boston, Mass.

"Horse Vacations," by M. C. Dow, Cincinnati, Ohio.

"Practical Charity Work for Horses," by Miss Harriet G. Bird, Red Acre Farm, Stow, Mass.

"The Broader Mission of the Humane Society," by John S. Fugate, Secretary The Minnesota Society for the Prevention of Cruelty, St. Paul, Minn.

"The Inside Workings of a Humane Society," by Oscar A. Trounstone, Secretary The Ohio Humane Society, Cincinnati, Ohio.

"The Anti-Cruelty Cause Overworked; or Wrecking an Anti-Cruelty Society," by John Partridge, President San Francisco Society Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, San Francisco, Cal.

AMERICAN HUMANE ASSOCIATION

Condensed Information Concerning What It Is Doing, Membership, Fees, Standing, Etc.

1. It is conducting an active campaign of humane education, which means heart education, the neglected essential in our scheme of cultivation. It does this because it believes it to be the true basis for the best personal and national character. This is done by addresses and literature, as well as by state laws making humane education compulsory. Twelve states now have such laws.

2. It is now actively organizing new anti-cruelty societies in sections of the United States where there are none and where they are sadly needed.

3. It is conducting an annual conference for the benefit of the 300 active anti-cruelty societies in this country. This annual meeting serves as a clearing house for humane ideas and methods and spreads broadcast the best plans for work, inspiring the weaker societies by the example of the stronger ones.

4. It is fighting special abuses which exist on a large scale where local anti-cruelty sentiment is not strong enough to cope with the evil, such as the yearly sacrifice of millions of range stock by starvation and exposure, because of the greed and heartlessness of their owners; also the brutal methods used in transporting live stock, slaughtering, etc.

5. It is promoting humane legislation in congress and the enforcement of humane federal laws by the national government. Many hundreds of prosecutions are now pending and convictions are of daily occurrence.

6. It offers gold medals and valuable prizes, open to national compe-

tion, for the greatest acts of humanity to suffering children and abused animals and for the promotion of humane education. It seeks to promote a true public estimate of the dignity and importance of the anti-cruelty crusade by articles in periodical publications, and during 1908 will distribute about 75,000 leaflets on practical, vital, humane subjects.

7. It is encouraging the spirit of self-respect, mutual helpfulness and co-operation among the humanitarians of the United States, by collective anti-cruelty exhibits at world's fairs and by the collection of national humane statistics; by the co-operative study of humane problems and desires funds with which to employ more organizers, print more literature and found a much-needed school for the practical education of paid humane workers.

MEMBERSHIP FEES

For individuals:

\$2.00, paid annually, is the fee for an associate membership without a vote.

\$5.00 or more, paid annually, is the fee for a full voting membership.

\$100.00 paid is the fee for life membership.

\$1,000.00 paid at one time entitles one person to be classed as a patron.

\$5,000.00 paid at one time entitles one person to be classed as a benefactor.

\$25,000.00 paid entitles one person to be classed as a founder.

The annual payment by an anti-cruelty society of \$10.00 or upwards is the fee for membership for a society.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE GALVESTON HUMANE SOCIETY

Sent by Mrs. Richard Helms

The board of directors of the Galveston Humane Society held a meeting recently the president of the society, Dr. L. S. Downs, in the chair. A general discussion of the affairs of the society was had, and the report of Inspector Langston was read. This report was as follows:

Galveston, Tex., Oct. 12.—To the President and Directors of the Humane Society: Gentlemen—The passing of the heated term and the arrival of fall weather brings us together again in business session; our work, however, is not influenced by the seasons, but always goes on.

While our efforts to do good have been directed in different channels, our charity work is always in, the greatest demand, which requires the most careful investigation to prevent imposition. We have extended charity in several cases of illness of women who had no other wage-earner in the family to assist them. Formerly we had many applications for assistance from deserted wives, but the passage of a law making wife abandonment a crime has relieved us of nearly all such applications, and so I am forced to believe that that law has had a very beneficial effect.

Since our last meeting the districting of saloons has gone into effect, and as the violators of this law have been vigorously prosecuted by the police, the corner grocery men have been forced to obey its provisions and it has resulted in the moving away of undesirable citizens from the suburbs to the business portion of the city, where they are under police supervision, the clearing of the moral atmosphere of the suburban districts and in

enhanced values of such property. There have been several cases of cruelty to animals reported to me, but of which I was not an eyewitness and was unable to prosecute from the unwillingness of the witnesses to appear in court to testify. One of the most difficult cases to decide is when an animal is in a fit condition to work and when not; there are several animals working in the streets that are much blemished and some considerably crippled, but it is a matter of opinion which I find much divided as to whether it is cruelty or not to work such animals. Generally speaking, persons who own fat, well-kept animals are apt at once to condemn any that do not appear as well looking as their own and think that every crippled animal is unfit for work, but there are certainly two sides to this question. If a man buys a horse or mule that is partially crippled or stiff in its joints, it is generally for the support of his family, as such animals are not bought for pleasure, and treats it kindly, only exacting from it such work as it is well able to do. I do not think that the fact of the animal being crippled calls for the interference on the part of our society, but when a man having such an animal tries to get as much work out of it by the use of the whip that a sound horse is capable of, then he is certainly guilty of cruelty. A case in point is a little dun mare to be seen every day working in a job wagon; this animal, while crippled, is fat and sleek and I have never seen it urged to a faster gait than it naturally takes, nor have I ever seen a whip mark on it, but several people have called my

attention to it as being, in their opinion, unfit to work, while in mine it is fulfilling its natural destiny in contributing to the support of its owner and his family.

One evil that seems to be with us always is the vandalism of boys, who prow about in gangs, doing damage wherever the opportunity offers. They have amused themselves for months by shooting the useful and beautiful birds in the few trees which adorn our city, and now, probably from the supply being exhausted, have turned their energies to destroying the memorial windows of our churches. It is certainly a sad commentary upon the behavior of the Galveston boys that the only way to protect the church windows is to have them screened with wire or iron bars like jails. That this evil is tolerated I attribute very much to a mistaken sympathy of the public with the offenders and its readiness to condone youthful crimes as the natural exuberance of youth. Our district attorney, in an able article on "Juvenile Law-breakers," makes use of the following language: "I know there is a sentiment upon the part of many of those who have no practical experience in dealing with this class of offenders which would treat them as irresponsible children, who, because of their immature years, are unable to comprehend the nature and quality of the offenses committed by them, but a little experience in dealing with them will demonstrate the utter fallacy of this sentiment, at least in the great majority of cases. The truth is that a boy of 12 years of age who has been permitted to run around the streets of one of our cities or towns possesses as much intelligence and better knowledge of men and affairs than is possessed by a great many men of 25 years of age. The fact that so

many boys of this class are permitted to run at large is a menace to society, not only because of their own offenses, but because of their influence over and example to other boys with whom they come in contact." I think that we may expect some amendments to the juvenile court act at the hands of the next legislature which will make it more successful in its operation.

I am much pleased to know that a Rescue Society has successfully effected its organization here as it is capable of doing much good, and we have often felt the want of such a society in our work. If parents realized to the full their responsibilities there would be but little work for juvenile courts or rescue societies. Several cases have been successfully handled by your inspector lately, but I think it unnecessary to make public the details. All of which is respectfully submitted.

H. W. D. LANGSTON.

NO

No sun—no moon!
 No morn—no noon—
 No dawn—no dust—no proper time of day—
 No sky—no earthly view—
 No distance looking blue—
 No road—no street—no "t'other side the way"—
 No end to any Row—
 No indications where the Crescents go—
 No top to any steeple—
 No recognitions of familiar people—
 No courtesies for showing 'em—
 No knowing 'em!
 No travelling at all—no locomotion,
 No inking of the way—no notion—
 "No go"—by land or ocean—
 No mail—no post—
 No news from any foreign coast—
 No park—no ring—no afternoon gentility—
 No company—no nobility—
 No warmth, no cheerfulness, no healthful ease,
 No comfortable feel in any member—
 No shade, no shine, no butterflies, no bees,
 No fruits, no flowers, no leaves, no birds,
 November!

Thomas Hood.

COLD WEATHER DO'S AND DON'TS

As cold weather is approaching it is important that owners of horses should know how to care for them properly in order to prevent disease and promote their comfort. The stables should be reasonably warm, a temperature of 60 to 66 F. is desirable. If convenient, a little artificial heat is a good thing, especially in stables containing but few horses, and in large stables that are empty during the day, for an hour or two before the horses come in, just to take off the chill. Where large numbers of horses are stabled, no artificial heat is needed, after they come in, as they warm it sufficiently, themselves.

All stables need ventilation, more or less, which must be regulated according to the number of horses. Avoid draughts. Do not let the cold air come directly on a horse. If the stable is cold, especially if the number of horses is small, blanket them.

Always blanket horses when standing outside. Do not ask a horse to stand in a draught. Do not let a horse fill up on cold water. Horses should be watered often enough so that they will not drink more than half a bucketful at a time.

Do not let the droppings from the horses accumulate in the stable to poison the air.

Do not ask a horse to haul as heavy a load through the snow as when the roads are good.

Do not put a frosty bit into a horse's mouth—dip it in water first—otherwise the horse's lips and tongue will adhere to it, causing a sore mouth.

Keep horses well shod in icy weather.

HOW DOGS GOT THEIR NAMES

The most popular dog of today, the bulldog, used to be employed in driving cattle. Inasmuch as it was trained to meet the rushes of the animal by seizing the beast by its most sensitive point, the nose, the sturdy canine in time became known as the bulldog.

The fox terrier earned its name, not because of any resemblance to the fox, but by reason of the fact that, when much stronger and larger than now, it was utilized by English sportsmen to "draw and kill" the fox, being sent down into Reynard's burrow for that purpose.

In this connection it may be observed that the various breeds of hounds as known today are the survivors of the time when all hunting dogs were used to "hound" game. During that period dogs selected mainly for speed and endurance were told off to accompany the huntsmen. There were hounds chosen to follow the game by scent, and hounds supposed to sight the game a long way off, but all were expected to be able to run the quarry down. It follows, therefore, that the name of "hound," or "*hund*" in the Teutonic tongues, which was originally employed to designate all species of dogs, came in time to be given to hunting dogs only. Afterward came the differentiation into "greyhounds," "rabbit hounds," "bloodhounds," "deerhounds," etc.

A trace of this change of name may be seen in the German "*dachshund*," meaning "badger dog." The first dachshunds were used to draw badgers; but the breed has now become too degenerate for tracking such game.

The spaniel obviously gets its name from Spain, whence the first importations of the breed came into England, where they were called "Spanish dogs."



GENERAL OFFICES.



ASSEMBLY AND LECTURE ROOM.

Humane Advocate

Under the Management of

The Illinois Humane Society.

EDITED BY MISS RUTH EWING.

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NOVEMBER, 1908.

Ye, therefore, who love mercy, teach
your sons
To love it, too.—*William Cowper.*

THE HUMANE CONVENTION

The approaching humane convention, to be held in New Orleans November 17, 18 and 19, promises to be one of much importance and will, undoubtedly, arouse interest in the humanitarian question.

Representative workers in the cause of humanity from all sections of the country will take part in the regular program and discussion of all topics introduced will be open to the public.

The American Humane Association was organized in 1877, in the interest of humane extension and national legislation concerning humane interests. An annual meeting has been held with uninterrupted regularity ever since, in various large cities in the United States.

The organization was incorporated under Federal law later, in order that a more systematic, united effort might be made to extend humane education.

The objects of the Association became the prevention of cruelty, especially to children and animals, the promotion, enactment and enforcement of humane laws, encouragement and assistance in the matter of forming humane societies, and the circulation of humane literature.

The Association now has thirty-one years of philanthropic effort to its credit and is forging ahead with more vigor than ever in an active campaign—educating humanity; organizing societies; holding annual conference; correcting special abuses; promoting humane legislation in Congress and enforcing humane Federal laws; distributing humane literature.

Perhaps the greatest value expressed by this work is the mutual helpfulness and coöperation that it establishes between the humane societies throughout the country—tending, as it does, to improved method and uniform practice.

The sessions of the convention are conducted, speeches made, topics discussed and suggestions offered in accordance with progressive thought.

These are not reform epidemics that break out each year, but peaceful gatherings of intelligent people who are bent upon helping along the cause of humanity in any practical way.

The American Humane Association is well established upon sound principles and deserves the hearty support of the public in accomplishing the unique mission it was created to fulfill.

We cannot over-emphasize the usefulness and importance of its work and feel that there should be an ever-increasing popular interest and growing desire to further its worthy aims and ends.

INDIAN SUMMER

These are the days when birds come back,
A very few, a bird or two,
To take a backward look.

These are the days when skies put on
The old, old sophistries of June,—
A blue and gold mistake.

Oh, fraud that cannot cheat the bee,
Almost thy plausibility
Induces my belief.

Till ranks of seeds their witness bear,
And softly through the altered air
Hurries a timid leaf!

Oh, sacrament of summer days,
Oh, last communion in the haze,
Permit a child to join.

Thy sacred emblems to partake,
Thy consecrated bread to break,
Taste thine immortal wine!

EMILY DICKENSON.

AUTUMN

These are beautiful Indian Summer days with a wondrous quiet in the air and a nameless splendor everywhere to be seen and felt.

The flight of the birds, the fall of the leaves and the southward migration of the sun are triple proof that the season of equal hours for day and night is here;—a time when the woods afford quite as much of interest and value to be learned, as ever came out of any book.

Watch and you will see that there is a brotherhood of birds:—When the bright hosts start on their migratory tour, the swallows marshal their forces; the blackbirds come in clouds; the wild geese, ducks and waterfowl fly in flocks, except for the occasional "ten o'clock scholar" among the waterfowls, who will wing his belated way, solitary and alone; and all the rest come marching across the sky in companies, battalions and regiments.

It would be interesting to know just how the aerial evolutions of the famous Wright brothers are regarded

by creatures on the wing. Perhaps, with the same good-natured tolerance or contempt we might feel upon seeing some "foreign creature" exploiting a "walking machine," which seemed a feeble counterfeit of our own natural means of locomotion. However that may be,—certain it is that birds are far from being machines. Though scientists have been systematically keeping notes for a long time, of all spring arrivals and fall departures, the data gathered all goes to show that birds are not bound by any fixed, arbitrary rules as to what they shall do nor how nor when they shall do it, but are as "free as a bird" should be.

It is instructive to see how adaptable birds can be, easily adjusting their plans according to the ever-changing circumstances of their lives. Their Golden Rule is to turn toward the sun (which they, like the Indian, seem to interpret as the smile of God) and follow in its path of tender herbage—northward in the spring, and southward in the autumn—regardless of the calendar date. Sufficient unto the day is the sunshine thereof. This is a bird's life—poetical, practical, one of trust and contentment—just what humanity holds at a premium.

Humanity has much to learn in the way of following in the smile of God,—living in a practical, happy way in the present with no fear for the future, adapting itself readily and comfortably to changed circumstances.

Humanity—if it ever becomes worthy of the name—must abolish slingshots and air-guns and forever repudiate and put a stop to the practice of wearing birds' plumage for hat decoration. When it shall have done some of these things it will have become possessed of much wisdom—and if asked how acquired, it may truthfully say,—“A little bird told me.”

CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT

LOST

"Lock the dairy door!" Oh, hark, the cock is crowing proudly!
 "Lock the dairy door!" and all the hens are cackling loudly:
 "Chickle, chackle, chee," they cry; "we haven't got the key," they cry;
 "Chickle, chackle, chee! Oh, dear, where-ever can it be!" they cry.

Up and down the garden walks where all the flowers are blowing,
 Out about the golden fields where tall the wheat is growing,
 Through the barn and up the road they cackle and they chatter:
 Cry the children, "Hear the hens! Why, what can be the matter?"

What seraping and what scratching, what bristling and what hustling.
 The cock stands on the fence, the wind his ruddy plumage rustling;
 Like a soldier grand he stands, and like a trumpet glorious
 Sounds his shout both far and near, im-petuous and victorious.

But to partlets down below, who cannot find the key, they hear,
 "Lock the dairy door!" That's all his challenge says to them, my
 Why they had it, how they lost it, must remain a mystery;
 I that tell you, never heard the first part of the history.

But if you will listen, dear, next time the cock crows proudly,
 "Lock the dairy door!" you'll hear him tell the biddies loudly;
 "Chickle, chackle, chee!" they cry; "we haven't got the key!" they cry;
 "Chickle, chackle, chee! Oh, dear, where-ever can it be!" they cry.

—*Celia Thaxter.*

THE SPARROW

Translated by J. Trott.

I was returning to my home, and took the path through the garden. My dog ran ahead. Suddenly, he hesitated, and then, began to crawl along as though he scented game.

I looked down the walk and saw a young sparrow, with yellow-rimmed beak and soft down on its head. It had fallen from the nest,—a violent wind was shaking the beeches along the walk,—and it sat there motionless, with its little undeveloped wings stretched out helplessly on either side.

Cautiously, my dog was approaching it, when suddenly, an old, black-breasted sparrow darted from a neighboring tree and dropped like a stone before his very nose; with agitated, incessant cries of desperation, the sparrow sprang again and again, at the wide-open jaws, set so threateningly, with great, white teeth. He was determined to save his little one,—he shielded it with his own body,—his whole tiny body quivered with terror, his voice grew wilder and hoarser,—he was ready to give his own life—to sacrifice himself!

What a mighty monster the dog must have seemed to him! And yet, he was unable to stay up there on his safe branch. A power which was stronger than his own will dragged him away.

My dog stood perfectly still,—and then, retreated. It was clear that he had recognized this power. I called the baffled animal to me,—and continued on my way with a feeling of awe.

Yes,—do not laugh,—I was conscious of a genuine feeling of awe towards the small, hero-hearted bird,—towards this passionate outbreak of his love. Love,—I thought,—is stronger than death or the fear of death. Only through love, does life live and move and have its being.

IVAN TURGENIEV.

TRAVELING SPIDERS

"There is a certain species of spider which is moved by instinct at certain seasons of the year to travel, and to travel distances that no one would suspect him desirous of covering. What, then, is its method? The spider selects the right kind of a day, one on which there is almost a calm in the air, or rather one when there is just the slightest breeze.

He crawls up a tree or a flagstaff or a bulrush or anything that will give him a free position. He then begins to emit the free end of a web from his filament bag, and this is so light and fresh that it floats away in the air and is carried along by the breeze.

He may emit 100 or 200 yards, and every now and then he tries whether there is enough out and floating to buoy him if he lets go his grip on the tree or other elevation. By a nice system of calculation he ascertains just what will buoy him, and then, letting go his hold, the filament is borne off by the wind, and he himself at the end of it, and in this way he can travel miles and miles.

If he finds himself coming near the water he pays out more of his cable, and in that way he obtains more floating filament to bear him up. If, on the contrary, he finds himself going too high he draws in his cable and descends by lessening the amount of floating filament.

If you anchor a pole in a body of water leaving the pole above the surface and put a spider upon it, he will exhibit marvelous intelligence by his plans to escape. At first he will spin a web several inches long and hanging to one end while he allows the other to float off in the wind, in the hope that it will strike some object.

Of course this plan proves a failure, but the spider is not discouraged. He waits until the wind changes, and then

sends another silken strand floating off in another direction. Another failure is followed by several other similar attempts, until all the points of the compass have been tried.

But neither the resources nor reasoning power of the spider have been tried. He climbs to the top of the pole and energetically goes to work to construct a silken balloon. He has not hot air with which to inflate it, but he has the power of making it buoyant.

When he gets his balloon finished he does not go off on the mere supposition that it will carry him, as men often do, but he fastens it to a guy rope, the other end of which he attaches to the island pole upon which he is a prisoner. He then gets into his aerial vehicle while it is made fast and tests it to see whether its dimensions are capable of bearing him away.

He often finds that he has made it too small, in which case he hauls down, takes it all apart and reconstructs it on a larger and better plan. A spider has been known to make three different balloons before he became satisfied with the experiment. Then he will snap the guy rope and suspended from a filament, will sail gracefully away to land."

SATCHEL TOO HEAVY; DOG ROLLS IT TO MASTER

Barney was a "retriever," although unable to even enter a bench show, for he was a mongrel. He knew a large vocabulary, and would bring slippers, shoes, hat, coat, newspapers, or spectacle case when asked to do so. On one occasion, when he had been unable to carry a satchel too heavy, he rolled it along with his nose, exhibiting great care and patience, without any suggestion from any one.

HARMLESS SNAKES

It is not generally known that the preservation of harmless snakes is as important as the destruction of the hosts of pests met with in farming and in market gardening.

The national records contain sad histories of the total or partial extermination of many animals which are useful or beautiful or both.

Yet there are few animals more useful in one way than snakes. If humanity alone prevented the killing of harmless snakes, how can we justify it when they are proved to be useful to us? Consider the economic relation of a snake to an ear of corn or a row of potatoes. Snakes live almost entirely upon creatures which are destructive to growing things—that is, they eat literally millions of insects, small mammals and worms. Especially are potato bugs, worms, flies, beetles, maggots, ants, grubs, grasshoppers, locusts and the larvæ of these the food of most of our snakes.

Of considerably over eighty different kinds of snakes found throughout the United States and exclusive of the rattlesnakes and moccasins, there are but two which can be termed dangerous. We exclude the rattlesnakes and the moccasins because all are large, easily recognized forms, which cannot be confused with harmless kinds. Living in water, the moccasins are not often troublesome to farming regions and are confined to the south from North Carolina around the gulf coast and the Florida peninsula and along the southern Mississippi, living in swamps. The two really poison-

ous snakes which might be mistaken for harmless ones are the copperhead and coral snake.

Of the two, the copperhead only needs our attention. This truly poisonous snake is slender and has few features to distinguish it from harmless milk snakes. It is found usually in rocky hills or stone piles, old cellars being a favorite spot. But it should not be greatly feared, for unless attacked or stepped on it will not bite, and it is seldom found where there is cultivation of the ground in progress.

OLD DOG SAVES MASTER'S BABY

Harry H. Weeks, a letter carrier, recently asked the Humane Society of Minneapolis to send the dog wagon after an old St. Bernard pet, Bonnie Doon, which had outgrown his usefulness and had become a nuisance. An hour later he telephoned that he would not take \$100,000 for the same dog.

While the wagon was on the way to claim the animal the faithful old fellow saved the life of four-year-old Howard Weeks, and now nothing would induce the family to part with him.

On the day in question the dog was playing with the baby on the lawn in front of the Weeks residence, when a vicious bulldog endeavored to make a lunge for the child. Seeming to understand that the bulldog was bent on attacking the baby, the old, half-blind dog threw himself between the enraged animal and the child. He was badly bitten, but his shaggy hair prevented him from receiving serious injuries.

IN COURT

The Original Documents in the Matter of All Cases Reported Under This Heading, Comprising a Few of the Cases Attended to by the Society During the Month, are on File at the Home Office of The Illinois Humane Society.

A man was arrested, at the instance of the Society, for failing to provide for his family, which consisted of a wife and infant, a few months old. This man was 22 years of age and was indisposed to work for his family, having contributed but \$3.15 in three months, to their support. He had earned much more money than this but had spent it upon himself. Judge Heap at the Sheffield Avenue police court, imposed a fine of \$500, in default of the payment of which the defendant went to jail. At the present time he is in the bridewell, where he will remain, in all probability, until he makes up his mind to work and care for his family. He has evidenced no disposition to get work and it cannot be said of him that his incarceration prevents him from supporting his family.

Child Record 58; Case 595.

A Humane Officer was called to Kinzie and Dearborn Streets, where Mounted Officer Cahill had stopped a bay horse which had a sore on the right shoulder. It was attached to a wagon loaded with lumber, and was unable to haul the load, which consisted of eleven pieces of heavy oak and a thousand feet of one by four lumber. The load weighed two and one-half tons. The horse was unhitched and sent to the barn.

The driver was arrested, and fined \$10.00 and costs by Judge Heap at the East Chicago Avenue police station.

Record 77; Case 388.

An officer of the Society was called to examine a horse in the alley between State Street and Wabash Avenue, just north of Washington Street. The horse was one of a team being held by Mounted Officer Atwell and had a cut on its left fore leg, a large sore on its left shoulder and a small sore on its right shoulder.

Our officer took possession of the team and the mounted officer took the driver to the police station. The owner was notified and brought another horse to take the place of the horse in question, and the suffering horse was sent to the barn. Judge Gemmill fined the driver \$10.00 and costs at the Harrison Street police court, for working this horse, and severely reprimanded the owner, who was present in court. Fine and costs amounted in all to \$18.50.

Animal Record 77; Case 408.

A load of structural iron, weighing 27 tons, was being hauled through the streets to a large hotel building in process of erection at the corner of Madison and LaSalle Streets. This load was being drawn by 16 horses. All of these horses appeared to be straining every nerve and muscle to do their level best to pull the load. There were four drivers on the wagon and several other men walking beside the horses. One of these men was seen going from one horse to another, striking them over the backs and sides with a piece of wood about 16 inches long, 8 inches wide and 4 inches thick.

A Humane Officer stepped up to this man and asked him to stop what he was doing, to which the man replied—that he did not care for the officer; that it was his business to get that load to its destination and that if he did not touch up his horses they would be liable to stop. As he refused to heed the request, the officer placed him under arrest. The other drivers and men attempted to effect the rescue of this man but our humane officer was assisted by other police officers, and the man was taken to the Central Police Station.

After the arrest, the man's employers made every effort to make amends for the stubborn demeanor and the abuse on the part of their employe. The man, himself, later, apologized to the Society. He was taught a lesson and fined \$3.00 and costs by Judge Decker at the Harrison Street police court, amounting to \$11.50, which was paid by the employer.

Record 77; Case 280.

Mounted Officer Weber asked that a humane officer be sent to examine a three-horse team which he was holding at Harrison Street and Plymouth Place. One horse had two ankle sores, while another had a sore on its neck.

The Humane Officer ordered the driver to put boots on the horse having a sore ankle and to fix the collar of the other horse so that it would no longer bear upon the sore.

The owner of the team was arrested for causing these horses to be worked, and fined \$3.00 and costs by Judge Decker at the Harrison police court. Fine and costs amounted in all to \$11.50.

Animal Record 77; Case 298.

A blind horse walked into a cistern in which there was ten feet of

water. A humane officer was sent for. A fire engine was procured and most of the water pumped out. A derrick was then erected, ropes placed around the body of the horse, after which the animal was lifted out of the cistern. A veterinary surgeon was called and while waiting for him to come, the horse was carefully rubbed down and blanketed.

The animal's hips and legs were somewhat skinned and there was a cut over one eye. Save for these rather slight injuries the horse was soon recovered, and after being given a hot bran mash, seemed very comfortable.

Animal Record 77; Case 665.

One of our officers was sent to Clark and Lake streets to assist Mounted Officer Bush, who was holding a team of sorrel horses attached to an ice wagon. One horse had two large sores on its left shoulder, upon both of which the collar was pressing.

The driver was arrested and the superintendent of the company sent for and ordered to take this horse to the barn, which he did. In addition to the arrest of the driver, a warrant was sworn out for the arrest of the barn boss. The driver and barn boss were each fined \$3.00 and costs by Judge Decker at the Harrison Street police court. Both fines and costs amounted in all to \$23.00 and were paid. Animal Record 77; Case 357.

Many complaints came to the Society about one of the side-shows at Riverview Park—"Wild Rose" and the snakes.

As "Wild Rose" proved to be a man thirty years of age, it was not a case of cruelty to children. This man was born in Milwaukee, Wisconsin; is five feet, six inches tall, thin but not frail; is intelligent, educated, considerably traveled, and speaks English and German.

Record 58; Case 802.

FACTS AND HINTS FOR HORSE OWNERS

Stable life, being half the life of the horse, has a powerful influence on his health, disposition and value. The chief cause of viciousness in horses is harshness and severity of keepers; ignorant or reckless drivers cause unsoundness, while other diseases result from damp, cold or foul stables, exposure and improper or insufficient food or water.

The manager of a large stable writes: "We tell our men that horses can be *managed better by kindness* than severity; that striking, kicking, or any abuse of a horse will insure prompt discharge without hope of pardon. We stringently enforce kindness, and insist that our horses be treated as intelligent beings and they behave accordingly."

The groom who cannot, or does not, manage a horse without blows or loud commands should be dismissed. Kind and quiet drivers are far better. In the best ordered stables loud talking is forbidden, and a groom who swears at a horse is promptly discharged. *This is sound business policy.*

Attention to "small matters," and *kind treatment* are the secrets of successful horsemanship. The horse is much like man. Irregular meals, poor food, musty hay, impure water (and horses are very dainty as to water), cold draughts, dark stalls, foul stables, tight shoes, toothache, a poor bed; harsh words, rough usage, all cause depressed spirits, and injure a horse's value and usefulness materially. An unhappy horse is a disgrace to his owner.

Horses are naturally amiable and affectionate and when kindly treated will do their best. Harshness and abuse render them timid, irritable, obstinate and vicious, or else break their ambition and "spirit," which is worse.

Horses have small stomachs and need *three* regular meals per day. A quart of oatmeal stirred into a pail of water is a capital "lunch" about 11 o'clock, for horses at heavy work or on long drives. Same at 4 to 5 p. m. It pays to maintain the full power and vigor of a horse. No more work can be obtained from him than is supplied by his food, so to work well, he must be fed well.

Wearing shoes over 25 days causes corns and contractions which are serious and difficult to cure, and causes great distress and lameness. It is well to omit the back nail on inside of fore foot to allow the hoof to spread. Farm horses rarely need shoes and are better off without them.

Great care should be used in fitting the harness lest distress and sores result. Have no straps too tight, discard blinders, check reins and small bits. Try various bits, as some horses will not drive as well with one size as another. Use leather bits, especially in winter.

Dip metal bits in water, or otherwise warm them, in frosty weather. Frosted bits take the skin off the tongue and cause sore mouth.

The golden rule for horsemen is: Treat a horse in all respects as I like to be treated. Horses and men are alike. God made them to live and work together. Horses are indispensable to man's comfort, and earn far more than they receive. To treat them harshly, unkindly or cruelly is base ingratitude, and the poorest sort of business policy.

Kindness is noble and profitable. Cruelty is despicable and costly.

C. A. HAMLIN.

SEMI-ANNUAL REPORT OF THE WORK OF THE ILLINOIS HUMANE SOCIETY FROM MAY 1st to NOVEMBER 1st, 1908

CHILDREN

Complaints of cruelty to children	453
Number of children involved	963
Number of children rescued and conditions remedied.....	880
Number of children placed temporarily in institutions.....	1
Number of cases disposed of through Juvenile Court	2
Number of cases of cruelty to children prosecuted in other courts	23
Amount of fines imposed.....	\$939.00
Number of persons admonished.....	557

ANIMALS

Complaints of cruelty to animals	1,994
Animals relieved	10,252
Horses laid up from work as unfit for service.....	778
Disabled animals removed by ambulance.....	103
Abandoned and incurable animals killed.....	144
Teamsters and others admonished.....	2,201
Cases prosecuted	176
Fines imposed, \$728.00; including costs, \$803.60.....	\$1,531.60
Poultry coops inspected: Chickens, 691; turkeys, 50; geese, 326; pigeons, 13	1,080

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No. 2

CONGRESS OF HUMANE SOCIETIES

The thirty-second annual meeting of The American Humane Association was held in New Orleans, November 17th, 18th and 19th, 1908. Sessions were held for three days and nights—morning, afternoon and evening—in the Athenaeum. Many delegates were present, representing a widely diversified field and the attendance throughout the convention was generally good.

Dr. William O. Stillman, the well known president of the Association, formally opened the great meeting with a brief statement of the aim and purpose of the organization.

Rev. J. A. Rice, D. D., of New Orleans, made the opening prayer, after which Mr. S. W. Weis, president of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, of New Orleans, made a short address of welcome to the visiting humane workers, followed by a few additional words of greeting from President J. A. Blaffer of the New Orleans Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children.

Mayor Martin Behrman was then introduced and welcomed the city's guests in so cordial and sincere a manner as to make them feel that not only were the "keys of the city" placed in their keeping for the time of the convention, but that the "latch string" was out to them for all time to come.

Mayor Behrman said, in part:

"The convening of philanthropic persons who have made a life study and work of the sacred causes which constitute the aims and

principles of your great organization for a communion and discussion of experiences, cannot result otherwise than in the betterment and upbuilding of your association and reflectively, in materially benefiting mankind at large. It would seem reasonable to presume that the development of humanitarianism should keep pace with that of civilization itself. In the strictest sense they are co-essential and should be co-existent; but, unfortunately, that which is accepted generally as civilization will be found to have by far the greater development. That being so, it is fortunate indeed for mankind that there exist such noble-minded men and women as we find banded together in The American Humane Association, who have undertaken the great work of putting the golden rule into general practice, to insure a genuine ring to our boasted civilization.

"Of all the philanthropies which co-operate in the great work of comprehensive benevolence, I believe that the very highest and purest type of altruism is that which has for its purpose the care of the helpless, the defense of the defenseless. And this is the sacred work which you have undertaken. It is an inspired work, whose benefits have been growing steadily from year to year. That these benefits have forced recognition is made apparent in the legislation which has been inscribed in the statute books of nearly every state in the Union in reference to juvenile courts, child labor, protection of game, etc. The enactment of these laws was made possible through the splendid missionary work of your organization and other humanitarians who share with you the recognition that the advancement of civilization is dependent upon the suppression of brutality in all its forms.

"In the enactment of such legislation Louisiana has special reason to be proud. We have recognized the necessity for a juvenile court and are now perfecting arrangements for the establishment of such a court in New Orleans. As judge of the court, our people have made an eminently

wise selection in the person of Hon. Andrew H. Wilson, whose administration of the judicial functions which thus will devolve upon him, I am sure, will cause his name to rank throughout the country with that of the great Lindsey, of Denver.

"I appreciate that your time for deliberation and action is limited. I desired merely to give you some insight into the high sense of appreciation which animates the hearts and dominates the minds of the people of New Orleans in reference to the sacred causes which you have espoused. The very sacredness of your work is sufficient to insure the blessing of the Almighty upon your deliberations, and it is inspired with that feeling, as Mayor of New Orleans, on behalf of a most warm-hearted and hospitable people, prayerfully hopeful that your experience will prove this to be the most successful annual meeting ever held by The American Humane Association, that I bid you a most hearty welcome."

Dr. Stillman then made the President's annual address—an interesting, instructive, stirring plea for the cause. He said, in part:

"If I were asked to name one of the greatest failings on the part of humanitarians generally in relation to their cause, I would say that it lay in a lack of appreciation of its importance and dignity as an essential part of the greatest force now claiming the institutions of man for its own. It is simply loving all thy fellow creatures as thyself—and showing it. It is a part of the great moral awakening which is causing human relations in our day to blossom with the fairest flowers of disinterested helpfulness, and teaching the children of men the beauty of mercy, justice and peace. Amiel, the seer, wrote in his journal one day, 'Self interest is the survival of the animal in us. Humanity only begins for man with self-surrender.'

We are apt to exaggerate our civilization, I know, when we contrast the present with the past. Our historians sometimes see visions of human advancement and make prophecies of the days to come, and their studies make plainer our position, our duties and our destiny. John Fiske, one of the most eminent recent American historians, once wrote; "The virtues of forbearance and self-control are still in a very rudimentary state, and of mutual helpfulness there is far too little among men. * * * Nevertheless, in all these respects some improvement has been made, along with the diminution of warfare, and by the

time warfare has not merely ceased from earth, but has come to be a dimly remembered phantom of the remote past, the development of the sympathetic side of human nature will doubtless become prodigious and the manifestations of selfish and hateful feelings will be more and more sternly repressed by public opinion. Such feelings will become weakened by disuse while the sympathetic feelings will increase in strength as the sphere for their exercise is enlarged."

Without any doubt the most important individual work which can engage the anti-cruelty world today is humane education and a campaign for its introduction into our schools everywhere. By humane education we simply mean that the heart shall be cultivated as well as the mind. Brain culture will make bright citizens, sharp merchants, keen business men, and possibly rogues and accomplished scoundrels. We wish to have children taught their moral obligations and duties, particularly toward those who are more helpless than themselves.

Last September an international congress met in London to discuss the problems of moral education in schools. Seventeen nations, including the United States, were officially represented. Nothing is more patent today than that knowledge must go hand in hand with service, and that service must be sympathetic and kind to be most useful. One cannot justify education today except in terms of social welfare and one cannot go far in the promotion of social welfare except through moral and humane education. There has been something wrong, radically wrong, with our educational system as now evolved. The methods and machinery have wonderfully improved. The technique has vastly bettered. But the human product has not improved in essential respects. Indeed, our graduates are not stronger-minded, clearer-headed or farther visioned than their predecessors under the old methods. Who will say that they are higher-souled or have nobler ideals? Have we not forgotten the man in our devotion to the thing? We wish men of heart and honor, who are devoted not merely to material triumphs of life, but who have learned to value tenderness and consideration, mercy and justice, to every living fellow creature. We wish the human product of our times to say with Disraeli: "I am on the side of the angels."

Hon. Elbridge T. Gerry, generally known as the "father of the child-protective movement," was represented on the program by a paper on "Parental

Religion" which he had prepared—read by one of the delegates, owing to Mr. Gerry's inability to be present.

This was followed by a paper from Judge-elect Andrew Wilson, of the Juvenile Court of New Orleans.

Judge Wilson spoke of the juvenile court of New Orleans and of its relation to the child-saving movement. He told of the organization of the movement to obtain the juvenile court, giving credit to the Mayor and School Board for valuable co-operation. He said that "religion, morals, physical and mental health should be the code, the introduction and initiation of which would be the silent and powerful forces working out the redemption of the unfortunate and wayward."

Much interesting discussion followed.

Nathaniel J. Walker, Secretary of the Association, read an interesting paper entitled "Prevention and Cure of Crime among Children," in which he advanced many valuable suggestions for the correction of evil tendencies among children.

President Stillman announced the following committees:

On Registration—Oscar A. Trounstone, Mrs. Florian Schaffter, Miss Marion Adams, T. C. Barnes, H. G. Hight and Eugene H. Randolph.

On Publicity—Thomas H. Agnew, E. B. Kemp, Charles A. Duchamp, Bernard C. Shields and Dr. H. Elmer Gilchrist.

On Resolutions—John L. Shortall, James S. Bell, James M. Brown, S. L. Van Etten, W. A. Ziemendorf and Miss Ruth Ewing.

On Humane Information—H. Clay Preston, J. A. Blaffer, Sam W. Weis, S. R. Taber, Miss Alice Millard and Guy Richardson.

Afternoon Session—Tuesday, November 17th.

Outlining the work of the Humane Society in Ohio, from the beginning, tracing the legislation which has favored the work of the organization, and giving practical hints as to the

raising of funds, Hon. James M. Brown, president of the Toledo Society, made the opening address in the afternoon.

Miss Jean Gordon, Factory Inspector, of New Orleans, spoke extemporaneously and most interestingly concerning the child labor law in Louisiana.

Miss Gordon said that she had often been met with the insane statement, by people who should know better, that women and children should not work. The fact is, the lady said, women and children always have worked and always will work and it is their duty to work, but they should work under good conditions.

Miss Gordon asked the question, "Why should we permit a corporation to use up a child and then throw him upon the community as a charge?"

Miss Gordon repeated that children were walking the streets or working because the schools were not attractive to them or because their mothers bought things on the installment plan and the weekly visits of the collector for the green plush album or the melodeon must be provided for. In conclusion Miss Gordon asked, "What is to become of America if the young girls are sacrificed in the factories?"

Hers was an impressive, forceful speech and called out much discussion and applause.

Mr. H. Clay Preston, of Brooklyn, N. Y., an experienced worker in the cause, read a paper on "The Value of System in Conducting Anti-Cruelty Work." This paper contained practical, timely advice, and advocated the publication of a carefully prepared statistical table, showing the number of children concerned in cases that yearly come under the jurisdiction of the Societies. (This table may be found on page 38 of this number of the Advocate.)

Evening Session—November 17th.

Gov. Sanders was unable to be present to deliver his address and a letter of regret from him was read by President Weis. Mr. Weis, at Dr. Stillman's request, took the place left vacant on the program, briefly sketching the history of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, in New Orleans. He gave much credit to Mrs. Florian Schaffter and Mr. Bernard C. Shields, the only surviving founders of the organization, for the present day success of the work. The work of the dog-pound, the horse ambulance and the inauguration of the work-horse parade were interestingly described in detail.

Hon. Thomas D. Flynn, known in New Orleans as the "father of the Juvenile Court Law," was then introduced. Mr. Flynn is a splendid speaker and was listened to with rapt attention.

He outlined the juvenile court law, recently passed by the Louisiana Legislature, going into effect January next. He praised its provisions and said he believed it was an improvement over any similar laws on the statute books of any State. The Juvenile Court will not only have jurisdiction over the children, but over violators of laws affecting children, such as the factory owner who wants to get rich on child labor; the barkeeper, who sells liquor to minors, and people who assault and abuse children.

Dr. Stillman followed with an interesting, stirring address, delivered in his characteristically easy, forceful manner.

He said that he wanted to express his appreciation for the anti-cruelty work in Louisiana, and thought that all should give Mrs. Schaffter thanks for her efforts which had been followed by such good results.

"People too often regard anti-

cruelty work as a fad, but nothing could be more practical than the work the humane societies are doing today." He referred to General Robert E. Lee, who, through all the hard days of the Civil war, bestowed every care and attention upon his horse; who, at Gettysburg, reproved an officer for cruelty to a horse and, at Petersburg, dismounted to pick up a dying bird. "The country loses \$800,000,000 yearly through the unnecessary slaughter of birds. One hundred and ninety million of cattle and sheep are in the United States, and the unnecessary losses in connection with these animals through the lack of care shown, amounts to \$24,000,000. Five years are knocked off the lives of millions of horses and mules through man's cruelty, and altogether the losses of animals amount to something like \$1,000,000,000 yearly." Dr. Stillman then showed how the race could be bettered and the criminal class decreased by the proper care of children. The Association only asks for kindness, mercy and justice.

President Brown, of Ohio, extended greeting from the humane societies of the North to those of the South.

Rev. H. Elmer Gilchrist, D. D., pastor of the First Unitarian Church, New Orleans, read a paper on "The Man and the Brute." In speaking of the work of the Association, Dr. Gilchrist said:

"It is an appeal to those who take pride in advancing the civilization of society.

"It is an appeal to all nature lovers who want to hear the songs of life from the birds again filling the air with their melody of being; who want to see the poetry of existence among the inhabitants of the wilderness; who admire more the joyous note of the nightingale than they do the murdered songster upon an Easter bonnet.

"It is an appeal to those who appreciate the service and comradeship of the domestic animals; who catch from the dog, the cat and the horse many a stray bit of philosophy and sentiment; who find there a friendship as true and pure, devoid of selfishness, as a noble friendship can be, in vivid contrast

with the self-seeking friendship of the man parasite."

Dr. Albert Leffingwell of Aurora, N. Y., distinguished physician, author, humanitarian, veteran in humane movement, pioneer in work for protection of animals, and Ex-President of The American Humane Association, was greeted with a storm of applause when he mounted the platform. His subject was "How shall we reach the Public?" He advocated the publication of journals to further the work and dwelt at length upon the great amount of cruelty practiced upon children, animals and birds. He praised Louisiana for the excellence of her protection laws, adding that they were sadly needed in other States. "One can not be a pessimist, seeing all that has been done, nor an optimist, seeing all that yet remains to be accomplished."

Morning Session, Wednesday, November 18th.

President Stillman opened the meeting by calling for the Treasurer's Report, which was read, audited and approved. The report showed the expenditures for the year to have amounted to \$5,884.00 and the receipts to have been about the same, with a balance in the treasury of \$2,587.76.

The report of committee on award of prizes was then read:

1. The George T. Angell Gold Medal for Animal Protection. One applicant.

Mr. Samuel M. Allen, secretary and treasurer of the Nashville Humane Society, so attested by letters from leading citizens of Nashville, sworn statements and printed accounts, has within the last year by his unflagging energy and wise and judicious methods, greatly reduced the amount of cruelty to animals in his vicinity and increased humane sentiment. One year ago the Nashville society had only a president, secretary and five members. Through the efforts of Mr. Allen it now has a membership of 500 representative citizens and the necessary equipment for efficient work. Improved legislation is one of its aims. In view of the convincing testimony to these facts, your committee takes pleasure in awarding the medal to Mr. Allen.

2. The William O. Stillman Child Protection Gold Medal. One applicant.

H. A. McSherry, humane agent, Anglaize

County, Ohio, Humane Society. Mr. McSherry, in rescuing a child from a house of ill fame, seems only to have done what numbers of other agents do every year. But, if investigation in his own town gives satisfactory proof of his character and ability, he might be adjudged a diploma.

3. The Frances A. Moulton Gold Medal. For greatest act of kindness to horses or dogs. No applicant.

4. The Minnie Mattern Fiske Gold Medal for the Protection of Live Stock. One applicant.

The comprehensive, able and most valuable essay entitled "The Prevention of Suffering of Live Stock on Ranges and Railroads," submitted by Mr. Clarence M. Abbott, of Albany, clearly entitles him to the prize. The committee rejoices in the hope that through a wide circulation in printed form this admirable essay may accomplish great good.

5. The Sprague Gold Prize for essay on "Humane Education: Its Value, and How Best to Promote It." Four applicants.

Two of the essays, that of Mrs. Huntington Smith, of Boston, and that of W. Brewster, of Detroit, deserve the most honorable mention for their scholarly, beautiful and withal practical presentation of the subject. The wide circulation of both of these papers would undoubtedly much increase sentiment in favor of humane education. But it is the judgment of your committee that the prize should be awarded to Mrs. Hugo Krause, of Louisville, for the reason that, in addition to other necessary qualifications, her essay has large pedagogical value. With it in hand no teacher need be at a loss as to methods of imparting humane instruction. The comprehensiveness of this treatise adapts it for use in a wide field. It is the hope of the committee that it may reach the hands of many educators.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) MARY F. LOVELL,
(Signed) CAROLINE EARLE WHITE,
Committee.

A particularly interesting report on conditions in Alaska, in the form of a letter to Dr. Stillman, from L. L. Woods, President of the Alaskan Society, of Pilgrim Parsonage, Nome, was read. Mr. Woods gave a brief history of the Society and the letter went on to say:

"The animal problem in Alaska has mainly to do with dogs, and these poor, hard-working animals hardly receive the treatment that is their due, when it is considered that they are the beasts of burden of the country. The Society has posted placards in many portions of the Territory warning the people not to be cruel to the dogs, under penalty of fine and imprisonment, and offering a reward of \$10 for the arrest of anyone under section 134 of the Penal Code, but small results are gained from this, as the population, on a whole, is apathetic.

"The malmutes, or half-wolf dogs, are greatly abused, and often robbed of their fine brush tails, which are the only means of shielding their noses from the frost and

cold, when they curl up and go to sleep in the snow. The dogs are often half fed, and cruelly whipped with the terrible black snake lash by unscrupulous drivers. A team of five dogs can draw a ton, either on wheels or runners. With a light load they can make from sixty to ninety miles a day. There are not many horses in Alaska, and the few are well cared for."

Another good report was read from Mr. E. C. Butler, Secretary of the Humane Society of Mexico City. Mr. Butler told of the early attempts to found the Society by the Rev. Dr. J. W. Butler and St. Joaquin Garcia Toledo, of Malaga, Spain. In 1903, Mrs. Minnie Madder Fiske attempted to start the work which was finally set on foot by Mrs. H. C. Reynolds, of Washington, D. C., in February, 1904.

"The Society began with a membership of fifty, and now has 100 on its rolls. The Society has been able to establish, through Dr. Silvio J. Bonansea, on the Chapultepec Road, a pension for sick animals.

"In the city of Mexico fourteen iron fountains have been placed, the upper basin used by horses as a drinking trough and the lower basin by dogs.

"The Society has conducted a crusade with some success against the Indians in the public markets, who followed the barbarous practice of plucking their fowls alive. The Society managed to put a quietus on a proposed fight between bull dogs, and is working against bull fighting through the papers, and with the assistance of the authorities who are not in favor of the sport.

"There were only 100 bull fights in Mexico last year, at which 500 bulls and 1,000 horses were slaughtered. This is a falling off from previous years. President Diaz seldom goes to a bull fight, and his wife cannot be induced to attend one of the exhibitions under any circumstances. There are several States in Mexico which have already declared against bull-fighting, and prohibit the sport under heavy penalties."

The first paper of the day was one by Hon. Robert J. Wilkin, of the Brooklyn Juvenile Court, one of the noted humanitarians of the country, entitled "The Attitude of Humane Societies to the Juvenile Court Movement." He gave a history of the Society movement and told how the first society was formed in New York, in

1874, through the efforts of Henry Bergh and Elbridge T. Gerry. The laws under which the societies operate were given and the relation of the work of the Societies and that of the Court was clearly put forth.

The next paper was one on the subject of "Humane Education," written by Miss Ruth Ewing, Editor of the Humane Advocate, Chicago. It contained practical suggestions; also translations from the German of Phillip Klenk of two short articles, particularly interesting as showing the view-point and method of the great German humanitarian, relative to introducing humane education into the public schools. In conclusion, she quoted the following definition of the word, *Humanism*:—"The philosophical study of man's personality as the most important subject of culture; the pursuit of an ideal in mind and character as the end of all education and progress; advocated by Petrarch and other disciples of ancient classic literature, termed the 'new learning,' and the Renaissance, in the 14th, 15th and 16th centuries,"—and said that it was this same new-old learning, advocated by the gifted, learned Petrarch, over five hundred years ago, that we are striving to make a part of the curriculum of our public schools in this year of our Lord, nineteen hundred and eight.

Mrs. H. Clay Preston, Secretary of New York State Humane Education Committee, followed with a paper on the same subject—Humane Education—and said in part:

"It is a matter of regret that there are many persons so indifferent to the future welfare of Society that they will not realize the great importance of introducing Humane Education into the curriculum of the public schools. The men and women of the next generation are the children of today, and is it not the duty of teachers and parents to see that these chil-

dren are trained to be merciful to all things, great and small. Before placing this obligation entirely upon the teachers, let us give a word of warning to the parent. Are you teaching your child to be gentle and tender toward his little pets? Are you teaching him to whip his hobbyhorse, or to care for it? Are you giving him toy soldiers with which to have a mimic war, or are you telling him stories of "peace on earth"?

Mr. John L. Shortall, president of The Illinois Humane Society, Chicago, then spoke on the practicability of having "A School of Humane Education." He told of the Free Lecture Course, on practical matters, which had been established as a regular part of the work of The Illinois Humane Society, and suggested that universities, through their scientific and medical departments, might give a vast amount of practical humane instruction by University Extension Courses, conducted in districts where they could be conveniently attended by teamsters.

He said that Columbia University, with its recently endowed "Chair of Humanity," was now offering a great opportunity to extend this idea.

He further spoke of Mr. Thomas H. Brigg, mechanical engineer, and his lectures on the theme "Humanity, Economy and Efficiency are Inseparable," treating of the utilization of the strength or power of the horse, while hauling, with the least waste of energy, showing how he may be given the mechanical advantage over his load and the entire question of hauling be reduced to scientific understanding.

Afternoon Session—Wednesday, November 18th.

This opened with the reading of the report of Chairman Geo. A. H. Scott, of the Committee on Federal Legislation to regulate the minimum speed of stock trains.

The question is one of the most important which the Association has had to consider, and the humane workers are endeavoring to do something through Congress to alleviate the sufferings of the helpless cattle being sent to the slaughter-houses in the East from the Western ranges. It

is often the case that cattle trains are side-tracked to allow freights or other trains to pass, and in this way much time is lost, and the cattle suffer for want of food and water.

Mr. Scott, who attended the recent big meeting of the wool growers in Chicago, presented a very complete report to the convention. In the report it was urged that the body go on record as indorsing the amendment to the McCabe bill, which provides that cattle trains shall move at a speed of not less than fifteen miles an hour. It is also sought to enforce the act which permits cattle to be kept in a car for no longer a period than twenty-eight hours, unless granted special permission by the Secretary of Agriculture. The resolution was adopted by a unanimous vote.

The paper from Mrs. Angeline Fowler Branch, of Michigan, entitled "How to Make an Anti-Cruelty Society in a Small Town a Success," was read by one of the delegates, as she, herself was not present at the convention. It was a practical, helpful paper and was much complimented.

Vice-President Joseph E. Bloss, of Rochester, N. Y., was introduced and read a paper on the work of his home society, relative to the licensing of dogs and the disposition of those unclaimed. This paper called forth much lively discussion, indicating that there exists much diversity of opinion among humanitarians as to what constitutes humane treatment of stray, ownerless dogs.

A paper, entitled "Put a Stop to the Traffic in Wild Birds," prepared by Miss Marshall Saunders, of Halifax, N. S., author of "Beautiful Joe," was read by one of the delegates, in Miss Saunders' absence.

With the adoption of certain amendments to the by-laws and constitution of the Association, the session came to a close.

Wednesday Evening, November 18th.

A thoroughly enjoyable reception was tendered the visitors by the joint local humane societies. It was given in the Athenaeum. An entertaining programme was arranged by President Blaffer, President Weis, Mrs. Shaffter, Bernard Shields, Mrs. Porkony, Mrs. Weis, Mrs. Howard, Miss Minor and others of the local societies. Solos were rendered by Mme. Foeder, Miss Violet Hart and Messrs. Kernion and DeDentayne. C. M. Abbott of New York exhibited a number of interesting lantern slides. Delicious refreshments were served. Brief addresses were delivered by Dr. Stillman, Vice-President Brown, Dr. Leffingwell and S. W. Weis.

The reception was a delightful feature of the convention and the social intermingling proved pleasing to both the visitors and the local members.

Morning Session, Thursday, November 19th.

Opened with discussion about proper public drinking fountains for horses and dogs; the slaughter of cattle and the killing of chickens. A report from Chairman Henry Bergh of Committee on Humane Slaughtering and Killing Methods, New York, was read, and decided the Association to refer the matter of the slaughter of animals in the great Chicago packing houses, and those of other cities, as well, to the Committee on Resolutions, which resulted in a resolution to appoint a special committee to confer with the Bureau of Animal Industry at Washington.

Suitable memorials in reference to members who had passed away during the year were read and adopted. Splendid tributes were paid to the character and worth of Grover Cleveland, John G. Shortall, Dr. R. Noyes and Mrs. Lowry, all of whom were real factors in the work of the pro-

tection of children and animals. Dr. Stillman spoke with great feeling of Mr. Cleveland, who was his personal friend.

"Animal Endurance Races," a paper written and read by George A. H. Scott, of Chicago, was the next thing on the program. It was a carefully prepared resume of the history of Endurance Tests in this country, and furnished proof in impersonal statistics and facts, of the cruelty of the practice.

Dr. George H. Hart, representing the Bureau of Animal Industry, in Washington, read a paper on "Rabies From a Governmental Standpoint," excellently prepared and delivered, which provoked much discussion.

A splendid paper by H. C. Merwin, of Boston, on "Travelling Agents for Humane Societies," was read by one of the delegates, as Mr. Merwin was unable to be present.

Miss Georgiana Kendall, of New York, unable to attend in person, sent a paper entitled "I Hear a Voice," which was read and enjoyed.

Report of Nominating Committee and election of officers for 1909 followed:

Dr. William O. Stillman, president, Albany, N. Y.; Hon. James M. Brown, first vice-president, Toledo, Ohio; Mrs. Caroline Earle White, second vice-president, Philadelphia; Nathaniel J. Walker, secretary, Albany, N. Y.; Edgar McDonald, treasurer, Nassau National Bank, Brooklyn, N. Y.; E. W. Newhall, third vice-president, San Francisco; Mrs. Lawrence Gronlund, Oakland, Cal.; Oscar A. Tronstine, Cincinnati; Geo. A. H. Scott, Chicago; Bernard C. Shields, New Orleans, assistant secretaries.

Directors: John L. Shortall, Chicago, Ill.; James M. Brown, Toledo, Ohio; Mrs. Huntington Smith, Boston, Mass.; Herbert Spencer Mann, Omaha, Neb.; Wm. O. Stillman, M. D., Albany, N. Y.; Mrs. Mary F. Lovell, Wyncote, Pa.; E. Fellows Jenkins, New York City; T. S. Walshe, Denver, Colo.; C. A. Snow, Washington, D. C.; Sydney Richmond Taber, Chicago, Ill.; Mrs. Caroline Earle White, Philadelphia, Pa.; Mrs. Mary H. Totten, Washington, D. C.;

Robert J. Wilkin, Brooklyn, N. Y.; H. Lee Mason, Jr., Pittsburg, Pa.; John Partridge, San Francisco, Cal.

The question of the next meeting place of the association was left to the Board of Directors to decide. Nashville, Tenn., and several other cities have sent invitations and will be considered by the directors.

The session then adjourned.

Afternoon Session—Thursday, November 19th.

Owing to the absence of the writers and the limited amount of time left for business matters of the Association, several papers down on the program for this session were read by title only. They were: "The Children of the Chains," by J. Howard Moore; "Model Boarding Stables," by Mrs. Huntington Smith; "Horse Vacations," by M. C. Dow, and "The Broader Mission of the Humane Society," by John S. Fugate.

Miss Harriet G. Bird, of Massachusetts, talked in a most interesting and instructive way of "Practical Charity for Horses," and of Red Acre Farm—the home for old horses—which she founded.

The last paper of the day, and, indeed, of the Convention, was that of Mr. Oscar A. Trounstone, of Cincinnati, called "The Inside Workings of a Humane Society." This was a practical treatise of a practical subject, made by a practical man.

The Convention then adjourned.

Thursday Evening, November 19th.

The Louisiana Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children and the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals joined forces in royally entertaining their out-of-town guests. The ladies were given a charming box party at the Tulane Theatre, while the gentlemen were banqueted in beautiful style at the St. Charles Hotel.

Resolutions Passed.

Resolved, That this Association endorse the efforts of the National Child Labor Committee in endeavoring to limit the work-day for children to eight hours per day, wherever legally permitted to work.

Resolved, That The American Humane Association appoint a committee of five members to take up the matter of the improvement in the matter of slaughtering animals for food with the Bureau of Animal Industry of the Department of Agriculture of the United States, with a view to urging and aiding the Government in establishing the most humane methods of slaughtering in our abattoirs, and to send competent, skilled and experienced men abroad to study the methods there in vogue or used.

Resolved, That this Association condemn the practice known as "Docking Horses' Tails" and urge that each State Society and person interested in humane work use every effort possible to secure in their respective states the necessary legislation to completely prohibit the same.

Resolved, That a committee of five members be appointed by the chair to investigate, through the local societies which are members of this Association, where possible, and by other means where not, the laws prohibiting cruelty, as enacted by each state and territory—and propose as a uniform standard such laws as in their wisdom they may deem the best for the states and territories to enact—so that uniform laws throughout the United States, District of Columbia, territories and dependencies of the United States may be enacted.

Resolved, That this Association now express its grateful appreciation of the many valuable and favorable notices published from time to time by the press and periodicals throughout the United States in aid of its work.

Resolved, That the president appoint a committee consisting of three members to investigate and suggest ways and means for the escape of horses from stables in case of fire.

Resolved, That a vote of thanks be extended to the governor of Louisiana, the mayor of New Orleans, and to both humane societies of New Orleans, their officers and members, for the cordial welcome given the delegates here attending, and for the kindly and graceful and delightful hospitality shown.

Resolved, That the grateful appreciation of the delegates here assembled of the fine and able work performed during the year and at this convention of this Association by its president, secretary and other officers and employees be now signified by a rising vote. (Entire audience arose.)



A GROUP OF PROMINENT MEMBERS OF
(By kind permission of The I



AMERICAN HUMANE ASSOCIATION.
(Mayne, New Orleans, La.)

“SEEING NEW ORLEANS”

On Friday, November 20th, after the Convention proper had formally closed, the Association and all visiting delegates were given a unique entertainment at the invitation of the two local Humane Societies. This was a well arranged and carried out series of pleasurable things, beginning with a visit to the home of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, an automobile drive through Audubon Park, a walk through the Horticultural Hall, a boat ride on the Mississippi, a tour through the old French Quarter of the city, ending with a visit to the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children.

It was a novel and engaging game of progressive sight seeing—one in which no one lost and every one gained—and lasted from ten o'clock in the morning until six o'clock at night. Every hour had been carefully parcelled out and labelled for some specific purpose, and the trip proved a continuous round of interest.

The guests were Dr. William O. Stillman, of Albany; Hon. James M. Brown, of Toledo; Dr. Albert Leffingwell, of Aurora, N. Y.; Mr. and Mrs. John L. Shortall, of Chicago; Miss Ruth Ewing, of Chicago; Mr. and Mrs. H. Clay Preston, of Brooklyn; Mrs. M. H. Totten, of Washington; Mr. and Mrs. C. J. Kleinstuck and Miss Irene Kleinstuck, of Kalamazoo; Miss Harriet Bird, of Stow, Mass.; Mr. Nathaniel J. Walker, of Troy, N. Y.; Mrs. Emma Keiselhorst, of St. Louis; Mr. Oscar A. Trounstone, of Cincinnati; Mr. John T. Dale, of Chicago; Mr. T. C. Barnes, of South Bend, Ind.; Mr. C. M. Abbot, of Seneca Falls, N. Y.; Miss Aliee Millard, of Minneapolis; Mr. Guy Richardson, of Boston; Mr. George A. H. Scott, of Chicago; Mr. J. B. Y. Warner, of Rochester, N. Y.; Mr. William A. Zeimendorff, of St. Joseph, Mich.; Mr. H. H. Hight, of Raritan, N. J.; Mr. S. L. Van Elten, Minneapolis; Mrs. B. W. Bowen, Columbus, Ohio.

The hosts were President Sam W. Weis, of the S. P. C. A.; President A. J. Blaffer, of the S. P. C. C.; Mr. T. P. Thompson, Rev. H. Elmer Gilchrist, Mr. J. J. McLoughlin, Mr. Bernard C. Shields, Mr. T.

B. Flynn, Mr. Charles Duchamp, Mr. Peter Gluck and Mr. Thomas H. Agnew, Superintendent of the S. P. C. C. The hostesses were Mrs. Sam A. Weis, Mrs. David Pokorny and Mrs. Thomas H. Agnew.

The call at the home of the Animal Society was particularly interesting and instructive and served to introduce the visitors to a surprisingly modern, well-equipped, well cared for establishment, managed and conducted by a competent and courteous body of officials. To do justice to Mr. Weis's and Mr. Shields's humane life-saving station, with its good Mrs. Shaffter, Mr. Forsyth and Miss Murphy, not forgetting the faithful ambulance man and his beautiful horses and the clever colored boy, McGinty, and his dogs, an entire article should be devoted to them and their work.

The stop made at Audubon Park was necessarily short, but we may stop long enough in writing of it to speak of the wondrous beauty of the live oaks for which it is famous. Nothing more picturesque, symmetrical and poetical than these great trees, draped, as they are, with hanging moss, is to be seen in the length and breadth of our land. One shudders to think of the horrible devastation of these magnificent trees, which took place in order to admit of the erection of the buildings for the World's Cotton Centennial Exposition.

This park is a lovely spot today, interesting in association, as having been the land upon which the discovery was made of the process of granulating sugar-cane syrup. All the fair buildings have been removed with the exception of the Horticultural Hall, in which are to be found all varieties of rare tropical plants.

At the Charles street landing the party was taken on board the river steamer "Alice," from the decks of which we watched the slowly un-

folding panoramic view of the great wharves and docks, grain elevators, sugar sheds and shipping interests of New Orleans. This river ride not only afforded a comprehensive idea of the city, but of the greatness and importance of the cotton and sugar industries as well.

A landing was made at Canal street and a tramp through the old French Quarter of the town begun. Mr. T. P. Thompson, an authority on things of historical interest concerning New Orleans, took the party in charge at this point. He proved a veritable "book of information," and his party were only too glad to be allowed to make "foot-notes." The Custom House, Sugar Exchange, Site of New Court House, Audubon's Studio, old French Opera House and Mortuary Chapel had been pointed out, when we suddenly found ourselves transported into a new-old-world, with an atmosphere and manner all its own,—a place where traces of both the French and Spanish Bourbon dominion were to be found on every side; in the plaster walls, tile roofs, arches, the iron lattices, gratings, balconies, corridors and quaint old inner court yards.

We soon came upon the historic Jackson Square, facing which are the famous St. Louis Cathedral, the Cabildo and Calaboza. In this sunny old plot, with gay flower beds, shell walks and fine trees, stands a bronze equestrian statue of Andrew Jackson, the hero of New Orleans. The statue weighs over 20,000 pounds, but was so skillfully poised by the artist, Clark Mills, that although the horse is resting, balanced on the hind legs, alone, without support of any kind, the statue has stood firmly in place for over fifty years. Henry Clay made the dedicatory speech at the time of the unveiling of this monument. There is an indescribable charm and "old-thyme" flavor about this garden

spot, which, in truth, commemorates nearly every event in the colonial history of Louisiana.

The Cathedral, with its background of palms, magnolia trees, ferns and flowers, was built in 1792 and, could it talk, might tell the history of New Orleans, from actual experience. It contains some interesting frescoes by the famous Humbrecht. A long line of dead Bishops and Archbishops, of New Orleans, lie buried in the crypt below the altar. We were told of the solemn high mass that was given here at one time, at the request of General Jackson, after his victory on the plains of Chalmette, which was attended by Jackson himself, and his entire army.

The old headquarters of the slave traffic, where barracks for the human merchandise once stood, was pointed out.

The Archbishop's Palace, the oldest building in Louisiana, was the next place to be visited. One enters through double gates, swung under the quaintest of portals, enclosing a porter's lodge, to pass into a spacious garden, grass carpeted and rose decorated, leading up to the Palace itself. It was originally occupied by the Ursuline Nuns, but afterward given by them to the Archbishop of New Orleans, with the understanding that it was to be the residence of each Archbishop of the Diocese, during his Archbishopric. At the present time the Archbishop and Chancellor have offices there. The building stands as when erected, practically unchanged in all this time. The staircase is a curiosity, the steps having been worn into deep grooves by the hurrying feet of many generations. The cells, used by the nuns, are still in evidence, and a clock, placed there over a hundred years ago, hangs on the wall.

Perhaps the most picturesque antiquity, from an architectural standpoint, is the famed old Cabildo, where

the Spanish municipal body formerly met. This is the identical place where the transfer of Louisiana from Spain to France and again from France to the United States was made. The old "Spanish Calaboza" is in this building, in one of the cells of which is to be seen a pair of stocks—a relic of a gentle custom, calculated to cause one to reflect upon the seriousness of having "stocks go down."

At the present day, the first floor of the building is used for the Second Recorder's Court and Police Jail; and the one above, for the Supreme Court of Louisiana which was in session.

Below Jackson Square, and a little farther along, we came upon the old "French Market," famed for its good things to eat and its "Babel of tongues." This, perhaps, is the most distinctly characteristic spot in New Orleans—the "happy hunting ground" of the Spaniard and Italian, French and German, Chinese and Hindu, Jew, Creole, Malay, Irish and English. Here is the home of the famous "cafe noir," quite as delicious and "black as it is painted." Here, too, will be found the "brioche" and "cala," and the picturesque, old red-bandaened colored women with their delectable "pralines." The market is the largest of the kind in the world, with countless booths, heaped high with fish, meat, vegetables and fruits, a sufficient variety, surely, to satisfy all tongues.

From there we passed on to the United States Mint, an attractive structure, built on good Colonial lines, one of the "money making" concerns of the country.

From here the party was taken to the Esplanade street landing, where it boarded the boat again, continuing the trip down stream as far as the Waif's Home. Mr. Blaffer, President of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children (in charge of the Home),

Mr. Thomas H. Agnew, Mrs. Agnew, and Mrs. Pokorny were at the doorway to welcome the visitors as they approached the house, while the children, dressed in their uniform of blue, gave a choral greeting from the upper gallery of the house, amid the waving of handkerchiefs and flags. A nice buffet luncheon was served which was much appreciated by the travelers. Mr. Blaffer made a welcoming speech to the visiting humanitarians which fairly rang with Southern hospitality, to which Dr. Stillman responded in an equally hearty and gracious manner. A program made up of songs, recitations and choral numbers was given by the children, augmented by some clever character sketches, done by Messrs. Shields and McLoughlin. The visitors were much impressed with the intelligence and appearance of the boys, and were deeply interested in the fragments of history learned of these little victims of circumstance. One little chap, for instance, with a tuneful voice and eyes like fringed gentians, had escaped from a drunken brute of a father and walked the length of two States, to be found at last, in New Orleans, under an ash can, fast asleep. It was a lucky "find," indeed, for the small nomad, to wake up to find himself, later, in such a good, warm nest.

Mrs. T. B. Thompson is the teacher at the school and her class of intelligent, obedient boys reflect great credit upon her ability as teacher and disciplinarian.

The curtain of night slowly fell upon the scene, and the day was done. There was a general good-night and a scattering of the friends for various hotels. When leaving New Orleans, in the morning, it was with a reluctant good-bye but a deep appreciation of her unconscious but emphatic beauty and the kindness and charm of her people.

Humane Advocate

Under the Management of

The Illinois Humane Society.

EDITED BY MISS RUTH EWING.

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DECEMBER, 1908.

HUMANE EDUCATION

By humane education we seek to make heart culture co-ordinate with brain culture, in the educational system of our country, believing it to be equally, if not more, essential for the foundation of the best national character. Education of the heart is necessary for personal righteousness, and this function is not by any means limited to religious teaching. It is a duty of the state and necessary for its own protection.

—William O. Stillman.

RECENT HUMANE CONGRESS

Never was there a more representative gathering of humanitarians; never was the standard of excellence for addresses and papers higher; never was there a better presiding officer; never has the humane cause been accorded more space and attention by the press; never were visiting delegates more royally entertained, and never was more of practical value and vital importance accomplished, than at the Thirty-second Annual Convention of the American Humane Association, held recently in New Orleans. Everything conspired to make it a memorable occasion—a “red letter”

day, in the history of the organization.

The number of delegates present far exceeded those of previous years—an encouraging sign of the widespread interest that is being taken in co-operative humane work, and that humanitarians are becoming more sensible to the fact that the National Society offers an opportunity for concerted action upon questions both big and small.

The keynote of the convention, the “motif,” as it were, was humane education; the need for education in all the branches of the work, was constantly brought out. All roads of thought, as opened up by the different speakers and papers, led to the “Rome” of humane education, and, in truth, what are humane societies engaged in but a broad, educational campaign.

The New Orleans Societies have both made records for good, substantial, practical work—and the respect and interest they have won from New Orleans people had much to do in attracting good audiences to the convention.

The New Orleans press gave so magnanimously of time, space and reportorial ability as to have broken all recorded experience in the history of the Association, and to have established a precedent, it is to be hoped, will be generously followed in other cities at other times.

This Humane Congress is the great “melting pot” into which all manner of opinions, theories, ideas, views, and suggestions are “tried out,” to be formed into an expression which is the culmination of united humane judgment. An organization of such character and efficiency, one that is doing such intelligent, commendable work as this Federation of Humane Societies should have the sympathy and support of the civilized world.

AMERICAN HUMANE ASSOCIATION

A number of distinguished workers in the cause of humanitarianism are visitors to New Orleans this week, having come to participate in the deliberations of the convention of the American Humane Association. The mission of these workers is most admirable, for in this age of commercialism the mad rush for wealth needs some powerful influence to check the cruelty often inflicted upon man and beast by wantonness or thoughtlessness.

There can be no surer test of real refinement and innate nobility of soul than is that afforded by the attitude of the individual towards his inferiors, towards those who are weaker than he, towards children and infants and towards poor, helpless dumb animals. As humanity advances in the scale of enlightenment and true spiritual progress, every step of that advancement is clearly marked by the better provision he makes for the weak, the destitute and the afflicted of the human family, and by the more humane consideration he gives to birds and animals over which the Almighty has given him dominion.

Domestic animals, such as the horse, the dog, the cow, make especially powerful appeals for human sympathy and protection because of the close relationship existing between themselves and man. By domesticating certain animals and birds and compelling them to serve him, man has very largely decreased their faculty for self-preservation and protection, and thereby he has assumed the responsibility for giving them that protection and comfort, the power to obtain which he deprived them of by the act of domestication.

In our old-fashioned school readers of forty years ago—especially the McGuffey series, which many gray heads of the present day remember so pleasantly—much attention was given to impressing the youthful reader with the debt of kindness that we owe to these helpless creatures. Who has ever forgotten the simple little verse he learned as a tot, beginning:

"Don't kill the birds, the pretty birds,

That fly about the door," etc.;

or that other one inculcating love for the dog, the affectionate companion of man, which ran something like this:

"I love to see a little dog,

And pat him on the head."

These splendid school readers so abounded in lessons inculcating kindness and human sympathy for the weak, the unfortunate, the distressed, the helpless, and the moral tone was so distinctly elevating that they are remembered today by many a man now past middle life as the beginning of his clear conception of duty to those more unfortunate or lower in the scale of creation than himself. The impressive lessons conveyed thus through the media of school books answered a double purpose by making the work of the child interesting while imparting in his mind a reverence for life and the beauty and nobility of kindness and sympathy for the helpless.

Unfortunately for us, we have grown beyond these things in this advanced age of the world, and as a result we have suffered much in deterioration of spiritual power and decadence of human sympathy. The work of the Humane Association is a great and grand one and conducted along sane lines, it ought to meet the encouragement and cordial support of every good citizen.—*Editorial, The Daily States, New Orleans, Nov. 17, 1908.*

The opportunity to do good offers itself to every one who really wishes for it.—*Sam Smiles.*

Cruelty to animals is one of the most characteristic vices of a vulgar and ignoble people.—*A. von Humboldt.*

The sympathetic man is the best man. He who makes us sympathetic makes us better and more virtuous.—*Lessing.*

CONGRESS OF THE HUMANE ASSOCIATION

There is now in session in New Orleans a national conference of the American Humane Association, composed of delegates from various sections of the Union.

This great body of Americans is devoted to the prevention of cruelty, first to human children, and, second, to the protection of all domestic animals from cruel and unmerciful treatment. Its membership is entirely disconnected, although in sympathy with the organization for the protection of wild game and song birds from extermination by pot hunters and mischievous persons.

In the greatest portion of the country one organization looks after the children and the domestic animals, but in New Orleans we maintain two separate associations, devoted respectively, to the protection of all.

Sometimes when a wave of crime seems to sweep over the country, and the good people everywhere are influenced by it to think that the human race in civilized regions is growing worse and not better, it is only necessary to take a glance at the great organization of the people who pour out their money on charities and give time and substantial support to the interesting work in which these humane societies are engaged, to realize that in no other age of the world were such widespread and noble benefactions ever known. This is enough to demonstrate that this is no time for pessimistic foreboding, but that on the contrary, mankind is growing more tender-hearted, more sympathetic and more ready in every way to do good and minister to the distresses of others. The world is growing better, and "optimism" should be the pass-word of the age.

The visitors are thrice welcome to

our city—*Editorial, New Orleans Picayune, Nov. 18, 1908.*

SPECIAL AGENTS

Mr. W. I. Kendall has been appointed a special agent of The Illinois Humane Society for Princeton, Bureau County, Illinois, to succeed the late John Nash, who looked after the welfare of children and dumb animals in that county for so many years, and whose good deeds have left a beneficent influence on the work of the Society.

Mr. Kendall was long a close, personal friend of the late Mr. Nash, and the Society is fortunate in having him as its representative in Bureau County.

Mr. James S. Bremner has been appointed as special agent of The Illinois Humane Society for Kewanee, Henry County, Illinois, having been highly recommended for the position by residents and citizens of Kewanee.

RECENT STATE CONVENTION

A State Humane Convention was held Thursday, December 3, 1908, under the auspices of our Society, at the Home Building, in Chicago.

An interesting program, previously arranged, was participated in by representatives from various parts of the state and prominent city officials. Sessions were held morning and afternoon and a dinner given the visiting delegates in the evening. A full account of the convention proceedings will be given in the January Humane Advocate.

TO OUR DEAR CHILD READERS

To those of you who are turning over these pages in a vain search for the "Children's Department," we wish to say that we have not forgotten you but that the New Orleans convention had to be reported this month and so crowded into your room.

This is just to tell you that a good time is coming for you with the January number of the Advocate—and to wish you a Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year.

LOUISIANA SOCIETY FOR THE PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO CHILDREN

The Louisiana Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children was organized on March 21st, 1892, and the Reverend Alfred Clay was elected its first president, and he continued in office until his death in 1899, and was succeeded by Captain George C. McDerby; he was succeeded by Mr. J. J. McLoughlin in 1901, and J. A. Blaffer, the present incumbent, succeeded him in 1903. During the sixteen years that the Society has been in existence it has investigated over forty thousand cases involving the welfare of seventy-five thousand children, and is today the largest and most active Society of its kind in the South, and the fifth largest Society in the country. It maintains two separate homes, one for white and one for colored children, where the homeless and unfortunate waifs are received and cared for until their cases are investigated, when they are either placed in homes found for them or put in permanent institutions. If it be found that they have been the victim of some brute, neither time, pains or money is spared in locating the culprit and arraigning him before the court.

The home for the white children is situated on the corner of Jordan Avenue and North Peters Street, and can be reached by the Dauphine or Levee and Barracks car lines, and is about a twenty minute car ride from Canal street. The colored branch is located in the rear of St. Patrick's Cemetery No. 3, and is reached by the Canal Belt cars in about fifteen minutes. No child under the age of 16 years is allowed to sleep in a police station. Telephones are installed at both homes, and on notification from the police that a child is under arrest, an officer is dispatched to the station to receive the child and bring him to

the shelter. An office is maintained at 115 Elk Place within a stone's throw of police headquarters, where the Superintendent can always be found during the day. A school is conducted at both branches under the direction of the Department of Public Schools and ministers of all denominations make weekly visits to the schools to look after the spiritual welfare of the children.

Officers: J. A. Blaffer, president; J. J. McLoughlin, vice-president; Chas. A. Duchamp, secretary; Frederick S. Weis, treasurer; J. B. Hart, M. D., consulting physician; P. J. Sullivan, D. D. S., dentist; Mrs. T. H. Agnew, matron; T. H. Agnew, superintendent.

LOUISIANA SOCIETY FOR THE PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO ANIMALS

It was early in the seventies that Mr. August Bernau endeavored to organize a Society for the protection of animals from cruelty, in Louisiana, but the efforts of this good man did not meet with success. In 1884, Mr. and Mrs. George Nicholson, Mrs. Florian Schaffter, and Mr. Bernard C. Shields called a meeting of the few friends they knew to be interested, and, although only a small number responded to the call, those present formed the State S. P. C. A., which was chartered in 1888.

Mr. Bradish Johnson was the first president, and Mr. H. D. Forsyth succeeded him, to whose wise conduct of the affairs in those days of struggle is due much of the present-day success of the organization. Mr. F. W. Young was the next president, followed in turn by Mr. Bernard C. Shields, through whose indefatigable work the Society secured the laws under which it now operates.

Mr. Sam W. Weis is the head of the Society at the present time, and under his progressive management it has prospered until its membership is fast approaching the 1,000 mark. In 1906 it handled 1,552 cases, and in 1908, 3,523 cases, showing a great increase in the growth of work.

The Society secured from the city of New Orleans the right to gather up the stray dogs, for which a fine patrol or "Dog Wagon" has been provided from a legacy from Mrs. Sylvia Easton. Kennels have been established in the city workhouse for the keeping of these animals, and a lethal chamber for their destruction, when necessary. A smaller lethal chamber is operated in the Society's building, for the quick and painless destruction of small animals.

The Society took the contract to care for or humanely destroy the homeless, ownerless dogs, for the reason that under the city care the system had many abuses. Unfortunately, the law requires that all dogs not redeemed shall be put to death. Mr. Weis intends to work to have the law changed so that it may be lawful to give the well, sound dogs to responsible people who would like them and are willing to pay the price of the dog tax. Dogs may be boarded at these kennels for ten cents per day.

A modern, thoroughly well-equipped ambulance was presented to the Society by Mrs. F. W. Young, in memory of her husband, and is in constant service on the streets.

The Society maintains twenty public watering troughs and has made arrangements for the establishment of eleven more.

A recent enterprise was the giving of a Work Horse Parade, having over three hundred entries; the parade is to be repeated next year and will be open to mules as well as horses.

The Society has a home of its own, a splendid, modern building, situated at Howard Avenue and Carondelet Street, the gift of Charles and Anna Brown, of Quincy, Illinois.

OFFICERS.

Sam W. Weis, president.

Bernard C. Shields, first vice-president.

Rev. Max Heller, second vice-president.

Peter P. Gluck, treasurer.

Douglas Forsyth, secretary.

OLD CHRISTMAS

Now he who knows old Christmas,
He knows a earle of worth;
For he is as good a fellow
As any upon earth.

He comes warm-cloaked and coated,
And buttoned up to the chin,
And soon as he comes a-nigh the door
We open and let him in.

We know that he will not fail us,
So we sweep the hearth up clean;
We set him in the old armchair,
And a cushion whereon to lean.

And with sprigs of holly and ivy
We make the house look gay,
Just out of an old regard to him,
For it was his ancient way.

He must be a rich old fellow;
What money he gives away!
There is not a lord in England
Could equal him any day.

Good luck unto old Christmas,
And long life let us sing,
For he doth more good unto the poor
Than many a crown'd King!
—*Mary Howitt.*

CRADLE HYMN

Away in the manger, no crib for a bed,
The little Lord Jesus laid down His sweet head,
The stars in the bright sky looked down where
He lay—
The little Lord Jesus asleep on the hay.

The cattle are lowing, the Baby awakes,
But little Lord Jesus, no crying He makes.
I love Thee, Lord Jesus! look down from the sky,
And stay by my cradle till morning is nigh.
—*Martin Luther.*

The lack of feeling where animals are concerned, throws a black shadow upon humanity—*B. Golts.*

ANTI-CRUELTY STATISTICS FOR 1908

As Reported to The American Humane Association

CONDITION OF SOCIETIES

Societies sending reports of activity.....	285
Societies active last year not heard from.....	45
Total presumably active	330

It was found that many societies were dead or inactive, as follows:

Societies reported dead.....	105
Societies reported inactive.....	81
	—186

Total of all societies which are reported as having been formed.....516

Number Humane Education Committees or Societies.....	7
Number States having Federation or Convention of Societies.....	4

SOCIETIES HEARD FROM REPORT IN THE AGGREGATE AS FOLLOWS:

Number Societies from which active reports have been received.....	285
Number paid employees (men)	669
Number paid employees (women)	138
Number voluntary agents	4,957
Number members and contributors.....	54,563
Amount received from contributions	\$ 299,133.51
Amount received from fines	62,148.13
Amount received from States	32,262.34
Amount received from counties	29,472.13
Amount received from cities	129,081.00
Amount received from endowment	96,517.44
Total receipts from all sources.....	\$ 947,313.95
Total disbursements	\$ 903,601.21
Number Societies owning buildings.....	36
Number of buildings	63
Valuation of buildings	\$1,300,573.20
Number children involved in the work.....	166,264
Number animals involved in the work.....	762,904
Number prosecutions	32,094
Number convictions	26,015
Number large animals killed.....	27,644
Number small animals killed.....	184,803
Total population involved (estimated).....	44,104,791

NOTE.—The above statistics are necessarily not exact but serve to convey some idea of the condition of the anti-cruelty crusade in the United States, of the number of societies, of those which are active, of those which have died out, of the number of employees and voluntary agents, of work accomplished, of endowments and buildings, of the sources and amount of support. The income from various sources and total receipts do not agree in amount for the reason that many societies do not give any information as to financial condition except total receipts and disbursements. These figures represent over 40 years of growth and endeavor.

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No. 3

ILLINOIS STATE HUMANE CONVENTION

The first convention in the interest of Humane Work in the State of Illinois was held at the invitation of The Illinois Humane Society, at 560 Wabash Avenue, Chicago, Thursday, December 3rd, 1908.

Sessions were held both morning and afternoon and a dinner given the visiting delegates, in the evening. A number of representatives from various societies throughout the state were present, and the general attendance was good.

Mr. Eugene R. Cox, Chairman of the Committee on Arrangements, called the convention to order.

The first order of business being the creation of an organization, Mr. John L. Shortall, President of The Illinois Humane Society, and Mr. George W. Lindsey, of Urbana, Illinois, were nominated and elected as permanent chairman and secretary of the convention.

Chairman Shortall then made a short address of welcome. Mr. Shortall said:

"The object of this convention is the gathering together of our friends from all parts of the state, for the purpose of mutual discussion, in order that valuable information gained by varied experience may be both given and received.

Many years ago the officers of this society went out into the state for the purpose of creating a sentiment against cruelty, just as Dr. Angell of Boston, becoming enthused over this subject, came to Chicago in 1869, for the purpose of creating humane sentiment here. The cruelties being practiced throughout the West were

so atrocious that he took up the cudgels and made an impression on the minds of our people, the result of which was the organization known as The Illinois Humane Society, incorporated in 1869.

The society having state jurisdiction, sent one of its members (its means were not sufficient to send more) now and then, at its own expense, through the state, for the purpose of interesting people in this work; which resulted in the organization of branch and other societies in Illinois, with special agents.

The Illinois Humane Society publishes, as its official organ, a paper known as the Humane Advocate. We would like all who attend this convention to feel at liberty to contribute to its columns for the purpose of giving their experiences. In a way it might be used as a medium for the interchange of ideas and the comparison of results in the work.

We are very glad that you have come, because we hope that this convention idea will spread and that we will have as large and enthusiastic gatherings from year to year in other cities in this state, as they are now enjoying in the states of New York and Michigan. Whether we are of one society or not, we should come together once a year in order that we may make progress of a rational kind, so that we may avoid all sentimentality and fanaticism, so that we may be practical, so that we may instruct those who are looking to us for the proper kind of instruction.

We have established here in Chicago what we call a School for Humane Education. It consists of a free lecture course, on practical subjects, given by veterinary surgeons, and sometimes by engineers and men of practical experience on the haulage question, so that those who attend may acquire knowledge as to how to gain the best possible advantage in hauling and how to protect their animals from all kinds of injury. Attending these lectures are men who handle horses and who are interested in the team-

ing question. If such schools could be established, in the main cities in the state, I think it would be well worth while. Dr. Baker, President of the Chicago Veterinary College, will talk to us on the subject today.

I am very glad to see you, and in behalf of The Illinois Humane Society, I bid you all welcome."

Mrs. Angie Rand Schweppe, of Alton, Illinois, was then introduced and read the first paper of the day, entitled "The School City."

She told in an interesting way, of the manner in which the students were afforded actual participation in government by electing a mayor, city clerk, judges, etc., creating a municipality within the school. She stated that the idea was first established in Alton and is now being quite generally adopted in other places; and that the results of this unique training and experience have been most excellent, as shown by the improved conduct and morals of the children. Mrs. Schweppe is a prominent member of the Alton Humane Society and has accomplished much effective, practical work.

Mr. Walter Butler, First Vice President of The Illinois Humane Society, was then called upon by the Chairman and addressed the convention as follows:

"My few remarks will not have the brevity of wit. I promise you they will have the merit of brevity. If there is one thing that has been impressed upon my mind in what work I have had occasion to do in the meeting of the board of directors of The Illinois Humane Society, it is the value of co-operation. I have known many questions that seemed to be complicated and most difficult of solution that have come before that board from time to time, but one person would make a suggestion as to a remedy, another would suggest what might possibly be an improvement on that, and a third would give a hint about something else, until, finally, the net result was a tolerably practicable, sensible solution of the whole question, at least for the time being.

In this matter of co-operation, there are two things that I have had occasion to no-

tice: One was the co-operation of the people throughout the state, in the matter of the law forbidding the shooting of birds from traps, which was brought up before the legislature for five or six different sessions during a period of eight or ten years, each time being a failure. Not discouraged by these repeated failures, the friends of that bill brought it up again and on account of the hearty co-operation of people throughout the whole state, so much influence was brought to bear upon the legislators from all parts of the state, that finally their efforts were crowned with success and the bill went upon the statute-books as a law.

Another illustration of the value of co-operation is in connection with the American Humane Association. There is a law—a federal law—forbidding the transportation of cattle for more than twenty-eight hours without food and water. Certainly, twenty-eight hours would seem a pretty long time to be without food or water even for cattle, but, nevertheless, some people wanted to extend that time so that these poor cattle would be on trains as long as thirty-six hours, and they tried to persuade Congress that it would not hurt them to be in transit for forty-eight hours without a thing to eat or a drop to drink. The president of the American Humane Association sent circulars broadcast to different societies and people interested in the cause, throughout the country.

A bill to repeal that law, so as to extend the time in which cattle could be carried without food or water, was referred to a committee in the House of Representatives, also to the proper committee in the Senate, and, on account of the exertions of the president of the American Humane Association, I was told that the tables in that House committee room were piled high with protests against the repeal of that law, and in consequence the law remained as it was.

A cord is only as strong as its weakest point. We are told in the Good Book that a threefold cord is not easily broken. How much stronger would be a cord that could be made up in this State of Illinois of the thousands of people who are willing to take an active interest in the cause of humanity.

The advantage of a convention like this will be that these people, from year to year as our conventions increase in size, will be able to take each other by the arm and become personally acquainted with each other to know who, in an emergency, will be a friend and aid in time of trouble, and so co-operation and the friendship of these different people will do much to accomplish what otherwise would be perfectly hopeless.

If a man is assailed in a crowd and sees about him faces indifferent or scowling, if that man could only know who among that crowd are willing to stand by him, how much better it would be for him; and so with friends in humanity, if an emergency occurs anywhere in the state they will know to whom they can appeal as effective friends in the cause, and they will be able to work with much more confidence and efficiency, and so by mutual acquaintance, by mutual understanding, by mutual assurance of assistance, the workers in conventions of character similar to this, the workers in the cause of humanity, may be united in one grand, strong, efficient brotherhood."

Mr. George W. Lindsey, Secretary of the Urbana Humane Society, then gave a report of the work for the past year, indicating activity and interest in the protection of children and animals and citing several important cases of prosecutions for cruelty to animals conducted in Urbana during that time.

After some discussion of this report, Mr. George A. H. Scott, Counsel and Secretary of The Illinois Humane Society, spoke on the subject of "The Humane Laws of Illinois and their Enforcement." In part, he said:

"It is only recently that any laws have been enacted pertaining to the treatment of animals. Prior to the act known as Martin's Act, in 1822, there was no legislation regulating the care or providing for the treatment of animals. That act, passed at the instance of Mr. Martin, an Irishman, had to do only with beasts of burden and did not apply to a great many animals that were being abused. About 1849 this act was repealed and replaced by another law, which provided that cruelty to any animal by ill-treatment or ill-usage, overworking, overdriving, torturing, etc., should be punished.

Almost the very wording of the law passed in England in 1849-1854 is followed in the statute laws of every state in this country. We have many laws that are what might be called off-shoots of this root-law, and which provide for many divers species of cruelty, but that is the root foundation of our law and is the root foundation of all our humane organizations, not alone in this country but all over the world.

In 1867 the first law relating to cruelty, modeled after the English law, was passed

in this country. Our first law in the State of Illinois was passed in 1869, the wording of which is almost identical with that of the English law. The first section of it provides against overloading, over-driving, over-working, cruelly beating, torturing, tormenting, mutilating, or cruelly killing any animal, or causing or knowingly allowing the same to be done. These same words were used in the original English legislation.

In the English law, where the words 'any animal' were used, the word animal only applied to domestic animals and did not cover the case of wild animals. A domestic animal was an animal that was supposed to be in the custody and care of a man, to the extent that the man derived some benefit or use from it and indicated a certain amount of taming. In order to correct this discrepancy, the English people, as late as 1890, enacted another law which was called 'The Wild Animals in Captivity Protection Act,' and that extended the meaning of the word animal in the English law to cover every animal, wild animal and otherwise; it even covered reptiles.

In our own law the word animal means any animal. We can prosecute any man for cruelty to snakes, under our law. We cannot quite reach insects, but we can reach any animal that travels on four legs that comes in the quadruped class, as well as bipeds.

Since the passage of the original law here in 1869, various other laws have been enacted. For instance, the law appointing an agent to look after cruelties at the Stock Yards, which was passed in 1877. The law passed in the same year, affording protection to all birds and animals *feræ naturæ*. The docking law, passed in 1891; the 'Bird Day Law,' passed in 1903, an act to encourage the protection of wild birds; and the pigeon-shooting bill, passed in 1905; and the game law, passed in 1903, for the protection of game, wild fowl and birds.

These laws, while they have some connection with the work of humane societies, are not so directly connected as the old original law against cruelty.

There are two species of cruelty: The cruelty that is contemplated by the laws, and the cruelty that is not contemplated by the laws.

In all cases where you have the law to work with you can use force in carrying on your business, because you have the law back of you. In all other cases you cannot use force, and the only way you can accomplish your end is by using persuasion and education.

There is one point in regard to the laws, which is essential to be noticed in all cases

taken into court. It is absolutely necessary in order to prove up your case, that you produce evidence of pain and suffering on the part of the animal.

You cannot take too great care in investigating your cases. You may find that the worst possible complaint has no merit, whatever, after a thorough investigation. The great care which the societies take in investigating their cases ultimately redounds to their benefit, and earns for their work the respect of the courts and the judges and, after all, it is the actual work done on the streets, in the alleys, and in the homes that make the reputation of a humane society.

A humane society must get the good will of the judges on the bench. You may go into court with a case that you think is a very aggravated one and the judge will impose the very smallest fine. The judges have been severely criticised for that. I want to say to you that it is no part of the work of a humane society to criticise a judge. It is the duty of a humane society to gather evidence, to take the case into court and produce the evidence, and it is up to the court to say what the punishment shall be, and no matter what the court sees fit to do, it is the duty of the humane society to respect the decision of the court, even though it may go against the society. Just as soon as you go into court and criticise the judge's decision, you are going to forfeit the respect of the judge for your society. The judge hears all sides of the case, and having all this evidence before him, being of necessity a man of good judgment—otherwise he would not occupy that position—he is far better qualified to pass judgment on that case than any humane agent or any humane society.

It is a common thing for humane people to come away from a court room and say, 'That man ought to have been fined fifty dollars; that judge is no good; he ought to have imposed a heavy fine.' That is one of the greatest blunders that a humane society or a humane agent can make.

In 1877 the work of this society was devoted to such an extent to children that it was thought best to change the name from the 'Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals' to some other name which would be more descriptive of the Society's work, and Mr. John G. Shortall, the president of the Society, hit upon the word *humane* to more comprehensively explain the scope of the Society. So the name was changed to The Illinois Humane Society. That was the first *humane* society in the world.

Since that time, all societies which have covered work involving both children and

animals have been designated *humane* societies.

After 1877 a great many such societies sprang into existence. In fact, we have about three hundred in this country at present. In 1899, after the passage of the Juvenile Act, the Compulsory Education Law and the Child Labor Law, many of our child cases were taken into the Juvenile Court, leaving us to do with only such cases as come under the head of Child Anti-Cruelty laws, which have to do only with cases of cruelly beating, torturing, tormenting, overworking, mutilating, or causing or knowingly allowing the same to be done, or unnecessarily failing to provide any child with proper food, drink, shelter and raiment, or abandoning any child, or exposing any child to the inclemency of the weather and thereby injuring it in health or limb.

Mr. J. M. Patterson, Deputy Factory Inspector, under Mr. Davies, then spoke on the enforcement of the Child Labor Law in the State of Illinois. He said, in part:

"We are called factory inspectors. I wish somebody had given us a different name, because when we introduce ourselves as factory inspectors and show our card we are told, 'This is not a factory, it is a store, or a shop or a theater, a bowling alley.' So, I often speak of myself as a labor inspector, that being more descriptive of our duty, because we are authorized to go anywhere where a child is employed.

In regard to the places that we cover and the times that we work: We go to every conceivable place of business, from a shoe shining parlor to a law office, theater or bowling alley. We are at it not only all day, but night and day, and frequently the night of the same day. We go at night for the reason that one clause of the law provides that children under sixteen years of age shall not be employed after seven P. M.

Mr. Davies has systematized the work of the office wonderfully since he has had charge of it, and the questions that we have to ask are culminated to get at the information directly.

Nearly everyone is in favor of this law until they are found to be violators of it, and to all such we say, in order that they may understand the matter, that the legislature evidently intended to discourage the employment of any child under sixteen years of age and that only those under sixteen and over the age of fourteen are to be employed, provided they are willing to live up to the restrictions named by the legislature.

Many people have a false idea of the law.

If it was understood that the law required children to attend school until they are fourteen years of age, in order that they might obtain a reasonable education, and that at the age of fourteen, if they are able to read and write fairly well, and if the judgment of the school board uniting with that of the parents should be on file when they are found at work, so that they are authorized to be at work from fourteen years until they are sixteen, and that the hours are fixed so that they can not be at work more than eight hours a day nor after seven o'clock in the evening, people would be enthusiastically in favor of the Child Labor Law.

I had occasion to inspect a dentist's office in one of the finest buildings in the loop. The dentist greeted me with, 'You people had better be inspecting my factory instead of my office.' I replied, 'Will you permit me to answer the criticism you have just made? If you will tell me where your factory is, I will call you on the 'phone after going back to my office and tell you the name of the officer who did inspect it and how many children were there.' The dentist said he did not think it had ever been inspected. I said, 'It may be that you were not there at the time, but it was inspected just the same. You think it is useless to come into an office like this, but the law is no respecter of persons; it does not allow you to have a child in this office; the law applies to you just the same as to anyone else, and the law must be complied with and enforced. You have no idea of the work we do; it is not a child labor affair alone; we must inspect every garment-worker's establishment.'

Take the tailors. The law requires that they shall furnish us the names and addresses of everyone working for them. There are tens of thousands of people working at making garments and they must furnish us with a list of the names and addresses of workers, after which we go to those places and require them to clean up their walls and floors, and if there is sickness in the house stop the manufacture of the goods.

We go to more places than any other kind of inspectors. One of your speakers talked about co-operation. We, too, are co-operators. We have five laws to enforce, and while we are attending to the Child Labor law we attend to the other four. We had a case, for instance, in the Italian quarter where I was inspecting a bakery that I found connected with a stable. The stable and the bake shop were right together. Our law did not cover the case, but we were able, however, to forward the information in regard to the bakery to the

department of the city of Chicago, which could attend to it, so we co-operate with other departments when a case is found to be beyond our special province.

The different laws under which we exist are all really of the humane order. Take the matter of operatives in the manufacture of polishing wheels. The law requires that dry emery stones, where they are used, shall be guarded with a cast iron hood to protect the operatives in case of explosion.

It is part of the work of our department to inspect places where both butterine and ice cream are made.

Building construction is another law that comes under our department. I call it a department, but it is, in reality, a separate department of the government of the State of Illinois, not located at Springfield, but in Chicago. Originally it was composed merely of inspectors appointed as inspectors, but now it is called 'The Department of Factory Inspection of the State of Illinois,' of which Mr. Davies is the chief."

Mrs. Edna B. Oyler, Secretary of The Freeport Humane Society, followed on the program, with a paper on "Humane Education."

This paper contained much of value and interest and was listened to most attentively by the audience.

It cited many cases involving neglect of children and told of the great benefits accruing from humane education in Freeport. Mrs. Oyler is closely identified with the cause and is a factor in humane work in Illinois.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Chairman Shortall called the meeting to order and appointed a committee on resolutions, naming the following: Mr. George A. H. Scott, Miss Charlotte Nelson and Mr. Walter Butler.

Mr. Cox, as chairman of the committee on arrangements of the convention, was asked to tell generally of the expressions relative to the holding of the convention received from various parts of the state. Mr. Cox said:

"The Committee on Arrangements to consider the holding of this convention communicated with those interested in the work of humane endeavor throughout the state,

in regard to the matter, and had letters from twenty different cities in the state, the cities being as follows: Champaign, Quincy, Rockford, Rock Island, Edwardsville, Springfield, Belvidere, Evanston, Alton, Oglesby, Waukegan, Geneseo, Marengo, Pana, Ottawa, Wilmette, Kankakee, Mt. Vernon, Freeport and Salem. All of these letters express interest in the work and in the convention and a desire from a large number of them to be present if possible."

Miss Charlotte Nelson, Secretary of Edwardsville, Illinois, Branch of The Illinois Humane Society, then read a paper, which she had prepared on the subject of "Inhumanity in the Illinois Coal Mines." It afforded food for thought and called forth much valuable discussion.

After Miss Nelson had finished, Mr. Scott rose to ask permission to forward a copy of her paper to Dr. Stillman, as he thought it contained much additional information of value on that subject, to that already in possession of The American Humane Association. Miss Nelson consented very willingly.

The Chairman then introduced Mr. W. Lester Bodine, Superintendent of Compulsory Education Department, who spoke on the subject of "Compulsory Education." He said, in part:

"In Chicago we are operating under the new State law. This State law, known as the Compulsory Education law, imposes upon parents and guardians the responsibility to see that every child in their custody between the ages of seven and sixteen attends some public or private school for the entire time that school is in session, provided, of course, that the child is not sick or mentally incapacitated or temporarily excused from school by the principal, and in that case the child is exempt from attendance during that period.

The same law provides that when a child attains the age of fourteen it must either continue at school or be employed regularly.

The old Compulsory Education law made the maximum age fourteen and the minimum seven, so that the new compulsory education law reaches after the children between fourteen and sixteen, in whose lives there was previously a social waste.

Your Child Labor law applies to the

regulation of the hours of employment, etc., of children between fourteen and sixteen.

The Compulsory Education law is a State law. It is enforced in the City of Chicago largely against parents and guardians, and I conduct the prosecutions under that law in the Municipal Court. I have to prosecute by districts.

I go on the theory and it has ever been my policy to prosecute parents more and children less. By the grace of theoretical reform, I found that in the past they had been stuffing and over-stuffing the corrective institutions with children who were largely there on account of the father's failures and the mother's mistakes, which was one of the results of the old Compulsory Education law. Our department, however, has been made stronger by the new law, and I enforce that law against fathers and mothers who are largely to blame for the irregular attendance of the child at school, and I notice that after you bring father into court and have him fined five dollars and costs the child is in regular attendance at school ever after. You have thus saved sending a boy or girl to a corrective institution and you have saved the taxpayers the cost which that procedure would bring.

The Compulsory Education law is enforced by city officers and truant officers—city officers of the Compulsory Education department—and they are all under civil service. The system includes a district organization. Each officer has a certain district including a number of schools which they visit and obtain from the principal the names and addresses of temporary absentees as well as truants. It is my policy to check those temporary absentees before they develop into truants. If I can save a truant, I save a delinquent later on; and if you can save a delinquent you can save a criminal in later years in life.

The Compulsory Education department also operates under another law known as the Parental School law, in instances where the child is beyond the control of the parents. A child between the ages of seven and fourteen who is an habitual truant, or who persistently violates the rules of the public schools in the class-room, even though he is not a truant, can be sent to the Parental School, which is located at Bowmanville in this city, out on acreage property—not even a fence around the place—that cost the board of education \$250,000, and it is considered the finest Parental School in the world—they all admit that; even New York and Boston, the home of culture and criticism, admit that Chicago has got the best Parental School in the world.

Now, the Parental School takes care of

about three hundred boys per year. The method of procedure in the enforcement of the Parental School act is to bring the child into the Juvenile Court and file a petition in the Juvenile Court, and the Juvenile Court puts the child into the Parental School or releases it on probation.

The probation system here is to release the child before it is admitted into the institution, under the parole system, and it is paroled back into the home from which it came. These institutions use the parole system.

The Parental School law is enforced by the Compulsory Education department with the co-operation of the Juvenile Court, and the truant officers look after the truants and the temporary absentees. The probation officers look after the probationers and delinquents. The probation officer and the truant officer alike are under city civil service.

Chicago enforces the Compulsory Education law better than any city in the United States. In one year I prosecuted 702 parents. I wrote to other cities for statistics and found that all the prosecutions in New York, Philadelphia and Boston amounted only to 173, and that the other cities needed enforcement of this law more than we do here, so you may see that we get after the parents here more than elsewhere.

The Child Labor law is operated by the State Factory Inspector. The Factory Inspection law is enforced by Mr. Davies and his assistants, and the statistics of the United States show that he enforces the Child Labor laws to a greater extent than any other factory inspector in the country.

We have probably as much if not more legislation to protect the child in Illinois than any state in the Union. Massachusetts and New York are also well equipped. We operate in Chicago entirely under State laws and not under city ordinances.

In the enforcement of the Compulsory Education law in Chicago (and I have conducted over 4,000 prosecutions in ten years) I find that home conditions are largely to blame for the condition of the child. Where the home fails, the child fails. In these great institutions you find children who are truants, delinquents, dependents, that some are fatherless, motherless, orphans, sightless and deaf, while still others bear the taint of heritage. It is pathetic. The church, the school and the home are the great character builders of juvenile life.

I made a report some months ago of under-fed children and I can show you the names of ten thousand and ninety children, backed up by the statistics of Dr. McAllister and others. The investigation conducted by

a special committee reveals conditions in homes that are almost unbelievable.

A system of co-operation between the board of education and the Compulsory Education department has resulted in relief work which has been conducted for several months past, to see that these conditions are alleviated and that every under-fed child is properly cared for. The county agent took care of 11,097 children last year.

I find that misnamed individualism in matrimony is responsible for a great deal of the trouble and for many of the tragedies of childhood.

One hears a great deal about the boy question. Everybody is out trying to save the boys, but how about the girls? I want to say that the girl question today is just as important and complex as the boy question, and that the girls should be saved just as well as the boys.

The congregated life in some quarters of this town is practically unfit in which to raise a child. The housing conditions, the environment often creates the truant. I find that large families and small incomes go hand in hand and herein lies one cause of truancy in our city, and there are a number of others, too many to mention.

Until a few years ago you had a marriage law in Illinois that was a perfect farce. Today you have a fairly good marriage law, but under your old marriage law child marriages were permitted. Under the new law the girl must be sixteen before she may be married even with the parents' consent. Her legal marriage age is eighteen, the legal marriage age of a boy is twenty-one; but a boy of nineteen and a girl of sixteen may be married with the consent of the parents, but one of the principals of that prospective event must be present at the marriage license window to identify the pair and answer all questions that the clerk may have reason to ask. Under this law your common law marriages are completely wiped out. So childhood is safeguarded in every respect.

On the question of discipline of the boy, I find that the average boy is raised now, as he always has been, between a mother's prayers and a father's whippings. Of course, we are living in a new age and you cannot say that corporal punishment might not be able to rectify a boy in every instance. It depends upon the boy and upon the offense.

A great many boys receive their first kind words from the teacher in the classroom. The classroom frequently corrects what the home has overlooked. There are all kinds of boys and girls and they must be studied as individuals. Never was there a time in the history of Chicago when so many people were interested in the bad boy as at present.

Enlisted in this service are the principal, the teacher, the probation officer, the truant officer, the friendly visitor, the humane society agent, the charity agent and the Visitation and Aid agent, the medical inspector and the child study expert.

Mr. Thomas J. Cavanagh, Secretary of the American Team Owners' Association, was then called to the platform and said:

"I have been long and intimately associated with the teaming trade of Chicago, a trade that has among its number some of the greatest violators of humanity, who are classed as transgressors of the humane laws of Chicago. They are frequently blamed for things which they do not do, but however that may be they are certainly responsible for a great deal of cruelty.

Until the last two years it was not customary to invite the team owner or the teamster or his representative to have anything to say relative to the making or carrying out of humane laws or principles, and it has been the general custom to punish him as strongly and fine him as heavily as possible, and to try all manner of means to put him out of business, and I have been asked today to talk upon the 'Coöperation of Team Owners, Drivers and Humane Societies.'

About two years ago Mr. Shortall and Mr. Scott, of the Illinois Humane Society, conceived the idea that it was not altogether the right kind of humanity to go and arrest everybody who violated the laws when they did not seem to understand the laws, that it was really a violation of law to work a horse when sick, sore or overloaded, and they saw at the same time that it was not altogether the fault of the teamster when the horses were overloaded in the streets of Chicago, and that it was a question as to whose fault it really was. Mr. Scott, as emissary of this association, called a meeting of the various interests to see if something could be done in the way of prevention rather than punishment, and after getting representatives of the various interests together and discussing the situation they spread the seeds of human kindness in asking that the cruelty be stopped, not punished. I claim today that this organization is doing the greatest humane work of any organization that I know of in the country, and I have investigated a great many since becoming interested.

In every case, instead of punishing an act of cruelty they have asked that if it was the first offense that the law be lenient, that if it was the second offense that it be pun-

ished leniently, and that if it was the third case the strongest punishment be given the offender, and for repeated offense that the punishment be multiplied.

I recall one case where there was wilful violation of the humane laws, but the man in the case claimed that he did not know; it was in the Chicago Avenue police station, and the officers of this Society went there to prosecute the case. I happened to be there in the interest of the team owner.

I found upon investigation that the evidence was very strong against the team owner, that is, not against the team owner himself, but that the horse was in bad condition. After the evidence was all heard I asked the judge if he would withhold judgment until the following day until I might investigate the facts. After investigating the facts I found that both the barn superintendent and the driver were at fault, and I went to the judge and told him so and gave him an affidavit stating that the barn foreman and superintendent had been dismissed and that we felt obligated at that time to pay the fine and costs, and that we hoped that he would be as lenient as possible; the owner himself did not know the facts, as he was attending to business in the office at the time, and was not paying attention to the stock on the streets. Unfortunately that is the case with a great many owners, who go from their homes to their offices and from their offices to their homes without paying any attention to the condition of their horses, but owing to the efforts made by the officers of this Humane Society a condition has been brought about whereby a school for teamsters has been organized, in which drivers are now instructed as to the care of animals on the street, relative to the proper handling and harnessing and the best care in emergency cases of sickness. This brought about similar instruction in the various meetings held by team owners, and has resulted in a great amount of good, more than could have been accomplished in any other way.

I believe that this Illinois Humane Society is doing a better and a stronger work in the interest of humanity today than ever before in the history of its existence, and it has all been brought about by the co-operation of the teamster, the team owner, the police department, and, in fact, all departments of the city. All interests are co-operating for the benefit of the horse. The Society has invited every one connected with the teaming interest to attend the free lectures which it has instituted, and if it keeps on with this educational work I maintain that inside of a year or two there will be no prosecutions for cruelty to animals, for

the reason that drivers generally will be so well schooled in the handling of animals that there will be no violations of the humane laws.

After much interesting and general discussion on the points brought out in Mr. Cavanagh's speech, Chairman Shortall introduced Captain C. C. Healey, commanding the Mounted Police of Chicago, who said, in part:

"I consider it a great pleasure to be called upon to say a few words in behalf of humanity and in behalf of the Police Department of the city of Chicago, which I represent.

I have the honor to be in command of the mounted department, and I consider each and every one of the seventy-two men au humane officer; in addition to the regulation of traffic it is a part of the official duty of every officer to stop acts of inhumanity.

By regulating the traffic we relieve the congestion and by relieving congestion we relieve the animal of the causes of congestion. We have a school of instruction, held every Saturday from 4 until 5:30 o'clock, where our seventy-two officers are instructed as to the best way of handling horses on the street, and as to overloading and abuse of animals, particularly when the street conditions are bad and, especially, at the bridge approaches, which are bad and dangerous.

Our men are instructed that a team loaded with four or five tons, if it can handle that amount and proceed without undue strain or being stalled, is not overloaded; while a team carrying but a thousand pounds, if the horses are unable to handle the load, is overloaded.

In cases of overloading our officers are instructed to stop the team, and notify the owner of the team (either the driver or officer may do this) that the driver cannot be permitted to proceed any farther, and to insist that another team be sent that can handle the load.

Our bridge approaches occasion more trouble in the way of abuse of horses than any other places in the city. It is almost impossible for horses to draw a load up an incline when the pavements are wet or icy, or, under such conditions, to handle a load on the bridge approaches that might be comfortably hauled on the level street. Our officers see that assistance is given teams which are not overloaded, but owing to the condition and elevation of the bridge approach are unable to handle their load. The teamster is instructed to stop and wait until

the owner is notified. If the teamster does not obey the officer he is placed under arrest, the owner called and the team sent to the barn.

We have made a specialty of looking out for inhumane acts perpetrated by the drivers employed by people who are responsible for the inhumanity. During the year 1907 the Illinois Humane Society prosecuted about eighty cases brought to its attention by the mounted police; in 1908 the conditions have so improved that we have not had 20 per cent of the arrests nor calls for humane officers that we had during the previous year.

The duties of a mounted officer are to regulate the traffic and to examine such horses as he may think unable to do their day's work or carry their load. I have found in my experience that in nine cases out of ten neither the teamster nor the team owner is primarily responsible for the overloading of teams, but that these bad conditions originate in the shipping room with the merchant who wants to get the greatest possible service per day out of the team.

Within the last ten days I found a team hauling seven tons of long girders. The team could carry the seven tons nicely when driven in the street car tracks, but the moment the wagon had to pull out from the car tracks they had to have assistance. I ordered a mounted officer to stop the wagon and call up the owner of the team, who made the excuse that the load did not belong to that team at all but to a three-horse team. He at once sent two other horses to relieve the stalled team, making four horses in all, and even with this additional help they had all they could do to cross Clark street coming over the viaduct leading up to the bridge. After reaching the bridge one of the pole horses fell, being dragged some distance before the wagon could be stopped. The horse was badly lacerated and in a terrible condition. The owner of the team was in no way responsible, because either the shipping clerk or superintendent of the construction company, ordering this team to be loaded in that manner, was the one who was absolutely responsible for that condition.

Since the organization of our department I have come in close touch with the representatives of the Illinois Humane Society, Mr. Shortall and Mr. Scott. These gentlemen called upon me at my quarters about two years ago and we had a mutual understanding between the department and the Humane Society that they would work together to do what they could in relieving existing conditions.

Since that time I have called upon the Humane Society personally a great many times, and have never asked its coöperation without receiving it.

I wish to state that in all the history of my twenty-four years' experience with the Police Department I have never known a chief of police to do so much as Chief Shippy in the way of consulting and bringing together representatives of capital and labor for the purpose of bettering all conditions pertaining to the welfare of the city—even to the relieving of the horse.

Chief of Police Shippy has brought about the coöperation of all capital and labor interests, of the city authorities and of the Humane Societies, and the result has been, in my judgment, one of great good. It is now possible to get all of the representative bodies together for consultation on different matters and to put the conclusive ideas into execution.

When the weather conditions were such that it was almost impossible for a horse to travel this Society took it upon itself to expend sufficient money to sand and cinder the bridges and bridge approaches and asked for the coöperation of the Police Department, which they received.

This Society did more to relieve bad conditions for the horse, in Chicago last winter, than was ever done here in the history of my experience.

I wish to have it understood, Mr. Chairman and members of this Society, that we are here to assist the Humane Society in relieving animals, and I am satisfied that our chief of police, who is very much interested in the work, will be glad to assist this Society at any time in performing its excellent work."

Dr. A. H. Baker, President of the Chicago Veterinary College, was then introduced. Extracts from his speech are as follows:

"From the seventies to the present time it has been one of my greatest desires to assist the Illinois Humane Society in its efforts to eradicate cruelty to children and animals.

Being a veterinarian, the horse is my 'hobby,' naturally enough, though I come in contact with all kinds of animals, and being a humanitarian, my sympathies extend to the children as well as to dumb animals.

Being connected with an educational institution which has over a thousand graduates and four hundred students at the present time, it is a matter of great importance that we have a clear understanding of

the sympathy that should exist between the veterinarian and the humane society.

What is taught in the veterinary college of today, as compared with the practice of empiricism of by-gone days, shows this distinction, that the present-day education of the veterinarian is strictly along the line of humanity. Unnecessary infliction of pain is strongly condemned. Surgery, of course, is a part of the practice. The fundamental principles underlying surgery of the lower animals are just the same as with human beings. Never operate unless the owner and the animal are to be benefited by it. Never cause unnecessary pain. Never spill a drop more of blood than is absolutely necessary.

In order to conform with these principles anesthetics are used; that is, in every major case. Where the operation is a minor one, we consider it loss of time and unnecessary to administer an anæsthetic; in which cases, local anæsthesia is often produced by the hypodermic injection of cocaine or the freezing of the surface with ether. All animals experimented upon for the purpose of gaining knowledge are always anæsthetized before the operation.

This, perhaps, treads upon the subject of vivi-section. While I did not come here to defend vivi-section, I do wish to say that I am very proud that the Illinois Humane Society is commendably free from all fanaticism. In all the remarks we have had the pleasure of listening to today, fanaticism has practically been eliminated. There is no more disagreeable person on earth than the fanatic, whether he is a fanatic on the subject of humane work, religion or politics. He is a disagreeable individual and lacks the balance wheel that would make him a desirable citizen.

Vivi-section is strongly condemned and it has been talked and written about for ages, and not long ago there was a tremendous outbreak against the practice. It is absolutely necessary, according to my opinion, to carry on vivi-section in connection with the study of medicine, whether it be human or veterinary. The reasons for this are few and plain: In order to educate a student he must be "shown." If he is not shown—but taught by book lore only—he goes out into the world having to learn by experience, and gaining that experience in that way he will do a thousand times more harm, cause a thousand times more pain, be guilty of a thousand times more deaths than are produced on a poor, unfortunate animal—if you wish to so consider them—than are offered on the altar of science under the surgeon's knife.

I am ready to maintain that there is no cruelty inflicted upon the dumb animal in vivi-section, because in all well-regulated schools (I shall have to refer to some exceptions, such as in a neighboring state, where a veterinary college and its faculty were haled before a court by a humane officer, and, if all the reports are true, found guilty and deserving to be sent to the penitentiary) the animals that are operated upon are anesthetized.

Every one of our students must perform about seventy-five operations upon the living horse before he can graduate. This is vivi-section, but we cannot help it, as we cannot teach these students without it. We cannot operate on the carcass, as there would be no resistance, no twitching of the muscles, no spurting of the blood, and no convulsion of the limbs.

If the knowledge of these things is taught our veterinary students, they do not have them to learn later through untaught experience. As vivi-section is recognized as part of our work, we have a contract with a certain man to provide us with old horses. We get about eight horses every two weeks, old fellows that have served their purpose and are worn out and infirm and better off dead than alive. They are put on the table and chloroformed, after which the operative work is performed under strict antiseptic principles, just the same as though the horse was worth a thousand dollars. When the operation is concluded the wound is sewed up as carefully as though it was expected the animal would recover and the incision is bandaged just as though it were for a convalescent, but the creature is not resuscitated and dies instantly.

I wish to reiterate that in all well regulated schools there is not one single particle of unnecessary pain produced and no operation is wantonly performed. Nothing is done out of idle curiosity, and everything is done under strict regulations, under the eye of a teacher. Everything is clean and aseptic, and at the conclusion of the operation antiseptic dressings are applied. Everything is well bandaged, just the same as with a human patient and as though complete recovery was expected. Everything is done except the resuscitation of the animal.

Basing my conclusion upon the condition of things today, especially as it relates to the diseases of animals as they are associated with the veterinary profession, I can say that cruelty to animals through empiricism is gone.

In the early days of my connection with this society, when I had the pleasure of

working with Mr. John G. Shortall, your president's father, a man whom I loved and esteemed almost as I did my own father, the chief prosecutions were the punishment of empirics, blacksmiths and teamsters for cruelty to animals in operations.

A certain man at the stock yards took up the doctoring of horses, knowing nothing about veterinary science. He knew that the horse's eye had a membrane at the lower inside corner which could be brushed over the eye at the will of the horse. It is known as the haw. All common animals have haws in their eyes, and in birds this peculiar membrane is extraordinarily developed. The human is the only animal that does not possess it, and for the reason that he has other means for removing foreign particles from his eye. This would be veterinary conducted quite a little business out at the stock yards at one time by removing the haws from all the horses brought to him on the pretense that the animals would go blind if the membrane was allowed to remain, for which operation he asked \$3 apiece. We caught that man and had him punished by paying a fine of \$25 for every horse he had mutilated.

None of that kind of work is going on today; at least I have not heard of any for some time. The days of the old empiric and the charlatan are gone. The members of the profession today generally regard the humane side of the practice just as conscientiously as any one in this room, and even in the practice of vivi-section see to it that it is done on an absolutely humane basis."

At the conclusion of the Doctor's address, one delegate rose to question the argument of the Doctor, stating that she had heard of an operation that had been performed in the laboratory of a St. Louis Medical School, where the heads of two dogs were severed for the purpose of experimenting in grafting the heads on each other's bodies. The Doctor said that he discredited the report and that unless he knew of it personally, he would not believe such a thing true of any reputable college. This point of discussion, which was disposed of in less time than it takes to read of it, was a mere incident of the convention and was the small foundation in truth upon which one of the Chicago papers constructed

an exaggerated and erroneous account.

The Chairman then called for a report from the Committee on Resolutions. The following resolutions were then read and unanimously adopted by the convention:

RESOLUTIONS.

Resolved, That it is the sense of this convention that the humane cause be advanced by holding similar conventions; that meetings of Humane Societies throughout the state be held annually; that a committee consisting of representatives from:

1. The Illinois Humane Society,
 2. The Champaign County Humane Society,
 3. The Freeport Humane Society,
 4. The Edwardsville Branch of the Illinois Humane Society,
 5. The Alton Humane Society,
- be appointed to arrange for time and place of holding the next annual convention.

Resolved, That thanks be tendered the press for the favorable notices taken and published regarding the work of the convention and interest manifested in its proceedings.

Resolved, That the Committee on Arrangements, Mr. E. R. Cox, chairman, be thanked for their work and efforts in making arrangements for the convention.

Resolved, That the thanks of the convention be tendered Mr. W. Lester Bodine, of the Compulsory Education Department, Mr. Patterson of the State Factory Inspector's office, Captain C. C. Healey, commanding Mounted Squadron, and the speakers, Mrs. A. R. Schweppe, Mrs. J. G. Oyler, Miss Charlotte Nelson, Mr. George W. Lindsey, Miss Juliet Sager and of the American Team Owners' Association, from other counties, for their valuable assistance in making the meeting a success.

Resolved, That an effort be made by the Humane Societies of the state to procure the appointment of a State Humane Agent to investigate, at frequent intervals, conditions in the coal mines, with reference to the treatment of animals used in the coal mines, and to take steps to procure the necessary legislation to bring this about.

COMMUNICATIONS FROM THE FIELD

Chestnut, Illinois, Dec. 8, 1908.

To The Illinois Humane Society,
Chicago, Illinois.

If the accounts in the Chicago Tribune and other papers are correct, then Dr. Baker was allowed to practically use the Illinois Humane convention for the public propaganda of one of the worst conceivable cruelties, and also allowed to sneer at the sanity of all humanitarians who do not believe in vivisection. In spite of the papers, I do not believe that his advocacy of vivisection was followed "by rounds of applause" from any truly humane people, who have any conception whatever of what vivisection really means. I earnestly hope that Dr. Baker's defense of vivisection from your platform was as great a surprise to most of you as it was at least to one of your members.

I understand there has recently been appointed a special committee to further the propaganda of vivisectional sentiment through the press and by all other available means. Using humane conventions is evidently one of the most valued kind. I understand it has already been attempted on more than one occasion, but fortunately turned down at most. I recall one occasion when a world-noted vivisectioning doctor began a defence of "scientific cruelty" at a big humane convention, but was cut short then and there by the statement that such a cruelty could not be defended from that platform. When humane society people are allowed to attack vivisection at medical conventions, then, and not till then, will be time for us to return the compliment.

We are told that vivisection had a thirty-five minute defense at the convention, and most surprising of all is that there was practically no opposition. Circumstances were such that it was impossible for me to attend your meeting, but I do ask the privilege of submitting to your decision for publication in the HUMANE ADVOCATE the enclosed article on "Dangers of Vivisection." I ask it on the grounds that scientific cruelty having been given a public hearing the more merciful view should have an equal one, so far as it is in your power to give it, for, of course, nothing that an individual member can write can be given the wide publicity that the vivisectioning bureau has already given Dr. Baker's defense through the press.

Yours, very respectfully, but with much regret,
MISS CALLA HARCOURT.

DANGERS OF VIVISECTION

Editor of the HUMANE ADVOCATE:

Since a defense of vivisection was allowed to go practically unchallenged at the recent Illinois Humane Societies Convention, I ask the privilege of presenting something of the more merciful side. A noted writer has well said that vivisection is only possible because the world—so merciful but so careless—cannot endure to learn what vivisection means. "But it is our duty to learn since it concerns not only animals but ourselves and the very ideals of our civilization."

Vivisection is the cutting, burning, freezing, starving, poisoning, crushing, blinding, creating horrible diseases, opening the bodies and brains, and experimenting on the bared nerves of living animals, largely without anæsthetics—the knowledge of which comes from the vivisector's published statements.

It is logically unscientific because it draws its conclusions across the gulf of species between animals and man. Horses and mice can eat with safety the poison that killed Socrates, a pigeon enough opium to kill a man, and a dog ninety times as much deadly nightshade as has proved fatal to a child. Professor Colin of Paris admits that "experiments repeated twenty times give twenty different results." It is unscientific because the animal is in the abnormal state of anæsthesia or of torture from which no logical mind can expect reliable results. Nature when put to torture will answer as incoherently as did the prisoners of old.

It is wronging mankind by withdrawing attention from the laws of health, from bedside observation and from natural and wholesome methods of cure. The greatest abdominal surgeon, Sir Lawson Tait, declared that "Vivisection should be stopped in the

interest of science, so the energy and skill of investigators may be turned into better and safer channels." Dr. Leffingwell says: "At best, vivisection is prospecting in such barren regions that if pain could be measured by money no mining company in the world would sanction the outlay."

It is practically dangerous because the medical student trained to have no regard for the pain of a helpless animal, will soon have none for man. What more natural than that the thirst for experiment should reach out from the laboratory to the bedside since a prominent American vivisector has declared "the life of an animal, or even a man, is nothing compared to a new fact in science" excepting his own life of course! Only a few years ago the advocates of vivisection made a strong attempt to legalize human vivisection in the State of Ohio, on the grounds that animal experimentation "was not satisfactory," which shows plainly that animal vivisection does not prevent but is leading directly up to human vivisection, beginning, of course, with the most helpless classes but ending no one knows where.

Vivisection is morally dangerous because it appeals to our worst qualities, selfishness and fear, subjects the golden rule and teaches that most immoral and un-Christian doctrine that it is well to do evil even for the hope of gain, thus justifying any crime on earth.

Selfishness can sink no lower in its worship of the flesh than to seek its ease through the agony of others. Sympathy and justice divide civilization from savagery. Shall we allow vivisection to reharden our hearts and start us on the backward track towards savagery again?

Though eminent doctors have declared emphatically that "vivisection cannot be proved to have saved one

single human life or lessened in any appreciable degree the load of human suffering," yet, even granting all that vivisectors claim, we hold that even human life may be bought at too dear a price when that price is the destruction of the sense of mercy and justice in the human heart. The sailor who thrusts aside from the lifeboat the weaker women and children pays too dear a price for his own life, as does also the man who seeks to prolong his life through the torture of the weaker creatures who cannot strike back. It has been well said that the gospel of Christ is to sacrifice self for others while the gospel of vivisection is to sacrifice others for self.

What is there so sacred about the vivisector as to lift him above all laws against cruelty to which the rest of us are subject from teamster to governor? What is the beating of a horse or a dog for five minutes on the street compared to cutting him up alive by inches for as many hours or days behind the closed doors of some research laboratory from which all humane officials are carefully excluded? We should demand laws to prohibit the dangerous practice or at least to secure genuine humane inspection. When such has been found so essential for insane and orphan asylums and other public institutions where the helpless are confined, what right has the vivisectional laboratory to claim exemption? Such evident fear of the light shows the great need of it and our duty to demand such legislation as will turn it on.

C. L. HARCOURT,
Chestnut, Illinois.

The Illinois Humane Society wishes it distinctly understood that it stands ready to prosecute any case of vivisection where the evidence will justify the prosecution under the State laws forbidding cruelty.

NOTICE

At the last meeting of the Executive Committee of this Society, held on December 7th, 1908, a resolution was unanimously passed to the effect that a Committee be appointed to promote the erection of water fountains for people and animals and procure money and suitable locations for that purpose, etc., etc.

In pursuance of the resolution referred to, the following Committee was appointed: Mr. James F. Porter, Chairman; Mr. Eugene R. Cox, Mr. John T. Dale, Mr. Thomas J. Cavanagh and Mr. George A. H. Scott.

INDIANA STATE HUMANE ASSOCIATION

The organization of the Indiana Humane Association was completed at a meeting held recently in the State Life Building, at which representatives of local humane societies from all parts of the state were present. It was decided to call the association in regular convention in the late fall of each year. The next convention will be held the second Wednesday of October, 1909.

Following the appointment of committees the following officers were elected: President, H. G. Hawekotte, Indianapolis; vice president, F. M. Van Pelt; secretary-treasurer, H. A. Pershing, South Bend.

The members of the committee on legislation are George W. Powell, Indianapolis, chairman; Theodore Vonnegut, Indianapolis; T. C. Barnes, South Bend, and J. F. McClure, Anderson. The advisory committee for the next year will be R. McBride, Indianapolis, chairman, and T. E. Howard, South Bend.

Humane Advocate

Under the Management of

The Illinois Humane Society.

EDITED BY MISS RUTH EWING.

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JANUARY, 1909

JANUARY

(Written for the Children's Almanac.)

Janus and I; oldest of potentates!

Forward I look and backward, and below

I count—as god of avenues and gates—

The years that through my portals come
and go.

I block the roads and drift the fields with
snow,

I chase the wild-fowl from the frozen fen;

My frosts congeal the rivers in their flow,

My fires light up the hearths and hearts
of men.

—Henry W. Longfellow.

UNITY

The occasion of the recent gathering of humanitarians in Chicago, on December 3, 1908, at the invitation of The Illinois Humane Society, was the first time that humane societies in Illinois have ever met in convention.

While the undertaking was of a purely experimental nature, the results were of such a positively successful character as to leave no room for doubt as to the advisability of forming an Association having a membership of all our state humane societies, to meet regularly, hereafter, in annual conference.

This idea of having a federation of state societies with yearly "experience meetings" has been successfully carried out in several different states,

notably, in New York, where such a plan has been in operation for a number of years.

It has now been introduced in Illinois. The idea has been "tried, and not found wanting." Just as "humane education" proved to be the keynote of the National Humane Congress, "co-operation" was the dominant chord at the Illinois Convention.

This may be said to be the age of co-operation—public spirit is the spirit of the day—when all individual interest seems, by common consent, to have been lost in the commonwealth: a time when co-operators themselves are organizing an association, the better to conserve their fund of mutual helpfulness and to co-operate on the best co-operative plan.

The most impressive and inspirational feature of this gathering was the knowledge that it brought to light of the way in which charitable organizations and public officials and forces are working together in accord; each working, not only to do all that lies within its own province, but to see that that which is not within its own sphere of helpfulness is taken to the person within whose jurisdiction it does come.

Something very striking and appealing was revealed when it was made clear at this meeting that capital and labor and charity were voluntarily combining and co-operating with the Government in the protection of children and animals.

Practically every speaker at the convention emphasized the power for good generated by unity of thought and concerted action; the big results to be had through combining forces in a common interest and the importance of grasping the simple, natural fact that all those working for the same thing should be, logically, working together.

A COURSE OF LECTURES ON HUMANE WORK ALONG PRACTICAL EDUCATIONAL LINES

Given under the auspices of The Illinois Humane Society, at its Building, 560 Wabash Avenue, Chicago, Illinois.

1909

FRIDAY, JANUARY 8.

8:00 to 8:45—Cruelty to horses by overloading and thereby lessening their earning power, depreciating their value and shortening their lives. DR. A. H. BAKER, Chicago Veterinary College.

8:45 to 9:30—The origin and scope of the laws concerning cruelty: Wild animals; domestic animals; rights of owners; rights of animals. MR. GEORGE A. H. SCOTT. Open discussion on subjects of evening.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 15.

8:00 to 8:45—Rules of the road. CAPTAIN CHARLES C. HEALEY, commanding Mounted Squadron.

8:45 to 9:30—How the greatest good can be accomplished. MR. THOMAS J. CAVANAGH, Secretary Chicago Team Owners' Association.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 29.

8:00 to 8:45—Winter shoeing as it relates to horses, comfort and safety; to sprains, fractures and other injuries incidental to falling down. DR. A. H. BAKER.

8:45 to 9:30—The application of the laws concerning overworking, overdriving, overloading; cruelly beating, torturing, tormenting, mutilating or killing; cruelly working any old, maimed, infirm, sick or disabled animal; unnecessarily failing to provide any animal with proper food, drink and shelter; abandoning any old, infirm, sick or disabled animal. MR. GEORGE A. H. SCOTT. Open discussion on subject of meeting.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 5.

8:00 to 8:45—Harnessing and hooking to prevent sore shoulders and backs; to get the most out of horses' efforts and yet conserve their strength. DR. A. H. BAKER.

8:45 to 9:30—Last lecture on laws continued. MR. GEORGE A. H. SCOTT.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 12.

8:00 to 8:45—The co-operation of all interests. MR. THOMAS J. CAVANAGH.

8:45 to 9:30—Instruction to drivers for co-operation with mounted and crossing officers. CAPTAIN CHARLES C. HEALEY.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 26.

8:00 to 9:00—Cruelty to horses by being worked when lame from diseases of the feet, corns, treads, toe cracks, founder, drop sole canker, nail pricks, open joint, side bone, quittor, furuncle. DR. A. H. BAKER.

9:00 to 9:30—The application of the laws concerning cruelty in cases involving animals other than beasts of burden. MR. GEORGE A. H. SCOTT.

FRIDAY, MARCH 5.

8:00 to 9:00—Diseases of the forelegs: Ringbone, splint, bowed tendon, kneesprung, capped elbow. DR. A. H. BAKER.

9:00 to 9:30—Teaming on South Water Street. MR. GEORGE A. PROBST, Secretary Commission Team Owners' Association.

FRIDAY, MARCH 12.

8:00 to 8:45—How citizens and merchants can co-operate to facilitate movement of traffic in congested districts. CAPTAIN CHARLES C. HEALEY.

8:45 to 9:30—What the owners, barn boss and driver owe to the horse. MR. THOMAS J. CAVANAGH.

FRIDAY, MARCH 19.

8:00 to 9:00—Diseases of the hind legs: Ringbone, spavin, curb, capped back, string halt. DR. A. H. BAKER.

9:00 to 9:30—Proceedings in court. Complaints; witnesses; evidence; argument; judgment and penalties. MR. GEORGE A. H. SCOTT.

On Saturday, January 23, 1909; Saturday, February 20, 1909, and Saturday, March 29, 1909, open meetings will be held in a public hall, the program and arrangements for which will be announced in due season.

THE JUNIOR HUMANE SOCIETY

BY H. A. PERSHING.

The Junior Humane Society, first organized and put in successful operation at South Bend, Indiana, a few years ago, has met with a very hearty response wherever it has been introduced.

The plan of the organization is to work directly among the children in the public schools.

The plan in operation in South Bend has always been to first get the consent of the superintendent of the public schools, and with his approval and assistance, work through the teachers, and in this manner get directly to the pupils.

The children, of course, who are mostly interested in plans of this kind are found in the lower grades, among children from the first grade up to the seventh and eighth grades.

We have also found that teachers approve of the workings of the society, as they find that after its adoption the pupils are more obedient.

Mothers frequently testify that after their children have become members of this society they can readily notice an improvement. Their children seem to be kinder and more considerate, not only to animals, but also to their parents and other children.

This Junior Humane Society can be worked in cities, small towns, and in the country; children are the same everywhere, and we have found it to be true that children, like men, love to belong to a society of some kind, especially if a certificate of membership is given out and a badge.

In each schoolroom the teacher is given a sheet of foolscap with the pledge of the Society printed at the top, which reads as follows:

_____ (date.)

We, the undersigned members of _____ School, _____, teacher, desire to become members of the Junior Humane Society of the _____ Humane Society and we agree to be kind to every living creature and will persuade others to be kind also.

Below this each pupil in the room signs his name. The teacher then gives to each one who has signed, a certificate of membership, which reads:

This certifies that _____ has signed the Humane Society Pledge to be kind, and is hereby declared a member of the Junior Humane Society.

(Signed) _____ Humane Society, with the names of the President and Secretary printed beneath.

When we first organized we gave to each member a button on which was printed in blue, with a white background, on a five-pointed star, "Junior Humane Society." These cost \$10.00 per thousand, but this year we have been selling them to the pupils for 1 cent each, and find that they appreciate them more, and the majority of them were able to pay for them.

The children who receive these certificates of membership take them home and exhibit them to their parents with great pride, for they, too, belong to a society the same as papa does.

In order to stimulate the work in this organization among the children we offer prizes to the two school buildings making the best report of Humane days observed, Humane compositions written, largest enrollment, and Humane books read.

Some of the schoolrooms have one Friday afternoon in every month, or sometimes oftener, in which the entire hour is devoted to Humane recitations, writings, the telling of incidents about their pets, with a president to preside and a secretary to keep the minutes.

For the two school buildings making the best report we present two large framed pictures, costing us about \$10.00 each, and in order to interest the pupils additionally, during February a contest is held in each school building as to who is the best reciter in that building.

One is thus selected from each building for the general contest, which takes place in March. For the best two reciters at this general contest, one of our public-spirited merchants, Mr. Max Livingston, gives two beautiful silver medals, properly inscribed.

At the beginning of each school year we reorganize the entire school system, and those who have been members of the Junior Humane Society for more than one year indicate it on the enrollment sheet.

The buttons, of course, are always the same, so if the children keep their Humane badges, they do not have to buy new ones each year.

Our Society supplies the schools with packages of magazines, which the different Humane Journals are willing to contribute occasionally. We also buy them books with recitations in, and other Human literature; and occasionally some of the speakers of the Society talk to the children, and in this way we keep the interest through the entire school year.

All those who are desirous of securing these buttons for organizations they wish to begin, can be supplied from South Bend for \$10.00 per thousand, or \$1.00 per hundred. Or, in lots of one hundred, we will send them prepaid for \$1.10.

This Junior Humane Society can be organized in Sunday schools, private schools, or any place where children are assembled. It could be organized in a neighborhood, or in a school of fifteen or twenty or more children.

One excellent feature of this society is that its name does not indicate that it is for little children only, but is designed for everyone who does not belong to the Senior Society. And, as these children grow up they will gradually become friends and members of the Senior Society in their town, or if there is no Humane Society, a Junior Humane Society would naturally develop a Senior Society among the parents and friends of the boys and girls who are members of the Junior Society.

If the above explanation of the workings of this Society is not perfectly plain, we should be pleased to correspond with any one who wishes to know more concerning it.

We have had five thousand members in this city for a number of years, and it does seem that with a little effort, organizations could be effected to include at least one or two million of the school children of the United States and Canada.

We trust the Humane Societies all over America will adopt this plan, as we believe it is the most feasible of any we have ever seen operated, for the reason that its methods appeal to the children at once.

Anyone wishing further information about pictures, badges or samples of printing, can address H. A. Pershing, South Bend, Indiana, who will cheerfully give any additional information needed.

LOST

"In the night time,
At the right time—
So I've understood—
'Tis the habit
Of Sir Rabbit,
To dance in the wood."

—ELIZABETH S. TUCKER.

CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT

"The time of frost is the time for me!
When the gay blood spins through the heart
with glee,
When the voice leaps out with a chiming
sound,
When the footstep rings on the musical
ground,
When the earth is gay, and the air is bright,
And every breath is a new delight.

"Hurrah! the lake is a league of glass!
Buckle and strap on the stiff white grass!
Off we shoot, and poise and wheel,
And swiftly turn upon scoring heel;
And our flying sandals chirp and sing,
Like a flock of gay swallows on the wing!"

ALLINGHAM.

ST. BERNARD DOGS

(Republished by request.)

These dogs can trace their ancestry back a great many years to the days when the monks of Hospice and Simplon, in Switzerland, named a breed of big, brave dogs after Saint Bernard de Menthon, a much-beloved monk who had trained them to search the mountains for travelers lost in the snow. The dogs were taught to go out in pairs,—an old dog, which was well accustomed to the trail, and a younger one, which was just serving his apprenticeship. Each pair traversed a certain prescribed course every day, and was trained never to lose the trail in the most blinding snow-storms. When they came upon a lost traveler, one dog would run back to the monastery to report the case in his mute but eloquent way, while the other dog would remain close to his half-frozen patient, nursing him as best he could by covering him with his great, thick-coated body and licking his face and hands with his soft, warm tongue.

The St. Bernards are dogs of immense size, having massive heads, broad, sloping shoulders and extraordinarily powerful, muscular legs.

They sometimes grow to be thirty-four inches in height, and weigh as much as two hundred pounds. Their eyes are brown, deep-set and of a noticeably intelligent and friendly expression. Their coats are either of very thick, smooth, short hair, or of thick, wavy, long hair—according to the species to which they belong. The tail is long and bushy, turning up in a gentle curve at the end.

They are creatures of great beauty, benevolence of expression and imposing dignity. They are characterized by intelligence, sagacity, fidelity, obedience and unswerving devotion to both human and dog friends.

The training of the dogs by the old monk—a labor of love prompted by his intuitive recognition of the extent to which they manifested intelligence—was, in truth, the deed of a saint and has proven to be the origin of a long record of royal deeds. Little did he think when he was educating his pet dogs to errands of mercy that he was founding a life-saving station at Hospice, St. Bernard, which would become world-famous, centuries later.

The heroic services rendered by these dogs in aiding and rescuing snow-lost travelers in the Swiss Alps, if done by men, would have been honored by the Order of the Victoria Cross.

THE ST. BERNARD DOG.

"My name is Barry, of the St. Bernard;
When the snows drift deep and the wind
blows hard,
You may hear my bark, and see me flying,
To guide the lost and rescue the dying!
Although I wear no collar of gold,
All over the world my praise is told."

S. S. COLT.



DON ELDO.

DON ELDO

(A thoroughbred St. Bernard dog, owned by Mr. Edgar B. Tyler, of Decatur, Illinois.)

The picture of Don Eldo on the opposite page appears in the *ADVOCATE* through the kindness of Mrs. Tyler, who had the photograph taken and sent to us. We certainly congratulate Mrs. Tyler upon having so beautiful a dog and congratulate ourselves upon having his picture,—truly a remarkable "portrait" of a St. Bernard.

There are many stories that might be told of Don's keen intelligence. Only recently, on one of these frosty mornings, the man having charge of the furnace at the Tyler home neglected to attend to the fire properly before leaving for the day, and, in consequence, the house became very cold. Mrs. Tyler made a trip to the basement herself, to investigate the situation. Don followed close at her heels, seeming to comprehend the need for doing something. When the furnace door was opened, he stood solemnly by and looked in with a most inquiring expression in his soft brown eyes. He followed his mistress to the coal room, watching her every movement as she carried a bucketful of coal to the furnace and deposited the coal on the fire bed. In a twinkling of an eye Don had disappeared in the coal room to emerge a moment later with a big lump of coal firmly held in his jaws. When his mistress had removed the coal from his mouth and had thrown it in on the fire, the great dog manifested the greatest pride and satisfaction in having thought out a way to be of service. Who says dogs do not reason?

BRUNO

BY MRS. C. V. JAMIESON.

I first saw Bruno, a magnificent St. Bernard, in one of the corridors of the Villa Quisiana, at Capri. He was sitting at the foot of the stairs; his fine, wide eyes, clear and luminous as agates, were fixed on the upper steps, where two women in mature years and affected youthfulness stood nervously hesitating as if they feared to descend.

His master, a young Scotchman, as I afterward learned, had gone to call on a friend on the floor above, and had requested Bruno to wait there until he returned, and Bruno never disobeyed orders.

The donkeys that were to carry the ladies on their daily excursion were waiting at the door with their impatient *padronas*, while Bruno guarded the stairs, as immovable as a sphinx.

To me the scene was rather amusing. The gentle, benevolent-looking animal with his noble face and honest eyes was anything but awesome, and I tried to reassure the timid, nervous women by patting and fondling the dog's silky head.

"I am sure you need not be afraid," I said, vainly trying, by tugging at his collar, to drag Bruno to one side. "You see how gentle he is. I am a stranger, and yet he allows me to put my hands on him. I am sure you can pass him safely."

"Oh, no; not for worlds!" they cried in one voice, with shrugs and timid gestures. "He is so large and savage-looking! He is watching us, and if we go down he will attack us. We must return to our rooms and ring for the landlord. The dog must be sent out of the house. Either we or the dog must go."

At that moment two other figures appeared at the top of the stairs: a nursemaid and a lovely little girl of four or five years, a darling little creature whom we all quite adored, the only child of her mother, who was a widow.

The moment little Rosalie saw the dog she flew down the stairs with a cry of delight: "Prince, my Prince!"

"No, no; it's not Prince," said the nurse; "but he is like Prince. Then in an explanatory tone to the ladies: "She has a large St. Bernard at home called Prince, and she's very fond of him. Be careful, Rosalie," as the child fairly fell on the dog, hugging and caressing him lovingly.

Still Bruno did not budge; neither did he remove his agate eyes from the top of the

stairs, but his great, gentle mouth smiled pleasantly and his beautiful feathery tail wagged with gentle appreciation.

"Now," I said invitingly to the two prisoners, "you surely are not afraid to come down; you see he is very friendly."

"Do you think we might venture, sister?" said one.

"If you are sure it's safe I will follow you," replied the other.

Hesitatingly and with many furtive glances at the innocent Bruno, they stepped timidly half-way down the flight of stairs, when suddenly Bruno gave a sharp, loud bark. He heard his master's step in the corridor above and wished to tell him that he was waiting for him. But the frightened women thought it an attack, and imagining that the dog was close upon them, they turned wildly for flight, with piercing shrieks that echoed to every corner of the villa.

In an instant the landlord, the guests, the servants and Bruno's master were on the spot, to find Bruno calmly sitting in the midst, his neck encircled with little Rosalie's arms, while his great eyes, full of earnest inquiry, turned from one to the other as if asking what had happened.

As soon as the timid women found that nothing had really taken place, that they were alive and unharmed, they began with great volubility to demand of the landlord that the faithful and obedient Bruno should be expelled from the house.

"You see, dear sir, how it is. If the ladies object, what can I do?" And the poor landlord shrugged his shoulders helplessly.

"Certainly, my friend," said Bruno's master, good-humoredly. "But where Bruno goes I go. We will remove to the Hotel Tiberio at once. The ladies are needlessly alarmed. Bruno is the most gentlemanly dog I ever knew. He protects and defends women and children. He has a medal for bravery. He has saved five lives, three from the snow and two from drowning. He is a hero; he is a prince of dogs. He has a pedigree as long as my arm. There are many human beings who are less human than Bruno. Look at that little angel," he continued, glancing at Rosalie. "She recognizes the beautiful dumb soul. She does not fear him. They are alike in innocence, fearlessness and affection. Come, my friend and companion, we will seek other quarters." And bowing pleasantly to the discomfited group, he walked off, followed by Bruno, while little Rosalie looked after them

wistfully and murmured to herself, "Prince, my Prince!"

And now for the sequel of this incident, of which I was not a witness, but I will tell it as it was told to me.

A few days after Bruno and his master had removed to the Hotel Tiberio, Rosalie, her mother and her nurse were on an excursion to the Villa Tiberio, which is near a majestic cliff that rises hundreds of feet above the sea. Just how it happened neither the mother nor the nurse could tell. They were sitting not far from the edge of the cliff, the mother sketching, the maid sewing, and Rosalie near them, gathering the pretty campanellas that bloom profusely amid the ruins. A moment after, when they looked, she was gone! With a cry of terror the women sprang to the edge of the wall of rock and there, full ten feet below them, between the sea and the sky, hung Rosalie, caught by her muslin frock on a ragged point of rock.

Beside herself with fear, the nurse rushed away for aid, while her mother hung over the edge of the cliff in helpless agony, stretching her hands imploringly toward the child. Alas! Rosalie was far beyond her reach, and any moment the flimsy material of her frock might give way and plunge her to the depths beneath.

Far, far below, among the rocks near the sea, were two moving figures, and while the mother called for help, there came a hopeful shout: "Courage! courage! Bruno will save her!"

It was Bruno's master, who was struggling up the face of the cliff where there was scarce footing for man or beast. But Bruno was far in advance, puffing, snorting, pawing, clinging to tufts of grass and slight projections, inserting his strong nails in crevices and fissures, leaping chasm after chasm, fighting every inch of the way, his eyes blood-red and his muzzle white with froth. On and on he came, until at last he reached the child. Seizing her firmly at the waist, and holding his powerful head well up, he pawed and wormed himself to the top of the cliff, and laid her, half conscious, beside her mother. It seemed almost a miracle, but beyond a few slight bruises, Rosalie was uninjured, and her first words were "Prince, my Prince!"

After that Bruno was indeed a hero and a prince to every one, and I, when I left him, felt like weeping. I have told you about him because he is the only prince and the greatest hero I have ever known personally.—*From St. Nicholas.*

IN COURT

The Original Documents in the Matter of All Cases Reported Under This Heading, Comprising a few of the Cases Attended to by the Society During the Month, are on File at the Home Office of The Illinois Humane Society.

In the early part of the month of December, Mr. Brubaker, a special agent of the Illinois Humane Society at Freeport, Stephenson County, Illinois, caused the arrest of a man for driving a horse which was infirm from old age and had several gaping barbwire cuts on its limbs received in a runaway.

The horse was unfit for service, and the owner had been requested either to stop working it or have it destroyed. The owner, however, traded it for another horse.

On December 11, Police Magistrate Bentley, of Freeport, imposed a fine of \$50 and costs against the defendant. The defendant was unable to pay the fine and was taken to the county jail to serve out the fine.

Animal record 78; case 495.

On October 15 complaint was made to the Society by a wife that her husband did not work and support her and her two children. Also that he drank and abused her, and that he could not hold a position on account of his habitual drunkenness.

On investigation it was found that the husband was a driver employed in a livery stable. In appearance he did not seem dissipated, and complained that his wife would not prepare his meals half of the time. They had two children, one 6 years of age and one 3 years of age.

The visit of the officer had a good effect for some time, but on November 25 the wife was obliged to have her husband arrested on a charge of disorderly conduct, a charge which was broad enough to cover all the failings of the husband.

The case came up for trial before Judge McKenzie Cleland at the Hyde Park police station, who, after hearing the evidence, continued the case until December 9, in order to give the husband a chance to do better.

On December 9 the judge discharged the defendant, who had quit drinking in the meantime, notifying the wife to bring him into court again should he lapse into his old habit, adding that should the man repeat the offense he would be placed where he could not get any liquor.

Children record 59; case 163.

On November 23 a humane officer stopped an organ grinder at Twelfth street and Wabash avenue. He was driving a white horse attached to an organ wagon, and sit-

ting on the seat beside him was a child, apparently not more than 6 years of age, poorly clad.

They were taken to the office of the society, where it was learned that the little girl was the man's daughter, was 6 years old, and that she did not go to school. When the father was charged with using this child for the purpose of begging, he denied the charge, and there was no evidence that the girl had actually been seen begging, although it was strongly suspected.

The father was reprimanded severely for taking this little girl around with him and he promised to leave her at home in the future, and the girl was sent home in charge of an officer. The home in question consisted of two rooms which were untidy and dirty. The mother was told to clean up the rooms, and to send the little girl to school, as she was old enough to go.

Children record 59; case 59.

On December 24, Mounted Officer Breitung stopped a horse at Franklin and Quincy streets which was attached to an express wagon.

Upon examination by a humane officer the horse was discovered to be in very bad condition, having a large sore on its back, which was raw and bleeding and irritated by a strap pressing on the sore. The harness was readjusted so as to take the pressure from the sore, and the driver was sent to the barn with the horse. He was later arrested on a warrant sworn out by the humane officer, and on December 26 was fined \$3 and costs, amounting in all to \$11.50. The fine was paid by the owner. The horse is now out of service.

Animal record 75; case 539.

On December, 18, 1908, on complaint of Mr. John L. Shortall, president, an officer was sent to Hubbard Woods, Illinois, to examine a horse being used to do express service at that place.

Upon examination the animal was found to be very old, thin in flesh, hide-bound and very weak on all four feet, in addition to which the animal had the appearance of neglect, not having been groomed or cleaned for several days. The horse was declared absolutely unfit for service and was immediately taken out of service and put in the barn by its owner.

A warrant was sworn out for the arrest of the owner, and on December 28 the defendant was fined \$3 and costs, amounting in all to \$8, before J. H. Madson, Esq., police magistrate at Winnetka, Illinois.

Animal record 78; case 506.

On December 19 a humane officer was sent to Twenty-fourth and La Salle streets to investigate a complaint regarding a bay horse having a large raw sore on its neck.

The horse had gone when the officer arrived, but upon learning of its destination, from a shipping clerk, the officer caught the horse at Sixteenth and Jefferson streets and found that it had a large sore, four inches long and two inches wide, on its left shoulder. Its left eye was sore and inflamed.

The driver was arrested and taken to the Maxwell Street police station. The horse and wagon was held and the owner notified. The owner came and bailed the driver out and took his horse and wagon home.

On December 21 the driver was fined \$3 and costs, amounting in all to \$9.50, by Judge Bruggemeyer at the Maxwell Street police court. The fine and costs were paid by the owner. On January 6 this horse

was still laid up in the barn, being treated by a veterinary surgeon.

Animal record 78; case 507.

On December 22, 1908, a humane officer was sent to La Salle and Jackson streets to examine a dark bay horse which had been stopped by Officer Tyndall, of the First Precinct station.

The animal had a bad sore on its back, upon which the saddle was bearing. The sore was old and apparently neglected and the animal was also old and thin in flesh.

The driver was arrested and taken to the Harrison Street police station. The horse was sent to the barn, after being unhitched. The owner of the horse was notified of the arrest of the driver. The driver in this case remained locked up all night at the police station, and the owner made no effort whatever to procure his release. As the owner was more responsible than the driver in this case, a warrant was immediately procured for his arrest.

On December 30, 1908, the owner was fined \$5 and costs, amounting in all to \$13.50, by Judge Dicker, at the Harrison Street police court. The case against the driver was non-suited.

Animal record 78; case 533.

REMEMBER

That this zero weather is very hard on our good friend—the horse. “Now is the winter of his discontent.” The conditions under which he works are hard and wearing at the best. Why not see to it that they are made better.

There is much comfort in a warm blanket. Provide such comfort for your horse when left to stand in the cold. When standing hitched, turn his head with the wind, rather than facing it. He will feel the cold much less.

Your horse has a tender, sensitive mouth. In cold weather remember to dip the bits in water to remove the frost, before placing in his mouth, otherwise the frosty metal may remove the skin from his tongue. Rubber and leather bits are non-conductors of cold and obviate this difficulty.

Have your horse sharp shod, or with rubber shoes. When pavements are slippery a horse that is smooth shod is constantly slipping and under a nervous and muscular strain, entirely unnecessary.

To whip a horse which has fallen is brutal and unreasonable. Loosen the harness, spread a blanket on the ice in order that the horse may gain a foothold, and he will help himself.

Be as particular about the shoeing of your horse as you are about your own footwear. Oil your wagon axles.

See that blinders do not press too close to your horse's eyes and obstruct his vision. The use of the open bridle is the best cure for both close and flapping blinders.

Should your horse fall on the street, either from sickness or accident, send for The Illinois Humane Society's ambulance by calling “Harrison 384.”

The police of Chicago are befriending the horse in the most conscientious and vigorous way by enforcing the Rules of the Road, looking out for overloading and stopping acts of inhumanity; and The Illinois Humane Society is doing all within its means and power to establish better treatment of horses and to stop cruel abuse.

Everyone should seize his own opportunity for advancing this educational system by reporting cases needing attention to the Society. In the name of Protective Care—give of your interest and money! A New Year's gift will help to do good the whole year round.

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FORTIETH ANNUAL REPORT

OF

THE ILLINOIS HUMANE SOCIETY

Annual Meeting

THURSDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 4, A. D. 1909

The fortieth annual meeting of The Illinois Humane Society was held, in pursuance of due notice, at the Society's building, 560 Wabash Avenue, Chicago, Illinois, on Thursday evening, February 4th, A. D. 1909, at eight o'clock.

The President, Mr. John L. Shortall, called the meeting to order.

On motion of Mr. Cox, which was seconded by Miss Ewing, and unanimously carried, the minutes of the last meeting were approved as printed in the last Annual Report.

The President appointed as a Committee on Resolutions Mr. Charles E. Murison, Mr. Eugene R. Cox and Mrs. John L. Shortall, and as a Committee on Nominations, Mr. Walter Butler, Miss Ruth Ewing and Mr. Hugh J. McBirney.

The Secretary then read the names of all those who had contributed to the Society since the last annual meeting, and those who had contributed the sum of \$10.00 or more, were, on motion of Mr. Walter Butler, which was seconded by Miss Ewing, duly elected active members of the Society for the ensuing year.

The President then read his annual address.

PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS

This is the annual meeting of The Illinois Humane Society, called in pursuance of By-Law duly and recently enacted by the Board of Directors, fixing the first Thursday of February in each year as the day for such annual meeting.

The reports you are presently to hear will inform you as to the Society's doings since the annual meeting of last May. There has been activity in all departments.

During the summer months of 1908, several new fountains were erected in the City of Chicago, and these and those already installed were maintained and supplied water until the severe cold weather of December: after which time a few fountains in the most needed places have supplied water. A list of fountains maintained by this Society, with their locations, may be found in the "Humane Advocate." You will appreciate that a large supply of drinking water is furnished by these means to man and beast in the City of Chicago, the city furnishing the

water to the public through these fountains without charge. This is an important part of the City's and Society's relief work.

The Society's Committee on Lectures, composed of Mr. Thomas J. Cavanagh, Captain Charles C. Healey, Mr. Patrick J. Finnegan and Mr. George A. H. Scott, has arranged an interesting and instructive lecture course for the winter. Programmes of this course may be had by application at the office of the Society. All of our members are cordially invited and urged to attend. The gentlemen of this Committee have been most painstaking in their efforts, and, in behalf of the Society, I now thank them for all they have done. The meetings are largely attended; the co-operation of team owners, teamsters, and the Society's officers with the police department, is one of the objects in view.

Our lecture courses have been so appreciated that it is deemed advisable to continue them each winter, as a permanent branch of the work; and to that end, I would recommend that the advisability of constructing an appropriate lecture room in the basement, or in some other suitable part of our Society's building, be determined during the next year and the improvement made; also, that the Society's stable on the premises be reconstructed and the stable arrangements perfected. I think a fund to cover the expense of this should be readily raised.

The report of the Society's Secretary will disclose what has been done for the relief of children. The protection of children from cruelty is the most important branch of our work. Many important cases have been tried by our law department, with the result that offending persons have been duly punished and children relieved and conditions bettered. There are many institutions and charitable organizations in the City and in the State today, having as their object the welfare of the child. All these forces for good appear to be co-operating and assisting the municipal authorities and the State government in child educational and protective work.

The convention of the American Humane Association was held at New Orleans last November. This Society sent five delegates, the expenses of two of whom were paid by the Society. A full account of this Convention appears in the "Advocate" for December, 1908.

A convention of Humane Societies and of persons interested in humane work in the State of Illinois, under the auspices of The Illinois Humane Society, was held at this Society's building on the 3rd of last December. The object of this convention was to encourage co-operation and increase interest in the work everywhere in Illinois. This was the first convention of its kind held in Illinois, and proved successful. It was decided that a convention of this character be held annually, in such place in the State as may, from year to year, be deemed advisable. A report of this convention may be found in the "Advocate" for the month of January, 1909.

Good work by Branch Societies and Special Agents is reported. Conditions everywhere in the State appear to be improving. We are most appreciative of the splendid results being obtained by our associates outside the City of Chicago.

The State, County and City Administrations have shown a great interest in humane work. We are assisting these bodies in every way possible. Their spirit and efficiency, and their willingness to have the co-operation of this Society, make a united force for good never equalled in the State before.

The Press and Periodicals everywhere take an active part in this work. Through these agencies humane sentiment is spread in a most effective manner.

The death of the late John G. Shortall, a Director of the Society since 1869, and its President for many years, is recorded as of July 23rd, last.

The funds, property and securities of the Society are in hand, and so certified to by the Auditing Committee, composed of Messrs. William

A. Fuller and Walter Butler, as will appear in the Annual Report.

The extent and scope of the Society's work are rapidly increasing; its opportunities for usefulness are becoming more numerous and varied in character. It requires constant and careful consideration and work on the part of the officers of this Society to conduct it efficiently. It is hard work, and I desire to express my appreciation of the loyalty of our members, and of the faithful and cheerful assistance given by my associates and all those engaged in the administration of the affairs of the Society during the past nine months.

JOHN L. SHORTALL, President.

At the conclusion of the President's address, it was moved by Miss Ewing, seconded by Mr. Cox, that the President's address be approved and printed in the annual report, and that a vote of thanks be given to the President for the valuable services rendered the Society during the year. This motion was put by the First Vice-President, Mr. Walter Butler, and was unanimously adopted.

The Secretary submitted the following report:

Chicago, February 4, 1909.

To the President and Members of the Illinois Humane Society:

Work of The Illinois Humane Society in and about Chicago, for the year ending February 1, 1909:

Report of the work of The Illinois Humane Society from May 1st, 1908, to February 1st, 1909:

Children.

Complaints of cruelty to children.....	593
Number of children involved	1,326
Number of children rescued and conditions remedied.....	1,193
Number of children placed temporarily in institutions.....	1
Number of cases disposed of through Juvenile Court.....	5
Number of cases of cruelty to children prosecuted in other courts	32
Amount of fines imposed.....	\$1,004.00
Number of persons admonished.....	785

Animals.

Complaints of cruelty to animals.....	2,669
Animals relieved	16,156
Horses laid up from work as unfit for service.....	1,213
Disabled animals removed by ambulance.....	150
Abandoned and incurable animals killed.....	197
Teamsters and others admonished.....	3,241
Cases prosecuted	225
Fines imposed, \$977.00; including costs \$1,031.60.....	\$2,008.60
Poultry coops inspected: Chickens, 1,508; turkeys, 169; geese, 1,709; pigeons, 94.....	3,480

During the last year, as in previous years, a large number of complaints have been attended to by the Society, of which no record is kept. These cases comprise complaints regarding incorrigible children, various phases of family or domestic troubles or quarrels, and also cases of destitution and sickness. In these cases, which do not come strictly within the scope of our work, counsel and assistance have always been given. lectures have been given on subjects closely connected with the work, with constantly increasing interest and attendance.

Respectfully submitted,

GEORGE A. H. SCOTT,
Secretary.

At the conclusion of the Secretary's report, it was moved by Mr. Thomas J. Cavanagh, and seconded by Mr. Eugene R. Cox, that the report of the Secretary be approved, and that a vote of thanks be given to the Secretary for the excellent services rendered by him to the Society during the year. The motion was unanimously adopted.

REPORT OF BRANCH SOCIETIES AND SPECIAL AGENCIES

The Society distributed many copies of its last Annual Report throughout each county of the State.

The following agencies have been created:

On November 27th, 1908, Mr. W. I. Kendall was appointed a Special Agent for Princeton, Bureau County. Mr. Kendall was formerly a police magistrate at Princeton and a close personal friend of the late John E. Nash, who represented this Society for so many years in Bureau County. Mr. Kendall has had considerable experience in humane work and the Society considers itself very fortunate in having him as a Special Agent.

On November 27th, 1908, Mr. James S. Bremner was appointed a Special Agent for Kewanee, Henry County.

On January 29th, 1909, Mr. M. E. Sinton was appointed a Special Agent for St. Charles, Kane County. For some time the Society has not had a representative in Kane County, and Mr. Sinton was strongly recommended for the position by residents of the county.

On January 29th, 1909, Otis Barnett, D. V. S., was appointed a Special Agent for Edwardsville, Madison County. Dr. Barnett was appointed at the request of the Edwardsville Branch of The Illinois Humane Society. He has been actively assisting the Edwardsville Branch Society for some time and has investigated many cases of cruelty in the coal mines.

The Society received very interesting reports from the following Special Agents:

Mr. A. S. T. Ogilby, Special Agent for Winnebago, Ogle, Stephenson and Boone Counties, who was present at the Annual Meeting of the Society, reported that in Boone County since June 1st, 1908, he had laid up three horses that were unfit for service; in Winnebago County that he had prosecuted a driver for cruelly beating a horse, which prosecution resulted in a fine of \$5.00 and costs, amounting in all to \$14.50; that he swore out a warrant for the arrest of a man for allowing his horse to remain in pasture, after having been notified that the animal's hoof had been nearly cut off as a result of an accident in catching its foot in a barb wire fence, and also for failing to provide the horse with proper care, food and water for the space of a week. The horse was destroyed, but as the owner has remained out of the State of Illinois, the warrant has not yet been served; that in Ogle County, he had compelled the owners of two horses and a cow to sell them to some one who could take proper care of them. In order to accomplish this, it was necessary to threaten prosecution for failure to provide this stock with proper feed. The owners were actually too poor to provide feed for these animals, so they were sold.

An express company in Winnebago County having been notified that one of its drivers was in the habit of beating the horse entrusted to him, Mr. Ogilby was notified to arrest the driver should it occur again. Other drivers were warned against doing the same thing.

Mr. Thomas B. King, Special Agent for Portland and Oglesby, in LaSalle County, reports that he is anticipating trouble this spring for the reason that the roads are in bad condition, having been torn up for grading. Mr. King has been successful in stopping much cruelty by verbal and written warnings sent out to people telling them that they must not repeat acts of cruelty committed by them under penalty of the

law, and the effort of the Agent to invoke the aid of the law to severely punish any repeated offence.

Mr. A. C. Wadsworth, of Jacksonville, Morgan County, eighty-five years of age, and formerly very active as a humane worker, sent the Society his hearty sympathy and best wishes for its success, stating that his age would prevent him from longer doing effective work. His kind thought and cheering words, however, are very much appreciated by the Society.

Mr. Wilber Reed, Special Agent for Kankakee, Kankakee County Illinois, reports that the last year has been a good one and that much cruelty has been prevented by reason of his traveling all over the county, being generally known as a humane officer. He is also a deputy sheriff and works in close co-operation with the police force of Kankakee, which aids him at all times. He has had several horses destroyed, taken horses out of the harness when unfit for service, besides investigating many complaints in different parts of the city.

Mr. D. L. McClintock, Special Agent for Mt. Carmel, Wabash County, reported the following: Animals destroyed, 15; animals taken from work, 10; animals sent to shop for shoes, 30; children sent to homes, 5; children's cases prosecuted in court, 5. Out of 13 prosecutions, fines were imposed in but one case. Mr. McClintock reports that he has had a hard time in the courts, having had difficulty in prosecuting his cases.

Mr. E. F. Johnson, Special Agent for Greyville, White County, reported of having destroyed six horses that were unfit for service; prosecuted several cases in which horses were insufficiently fed and cared for, in which cases the responsible parties were incarcerated in the County Jail.

Miss Mary Cooke, Secretary of the Greyville Branch Society, is a very active worker and ambitious to make the work effective in White County.

Reports from several Agents and Branch Societies of the work done by each of them during the previous year were made at the state convention held in December, 1908.

The Winnebago County Branch of The Illinois Humane Society, according to a report received from Miss Nellie T. Rew, Secretary, is doing more work than in previous years. The Children's Home and the Farm School for Boys having taken from the Superintendent's shoulders some of the burden of caring for dependent children. Mr. Fay Lewis has been able to give more time to the work of investigating complaints and conditions in places where cruelty and suffering are likely to exist, and he never was as active in humane work as at the present time.

The Champaign County Humane Society has always been active and Mr. Harry Muss, its energetic president, reports conditions to be growing steadily better. The Society, during the year, has investigated 127 cases; humanely destroyed 12 animals, and prosecuted 10 cases for cruelty to animals, in nine of which, fines were imposed ranging from \$3.00 to \$20.00. Some of these cases were very interesting, especially one involving the question of overloading, and another known as the Zimmer case in which there was a failure to provide proper feed, shelter, etc., for horses and cattle which were found to be in a starving condition.

The Alton Branch of The Illinois Humane Society, located in Madison County, reports through its President, Mrs. H. M. Schweppe, having investigated cases involving fifty-three animals since May, 1908. Four cases of cruelty to animals were prosecuted, fines being imposed in three cases, amounting to \$11.00. Seventeen animals (15 horses, 1 cow, 1 cat) were humanely destroyed. Sixteen persons were admonished and warned. Twenty-two horses were laid up from work as unfit for service. The Society also reports having investigated many cases of cruelty to children. Sixteen children were turned over to the Children's Home

and Aid Society, and twelve placed in the care of Mrs. Demuth, Representative of the Alton Branch Society. On July 21st, 1908, the Society prosecuted a woman for whipping and otherwise abusing a girl eight years of age. The woman pleaded guilty and was fined \$50.00 and costs.

The Edwardsville Branch of The Illinois Humane Society, also located in Madison County, reports through its Secretary, Miss Charlotte Nelson, as follows:

Complaints of cruelty to children.....	3
Complaints of cruelty to children found correct and conditions remedied	2
Complaints of cruelty to animals.....	21
Complaints of cruelty to animals found correct and conditions remedied	16

Animals Relieved.

On account of overloading horses	4
On account of underfeeding horses	2
On account of aged condition of horses.....	3
On account of beating horses	1
Teams hitched about town an unreasonable length of time	2
Nine mules laid up from work as unfit for service.....	15
Hogs mistreated	18
Dogs cruelly beaten and killed.....	1
Number of prosecutions	2
Fines imposed, including costs.....	\$26.25

Want and Destitution.

Cases reported	40
Cases relieved	34
Number of persons involved	131
Number of families receiving Christmas baskets donated by Edwardsville school children.....	19

Mr. R. M. Hanna, President of the Peoria Humane Society, located in Peoria County, reports having investigated 109 cases of cruelty to animals and dependent children during the year ending December last. During the same period something like forty horses have been put out of misery, most of them being old, decrepit, or crippled, either by accident, ill-treatment or disease, to such an extent as to be incapable of work. In addition to the horses destroyed a number of dogs and cats were killed. President Hanna is also State Humane Agent at Peoria, and has successfully combined both offices. The Peoria Society has been progressive, and new and more systematic methods of doing business have been introduced. For these improvements, a large portion of the credit is given Mr. Rice, the Attorney of the Society, and the Secretary. The Society has stationed a policeman at the foot of the Main Street hill to look after cases of cruelty. Police Officer McGowan has proved himself to be very efficient.

The Rock Island County Humane Society was represented at the Annual Meeting of the Society by Mrs. Belle Jones, President of the Ladies Auxiliary. The Ladies Auxiliary was organized for the purpose of increasing interest in the work of the Humane Society; to increase the membership and to help advertise the Society's needs. The officers of the Ladies Auxiliary are: Mrs. Belle Jones, President; Mrs. J. W. Quinlan, Vice-President; Mrs. G. Elliott, Treasurer; and Mrs. J. D. Collier, Secretary. These officers hold meetings each month, occasionally give dinners, socials and bazaars to help raise funds.

The regular officers of the Society are as follows: T. C. Wenger, President; Fred Rinck, Treasurer; Miss Zella Barrett, Secretary. The Society was not able to maintain an officer during the entire year, but kept one constantly at work until October, 1908. Since that time the work has been looked after by the officers and members of this Society, with the exception of a short time during which the Society had funds sufficient to employ an officer. During the year, five arrests were made,

four of the defendants being fined. Two of the fines were paid while the other two were remitted owing to the destitute circumstances of the defendants. In one case, imprisonment for one day was imposed. A great many horses were sent back to their stables and many drivers were warned. Several cases of overloading were noticed and in each case the driver was stopped and compelled to get another team. The Society is but a little over a year old and is having the usual struggle in arousing interest and increasing its membership. Its only source of revenue has been from membership fees of \$1.00 each, but several donations of larger amounts have been made.

The Quincy Humane Society, located in Adams County, reports through its Secretary, Mr. Lyman McCarl, as follows:

Animals.—Fed, 119; watered, 136, taken from dangerous places, 8; provide with good homes, 49; taken out of work on account of being lame, 78; put to a merciful death, 114; taken to veterinary surgeon, 5; provided with fly nets, 20; provided with blankets, 35; taken out of cold water, 52; ordered cleaned, 45; given better shelter, 15.

Teamsters.—Required to double teams, 86; to lighten heavy loads, 59; to have teams shod, 15; to drive slower, 115; to lengthen check reins, 48; to stop jerking teams, 41; to get pads for horses, 20; to stop working sick horses, 20; to have their barns repaired, 9; to take teams out of cold water, 52; to take teams to stables on account of driver being intoxicated, 3.

Children.—Cared for that had been neglected, 30; destitute cases investigated and assistance obtained, 135; fathers prosecuted for neglect of families, 13; fathers reprimanded for neglecting and abusing families, 89; mothers arrested for abusing children, 1; mothers reprimanded for neglecting and abusing children, 33.

The Quincy Society has Mr. John Fowley as its officer, who is active and energetic. It has a Committee the duty of which is to visit, without notice and at intervals, the County Jail, the City Workhouse and the Adams County Poor Farm, for the purpose of inspecting these institutions. The appointment of this Committee to visit the institutions named has had a good moral effect, and conditions have greatly improved during the past few years.

The Ottawa Branch Society, located in LaSalle County, reports through Attorney E. C. Swift, that the work done during the year has been persuasive in its nature rather than corrective, and that the opinion is suggested that in small places, where the main acts of cruelty arise from thoughtlessness and neglect rather than from viciousness, a humane officer can accomplish better results by using persuasive methods than by taking summary action. Mr. Swift also suggests the advisability of having a Traveling Agent, from the Parent Society, visit each of the Agencies of the Society once a year, to encourage and revive them.

The Danville Branch Society, in Vermilion County, organized several years ago, under favorable auspices, has become inactive and we are informed that at the last meeting there were but two persons present, the Secretary and the Press Agent. It is to be hoped that some good, interested, energetic people may be found to assist these faithful two in resuscitating the Society and putting new life into the work. Interest and enthusiasm must be continuous, and constant work and attention is absolutely necessary in order to maintain such an organization. A number of branch organizations which have flourished for a short time are now dead. The difficulty is not in starting a Branch Society, but rather in keeping it alive.

The Illinois Humane Society has under consideration, at present, the creation of agencies or the establishment of branches in the following localities: Chicago Heights, Cook County; Sibley, Ford County; Grays Lake, Lake County; Macomb, McDonough County; Dixon, Lee County; Paxton, Ford County; Nunda, McHenry County; Mommouth, Warren County; Harrisburg, Saline County; Berwyn, Cook County.

GEORGE A. H. SCOTT, Secretary.

At the conclusion of the report on Branch Societies and Special Agencies, a motion to accept the report and publish the same in the Annual Report was unanimously adopted.

The Treasurer submitted the following report:

CHICAGO, January 26th, 1909.

THE ILLINOIS HUMANE SOCIETY.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

Balance on hand to the credit of the general working fund of the Society, deposited in the First National Bank of Chicago, on April 29th, 1908.....	\$ 1,619.81
Total receipts from all sources passed to the credit of the working fund from April 30th, 1908, to January 26th, 1909.....	9,818.53
Paid out on O. K.'d vouchers to the debit of the working fund from April 30th, 1908, to January 26th, 1909	\$11,853.16
Overdraft, January 26th, 1909.....	414.82
	<hr/>
	\$11,853.16 \$11,853.16

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed)

CHARLES E. MURISON,
Treasurer.

At the conclusion of the Treasurer's report, it was moved by Miss Ewing, and seconded by Mr. Walter Butler, that the report of the Treasurer be accepted and approved, and that the thanks of the Society be given to the Treasurer for his able and careful attention to the finances of the Society during the year. The motion was unanimously adopted.

Mr. Walter Butler, on the adoption of the foregoing motion, made a few remarks regarding the work of the Auditing Committee appointed by the President, and the sound and excellent and orderly condition in which the Committee found the securities and financial affairs of the Society.

The following is the report of the Auditing Committee:

January 26, 1909.

We hereby certify that we have examined the accounts of the Treasurer of The Illinois Humane Society from April 29, 1908, to January 26, 1909, both inclusive, and the vouchers for every payment. We find the same correct and the money as represented is in hand.

(Signed)

WILLIAM A. FULLER,
WALTER BUTLER.

CHICAGO, February 2, 1909.

We have carefully examined the securities scheduled as held by The Illinois Humane Society and find the same correct, each page of the Schedule being initialed by us.

Signed

WILLIAM A. FULLER.
WALTER BUTLER.

The report of the Committee on By-Laws was then read.

After some discussion regarding the report of the Committee on By-Laws, it was moved by Mr. Thomas J. Cavanagh, and seconded by Mr. Scott, that the Society adopt the by-laws as read in the report of the Committee on By-Laws, which motion was duly carried.

The following are the by-laws, as adopted :

BY-LAWS OF THE ILLINOIS HUMANE SOCIETY

ARTICLE ONE.

Members of this, "The Illinois Humane Society" (which is hereinafter designated by the words "the Society"), shall be of six classes: Governing Members, Governing Life Members, Honorary Members, Annual Members, Life Members and Branch Members.

All persons who were active members of the Society on February 4th, A. D. 1909, shall be deemed and considered as "Governing Members" thereof; and all persons who were "Life Members" of the Society on February 4th, A. D. 1909, shall be deemed and considered as "Governing Life Members" thereof; and all persons who were "Honorary Members" and "Branch Members" of the Society on February 4th, A. D. 1909, shall be deemed and considered as such, respectively.

ARTICLE TWO.

Governing Members, Governing Life Members and Honorary Members only shall have the right to vote for and be eligible to the office of Director. They shall be elected by the Board of Directors at any of its meetings, upon the recommendation of the Executive Committee; and each person hereafter elected a Governing Member shall, within thirty days thereafter, in order to qualify as such member, pay into the Treasury of the Society the sum of twenty-five dollars, or more; and each person hereafter elected a Governing Life Member shall, within thirty days thereafter, in order to qualify as such member, pay into the Treasury of the Society the sum of two hundred dollars, or more, and they shall thereafter be exempt from the payment of dues; and in the election of Directors, each Governing Member, each Governing Life Member and each Honorary Member shall be entitled to one vote. The annual dues of Governing Members shall hereafter be fifteen dollars after the first year of membership, payable on the first Thursday of February in each year. The name of any Governing Member whose dues are unpaid on the first day of April in each year shall be posted by the Secretary in his records in the principal office of the Society, and notice of such posting shall be mailed to such delinquent member; and in case he shall continue delinquent for six months after his name has been so posted, and he has been notified as herein provided, the Board of Directors may terminate his or her membership. The number of Governing Members shall be limited to two hundred.

Honorary Members shall be chosen from among persons who have rendered eminent service in the Humane Cause. They shall be elected in the same manner as Governing Members and Governing Life Members, but only upon the nomination of the Executive Committee. They shall be exempt from the payment of dues, and shall have all the rights and privileges of Governing Members and Governing Life Members.

Annual Members shall, upon the payment of Five Dollars, have the privileges of Honorary Members for one year, except the right to vote, or hold office.

Life Members, upon the payment of one hundred dollars, shall have the privileges of Annual Members for and during their respective lives, and the money so received shall not be expended for current expenses, but shall be invested, and only the income thereof may be expended.

Branch Members shall be those who reside outside of Cook County,

and shall, upon the payment of two dollars, have the privileges of Annual Members for one year.

Governing Members, upon the further payment of one hundred and seventy-five dollars, shall be exempt from dues, and shall then be known as Governing Life Members. The money received from all Governing Members and Governing Life Members, in becoming such members, respectively, shall be invested, and only the income thereof expended.

All members shall be entitled to attend all meetings, lectures and conventions of the Society, and to receive its publications free, and all members shall be eligible to appointment upon Committees other than the Executive and Finance Committees.

Suitable Certificates of Membership shall be provided, and shall be signed by the President and countersigned by the Secretary.

ARTICLE THREE.

The officers of the Society shall be a President, First Vice-President, Second Vice-President, a Secretary and a Treasurer, a Board of Directors, and an Executive Committee. The number of members of the Board of Directors shall be thirty-six until hereafter changed. No person except a member of the Board of Directors shall be President, First Vice-President, Second Vice-President, Secretary or Treasurer.

ARTICLE FOUR.

The Annual Meeting of the Society shall be held on the first Thursday in February in each year. Notice in writing of the time and place of each Annual Meeting shall be mailed to all members of the Society, at least ten days before such meeting. A Special Meeting of members may be called at any time by the President at his own discretion, or upon the written request of two Directors, written notice of the time and place of which meeting shall be mailed to all members at least ten days before such meeting. And at the Annual Meeting, or at any adjourned meeting thereof, the Directors for the ensuing year shall be elected as provided by the By-Laws. At the Annual Meeting in the year A. D. 1909, the thirty-six Directors shall be elected, in three classes of twelve Directors each, one of which classes shall hold office for one year, and until their successors are elected; a second class shall hold office for two years, and until their successors are elected; and the third class shall hold office for three years, and until their successors are elected.

At each subsequent Annual Meeting, twelve Directors shall be elected to hold office for three years, and until their successors shall be elected.

Any nine members having the power to vote hereunder, irrespective of class, shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business at any Annual or Special Meeting of the Society; any two or more of such voting members shall constitute a quorum to adjourn without further notice any Annual or Special Meeting of the Society to any fixed time and place.

Vacancies in the Board of Directors, occasioned by death, resignation, inability to act, or removal from the State of Illinois, may be filled by the Board of Directors at any of its meetings.

ARTICLE FIVE.

Meetings of the Board of Directors shall also be called by the President, or upon the written request of two Directors, at any time. Five Directors shall constitute a quorum at all meetings of Directors.

ARTICLE SIX.

At the first regular meeting of the Board of Directors, immediately after the annual election each year, the Directors shall elect from their own number, a President, First Vice-President, Second Vice-President, a Secretary and a Treasurer. They shall also elect from their number six persons, who, with the President, First Vice-President and Second Vice-President, shall constitute an Executive Committee; and the President of the Society shall be ex-officio Chairman of the Executive Committee. Three members of the Executive Committee shall constitute a quorum thereof.

The President, First Vice-President, Second Vice-President, Secretary, Treasurer and Executive Committee shall hold office for one year, and until their successors shall be elected and shall have qualified, respectively, unless removed by the Board.

Vacancies in any of the above named offices may be filled by the Board of Directors at any of its meetings.

ARTICLE SEVEN.

The Directors shall elect any and all other officers of the Society, and may at any time appoint such agents as they may deem proper, and shall specify the duties of all officers, committees and agents; and they may at any time remove the same, or any of them, and elect or appoint others. They may fill vacancies in their own number; they may enact by-laws for themselves and the Society, and make and establish all rules and orders for the government of the Society and its officers, and for the transaction of its business; remit the annual or other dues of any member of the Society, and generally shall, during their term of office, have the full and complete management, control and disposal of the affairs, property and funds of the Society, with full power, for the purpose for which it was incorporated, to do all matters and things which the Society could do. The Directors shall receive no pay whatever for any services rendered as such Directors, and they shall not incur, on account of the Society, any debt beyond the funds which shall be actually in the treasury during their term of office.

ARTICLE EIGHT.

The corporate seal of this Society shall be:



ARTICLE NINE.

The first meeting of the Board of Directors shall be held immediately after the Annual Meeting of the Society, at the same place. Notice in writing of the time and place of any other meeting of the Board of Directors shall be mailed to each member of the Board at least three days before such meeting. The President of the Society shall be ex-officio President of the Board of Directors. A record of the proceedings of each meeting shall be kept. The order of business shall be as follows:

1. Calling the roll.
2. Reading the minutes.
3. Reports of committees.
4. Report of Treasurer.
5. Report of Secretary.
6. Communications and resolutions.
7. Unfinished business.
8. New business.
9. Election of members.

ARTICLE TEN.

There shall be the following standing committees, consisting of three members each, except the Auditing Committee, which shall consist of two members, and except the Lecture Committee, which shall contain at least two members of the Society, appointed by the President, and the President shall act as a consulting member of each committee:

1. Committee on Humane Education.
2. Committee on Branch Societies and Agencies.
3. Committee on Laws.
4. Committee on Finance.
5. Committee on Lectures.
6. Committee on Publication.
7. Auditing Committee.

ARTICLE ELEVEN.

The Chairman of each standing committee shall be chosen from the members of the Executive Committee, except the Chairman of the Committee on Lectures and Auditing Committee. Meetings of the Executive Committee may be called at any time by the President at his own discretion, or at the written request of two members of the Executive Committee; a written notice of the time and place of which meeting shall be mailed to each member of the Executive Committee at least one day before such meeting. The President, when present, shall act as Chairman of this Committee. The Secretary of the Society, when present, shall act as its Secretary, and a record of its proceedings shall be kept, which shall be read at each meeting of the Board of Directors. When the Board of Directors is not in session, the Executive Committee shall have full and complete management, control and disposal of the affairs of the Society, with full power, for the purpose for which it was incorporated, to do all matters and things necessary for the proper conduct of the work and affairs of the Society, including the election of members of all classes.

ARTICLE TWELVE.

The approval of the President and of a majority of the Committee on Finance of the Society shall be necessary to all investments of the Society's investment funds; and in any disposition of any property of the Society, except such as shall come to the hands of the Treasurer as hereinafter provided.

ARTICLE THIRTEEN.

1. *President.* The President shall be the executive officer of the Society, and shall preside (or in his absence, one of the Vice-Presidents) at all meetings of the Board, and of the Society, and of the Executive and Finance Committees. He shall have the general charge and management of the affairs of the Society, and shall be the custodian of all its property, except such moneys as shall come into the hands of the Treasurer.

2. *Vice-Presidents.* One of the two Vice-Presidents shall, during the absence or disability of the President, act as President.

3. *Secretary.* The Secretary of the Society shall keep the records of the Society, of the Board of Directors, and of the Executive Committee, performing such duties as they may require, and as are usual in such office.

4. *Assistant Secretary.* An Assistant Secretary may be appointed by the Board of Directors or by the Executive Committee, who shall act as assistant to the Secretary.

5. *Treasurer.* The Treasurer shall be the custodian of all moneys of the Society that shall come to his hands; the same shall be paid out upon proper vouchers only upon his written order, countersigned by the President; and all checks, drafts and orders, payable to the order of the Society, shall be indorsed by the Treasurer for deposit; he shall keep a record of the property and investments of the Society: all books, accounts and records in his hands shall be at all times open to the inspection of the President and the Executive Committee. In case of the absence or inability of the Treasurer, then any officer of the Society may be designated by the Executive Committee to act in his place during such absence or disability; and in case of the absence or disability of the President, then the First Vice-President is authorized to countersign, as aforesaid; and in case of the absence or disability of the President and First Vice-President, then the Second Vice-President shall so countersign such orders.

The Treasurer shall give such bonds as may be required by the Execu-

tive Committee, and deposit all moneys of the Society in such bank or banks as the President and the Executive Committee may designate.

He shall make a report of the condition of the treasury for auditing purposes, on the first day of January of each year, and also whenever called upon by the Executive Committee or the President.

ARTICLE FOURTEEN.

The President, with the concurrence of the Executive Committee, shall have power to appoint and employ counsel, who shall be the legal adviser, or advisers, of the Society and its officers.

ARTICLE FIFTEEN.

1. The Society has no general agents, authorized to incur any pecuniary obligations in its behalf by their acts or omissions. No agent with such powers shall be at any time created or appointed by any of the Society's officers, nor by its Executive Committee.

2. The Special Agents of the Society shall be appointed and removed at will, from time to time, by the President, or Executive Committee. They shall be subject to and governed by such rules and orders as may be prescribed by the President or Executive Committee, consistent with the By-Laws.

3. Special Agents shall receive such salary or pecuniary compensation for their services as may, from time to time, be determined by the President, with the concurrence of the Executive Committee, or by that Committee.

4. No Special Agent is authorized to incur any pecuniary liability whatsoever on the part of the Society, nor is any illegal act or omission on his part to be deemed within the scope of his authority, as such Special Agent, or as sanctioned by the Society.

ARTICLE SIXTEEN.

At the Annual Meeting of the Society in each year, the President, Secretary and Treasurer shall present their Annual Reports.

ARTICLE SEVENTEEN.

No alteration shall be made by the Board of Directors in any of the By-Laws of the Society, unless such alteration shall first be proposed in writing at a meeting of the Board of Directors, and entered at length on the minutes, with the name of the Director proposing the same, and adopted by such Board at a subsequent meeting thereof.

The Committee on Nominations for Directors then reported the following named persons for election as Directors of the Society:

DIRECTORS.

First Class (for one year).

GEORGE E. ADAMS.	MRS. EMMONS BLAINE.
MRS. GEO. E. ADAMS.	WALTER BUTLER.
JOSEPH ADAMS.	THOMAS J. CAVANAGH.
J. OGDEN ARMOUR.	ALSON E. CLARK.
MRS. PHILIP D. ARMOUR.	EUGENE R. CON.
MRS. T. B. BLACKSTONE.	JOHN T. DALE.

Second Class (for two years).

GEORGE C. ELDREDGE.	HUGH J. MCBIRNEY.
MISS RUTH EWING.	CHARLES E. MURISON.
HENRY L. FRANK.	WM. PENN NIXON.
WILLIAM A. FULLER.	FERD. W. PECK.
HENRY N. HART.	MRS. FERD. W. PECK.
FRANKLIN MACVEAGH.	HOWARD E. PERRY.

(Continued on page 80.)

THE ILLINOIS HUMANE SOCIETY

From 1878 to 1909. (No record for 1877.)

CHARTERED MARCH 25TH, 1869, AS THE ILLINOIS SOCIETY FOR THE PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO ANIMALS

EDWIN LEE BROWN, President from 1878 to 1880.

JOHN C. DORE, President from 1880 to 1881.

RICHARD P. DERICKSON, President from 1881 to 1882.

JOHN G. SHORTALL, President from 1882 to 1883.

JOHN L. SHORTALL, President from 1883 to 1884.

	May 1, 1878, to Apr. 30, 1879.	May 1, 1879, to Apr. 30, 1880.	May 1, 1880, to Apr. 30, 1881.	May 1, 1881, to Apr. 30, 1882.	May 1, 1882, to Apr. 30, 1883.	May 1, 1883, to Apr. 30, 1884.	May 1, 1884, to Apr. 30, 1885.	May 1, 1885, to Apr. 30, 1886.	May 1, 1886, to Apr. 30, 1887.	May 1, 1887, to Apr. 30, 1888.	May 1, 1888, to Apr. 30, 1889.
Complaints investigated.....	1690	1551	1680	1465	1626	2632	2836	2317	2898	1625	1631
Children rescued.....	37	117	178	955	1467	892	851	1120	1252	1238	
Children placed in charitable institutions.....	20	117	30	121	251	203	228	291	420	502	
Horses relieved by admonishing drivers & owners.....	783	1121	1136	1004	779	432	2029	1759	980	560	317
Horses unfit for service laid up from work.....	190	127	132	142	144	273	91	116	130	68	75
Animals removed by ambulance.....					85	96	107	100	111	93	112
Disabled animals destroyed.....	396	220	88	92	122	178	189	309	316	157	133
Persons prosecuted for cruelty to animals.....	178	204	186	221	116	181	175	208	66	78	51
Persons prosecuted for cruelty to children.....					50	70	41	41	40	17	22
Fountains maintained by the Society.....				11	11	11					
Branch Societies and Agencies of the Society.....				2						4	13

Since 1880 the Home for the Friendless, St. Joseph's Orphan Asylum, Christian Brothers Reform School, Servite Sisters, Foundlings' Home, House of Good Shepherd, Catholic Orphan Asylum, German Catholic Orphan Asylum, Half Orphan Asylum, Polish Orphan Asylum, Protestant Orphan Asylum, Evanston Industrial School for Girls have received our homeless and destitute children.

May 25, 1877, an Act was passed at the instance and request of the Society to secure the enforcement of the laws for the prevention of cruelty to animals at the Union Stock Yards, Town of Lake, Cook County; Stock Yards at East St. Louis, St. Clair County, and Stock Yards at City of Peoria, Peoria County. At the Union Stock Yards, Chicago, the following named persons have acted as Agents under this Act in the order named: John McDonald, 1877 to 1879; Mr. Marquart, 1879 to 1881; Levi Doty, 1881 to 1885; William Mitchell, 1885 to 1894; Leon G. Wadsworth, 1894 to 1905; Henry P. Dering, present Agent.

In 1881 the Society commenced the organization of Branch Societies and Special Agencies throughout the State, the first two being at Peoria and Hyde Park. Edwin Lee Brown lectured through the State.

In 1882 the Society put into operation an ambulance for the removal of disabled animals. Such an ambulance was originated in this country by Henry Bergh, of New York City. In 1880 Rev. George E. Gordon, President of the Wisconsin Humane Society, had an ambulance built, patterned after the New York ambulance, and in 1882 The Illinois Humane Society was presented with an ambulance built on same lines by its Vice-President, Mr. Ferd. W. Peck, which is still in use. In 1897 the Society built

THE WORK OF SOCIETY FOR 31 YEARS

ant of work from 1869 to 1878.)

ENTION OF CRUELTY TO ANIMALS. JULY 5TH, 1877, NAME CHANGED.

May, 1869, to May, 1873.

1873, to May, 1875.

om May, 1875, to May, 1877.

ay, 1877, to May, 1906.

ay, 1906.

May 1, 1869, to Apr. 30, 1891.	May 1, 1891, to Apr. 30, 1892.	May 1, 1892, to Apr. 30, 1893.	May 1, 1893, to Apr. 30, 1894.	May 1, 1894, to Apr. 30, 1895.	May 1, 1895, to Apr. 30, 1896.	May 1, 1896, to Apr. 30, 1897.	May 1, 1897, to Apr. 30, 1898.	May 1, 1898, to Apr. 30, 1899.	May 1, 1899, to Apr. 30, 1900.	May 1, 1900, to Apr. 30, 1901.	May 1, 1901, to Apr. 30, 1902.	May 1, 1902, to Apr. 30, 1903.	May 1, 1903, to Apr. 30, 1904.	May 1, 1904, to Apr. 30, 1905.	May 1, 1905, to Apr. 30, 1906.	May 1, 1906, to Apr. 30, 1907.	May 1, 1907, to Apr. 30, 1908.	Apr. 30, 1908 to Feb. 4, 1909.	
2872	3141	3251	3195	4358	4704	4030	4183	2535	3166	3242	3195	2985	2952	3376	2714	3303	4192	3262	88,938
1015	1302	1122	375	497	582	636	563	456	1539	743	670	336	443	411	734	1158	1271	1193	24,407
508	431	413	346	350	255	257	350	385	241	160	108	21	35	19	49	68	39	1	6,838
858	804	835	680	858	744	959	736	889	1087	1318	1343	1278	1055	1107	1392	3242	3761	3241	37,869
149	379	256	273	405	257	376	286	375	868	873	767	854	728	837	1077	1372	1553	1213	14,527
133	180	209	154	133	126	146	155	134	240	196	264	257	231	196	240	292	278	150	4,495
213	275	254	319	281	201	182	148	153	227	249	313	265	256	232	245	220	249	197	6,873
95	147	117	53	166	104	94	127	149	202	172	137	124	170	184	221	225	321	225	4,764
35	54	34	41	22	58	40	56	56	19	22	9	17	4	22	48	35	32	968	
25	29	....	34	....	38	42	43	44	....	52	53	56	50	52	50	50	50	53	53
32	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	51	....	....	....	....	60	....	....	64	64	67	67

nd put into operation a new, more perfect ambulance, fitted with modern conveniences. In 1901 the
society provided its own horses for ambulances. In 1905, the Society built another and still more modern
ambulance, with rubber tires and modern improvements.

Early in its history the Society commenced the erection of drinking fountains and on May 1, 1882,
ad eleven in operation at different parts of the city. Numerous fountains have been sent to other cities.

In 1884 the Society organized 1065 Bands of Mercy in the Public Schools of Chicago, having a mem-
bership of 67,120 school children.

June 23, 1885, the Society procured the enactment of a law providing for the payment of fines imposed
a all cases of cruelty to children or animals, to Societies for the prevention of cruelty or Humane Societies.

In 1893 the Society was presented with its property at 560 Wabash Avenue, Chicago, Illinois.

July 1, 1899, the Juvenile Court Act (an Act to regulate the treatment and control of dependent, ne-
lected and delinquent children) came in force.

In November, 1905, the Society commenced to publish THE HUMANE ADVOCATE.

In 1907, it established a course of Lectures on humane work of practical, educational value.

Third Class (for three years).

JAMES F. PORTER.
GEORGE A. H. SCOTT.
JOHN L. SHORTALL.
JOHN A. SPOOR.
A. A. SPRAGUE, II.
FRANK M. STAPLES.

MRS. M. B. STARRING.
JOHN T. STOCKTON.
MRS. ELIZABETH H. SUTHERLAND.
THOMAS TAYLOR, JR.
MRS. JAMES M. WALKER.
MOSES D. WELLS.

There being no other nominations, Mr. Butler thereupon called for the election of Directors; and thereupon the persons so named by the Committee on Nominations were, respectively, unanimously elected Directors of the Society for the terms respectively as specified.

The Committee on Resolutions reported the following resolutions, all of which were adopted:

RESOLUTIONS

That The Illinois Humane Society hereby tenders its thanks to the Press of this city and throughout the state for the interest manifested in humane work during the year, and desires to express to the proprietors, publishers and editors of all newspapers its grateful acknowledgment for kind mention of the work of the Society.

That the Society desires to express its grateful appreciation and thanks to Mr. George M. Shippy, General Superintendent of Police, for the very valuable aid rendered by him to the Society during the year.

It also expresses its appreciation and thanks to all inspectors of police, police captains, lieutenants, sergeants and patrolmen, for the prompt and efficient service rendered, and kindly feelings manifested toward the Society, as well as for their unfailing courtesy.

The Society also desires to acknowledge the valuable aid and assistance given to it in carrying on its work by Captain Charles C. Healey and the officers and men of the Mounted Squad. The splendid work of the Mounted Squad in relieving animals and preventing cruelty while regulating traffic on the streets during the year has been most helpful to the humane cause.

To Special Agents and all those who are members of Branch Societies throughout the State, who have been active in carrying on the work, the Society expresses its feeling of gratitude, and the hope that they will continue their good work, and call upon the Society for advice and assistance as frequently as the occasion demands, and call at the Society's office when they come to Chicago, and help to increase humane interest throughout the State.

That this Society expresses to its Humane Officers and employees its thanks and grateful appreciation for their loyalty, devoted interest and diligence in attending to the work of the Society during the year.

WHEREAS, This Society has lately been paid \$10,000 by the executors or trustees under the last will and testament of Henry Graves, deceased, and

WHEREAS, The Society is desirous of spreading upon its records its thanks and sincere appreciation for this generous gift, therefore be it

Resolved, That this Society gratefully acknowledge the generous gift of the late Henry Graves and also tender its appreciation and thanks to the executors and trustees under the last will and testament of Henry Graves, deceased, for the payment to the Treasurer of the Society of the sum of \$10,000 in accordance with the bequest contained in said will.

At a meeting of the Executive Committee on January 11th, 1909, the following resolution was adopted, after Mr. John L. Shortall handed to the Treasurer of the Society a cheque for \$5,000, accompanied by a letter which is in the possession of the Treasurer:

Resolved, That in accepting the generous gift of \$5,000 made this

day by Mr. John L. Shortall in memory of his father, it is the desire of this Committee, subject to the approval of the donor, that this gift shall be known and recorded in the books of The Illinois Humane Society, as "The John G. Shortall Memorial Fund, the gift of Mr. John L. Shortall."

Resolved, That this Society expresses to Mr. John L. Shortall its grateful appreciation of the valuable services rendered by him in behalf of the work of the Society, and also for his generous gift of \$5,000 recently made to the Society in the name of his father, John G. Shortall, and which gift is to be known as "The John G. Shortall Memorial Fund."

That the Society expresses its appreciation and thanks to Mr. Thomas J. Cavanagh, and Captain Charles C. Healey for the lectures delivered by them at the Society's Building as shown in its course of lectures for 1909.

The Society also desires to express its appreciation and thanks to Mr. W. M. Hoyt for the location for the fountain erected at 5528 Lake Avenue, Chicago, and also desires to express its appreciation and thanks to Mrs. O. L. Munger, Second Vice-President of the Hyde Park Betterment League, for her efforts in procuring funds for the cost of the erection of the fountain at 5528 Lake Avenue.

That the Society expresses its appreciation and thanks to Mr. John N. Faithorn, Receiver for the Chicago Terminal Transfer Railroad Company, for the location given for a fountain at the foot of the incline at 13th and Lumber Streets, and also for the generous contribution of Fifty (\$50.00) Dollars towards the expense of erecting a fountain at that place, the balance of the expense, \$148, having been paid by The Illinois Humane Society.

That the Society expresses its appreciation and thanks to its President, Mr. John L. Shortall, for the generous gift to the Society of money sufficient to pay the cost of erection of the fountain on Market Street between Madison and Washington Streets. It also desires to express its appreciation and thanks to Mr. Thomas J. Cavanagh, Secretary of the Team Owners' Association, Mr. Hanberg, Commissioner of Public Works, and Mr. Michael Kenna, Alderman of the First Ward, for their valuable assistance in connection with the erection of this Market Street fountain.

IN MEMORIAM

At a meeting of the Board of Directors held at the Society's Building on Friday, July 24, A.D. 1908, the following resolution was passed:

WHEREAS, It has pleased God in His Providence to take from our midst Mr. John G. Shortall, for many years President of this Society, and

WHEREAS, Mr. Shortall devoted many years of his life with great enthusiasm, unstinted zeal and continuous generosity to the cause of Humanity, and especially in his work in this Society,

Therefore, be it resolved, that the directors of this Society hereby express their profound appreciation of the services of Mr. Shortall and their equally profound sorrow at his death.

Resolved, further, That we hereby express our heartfelt sympathy to the members of his family, in this, their great loss.

Resolved, That the Board of Directors of this Society attend the funeral in a body.

Resolved, That these resolutions be spread upon the records of the Society, and that copies be sent to members of the family of Mr. Shortall.

The President then gave notice of a meeting of the Board of Directors to be held immediately upon the adjournment of the annual meeting.

On motion, the annual meeting adjourned.

MEETING OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

The Board of Directors of The Illinois Humane Society met in the Society's building, 560 Wabash Avenue, on Thursday, February 4, 1909, immediately after the annual meeting, and proceeded to the election of officers and the Executive Committee for the ensuing year, which resulted as follows:

OFFICERS OF THE SOCIETY

JOHN L. SHORTALL.....	President
WALTER BUTLER.....	First Vice-President
JOHN T. DALE.....	Second Vice-President
CHARLES E. MURISON.....	Treasurer
GEORGE A. H. SCOTT.....	Secretary

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

WALTER BUTLER.	HENRY N. HART.
ALSON E. CLARK.	CHARLES E. MURISON.
JOHN T. DALE.	JOHN L. SHORTALL.
MISS RUTH EWING.	A. A. SPRAGUE, 2ND.
THOMAS TAYLOR, JR.	

The meeting, on motion duly seconded and carried, was then adjourned.

EXTRACTS FROM LAWS OF THE STATE OF ILLINOIS**(HURD'S REVISED STATUTES, CRIMINAL CODE.)****CONCERNING CRUELTY TO CHILDREN.**

CHAP. 38, SEC. 492.—*Certain Employment of Children Forbidden.* It shall be unlawful for any person having the care, custody or control of any child under the age of fourteen years to exhibit, use or employ, or in any manner, or under any pretense, sell, apprentice, give away, let out or otherwise dispose of any such child to any person in or for the vocation or occupation, service or purpose of singing, playing on musical instruments, rope or wire walking, dancing, begging or peddling, or as a gymnast, contortionist, rider or acrobat in any place whatsoever, or for any obscene, indecent or immoral purpose, exhibition or practice whatsoever, or for, or in any business, exhibition or vocation injurious to the health, or dangerous to the life or limb of such child, or cause, procure or encourage any such child to engage therein. Nothing in this section contained shall apply to or affect the employment or use of any such child as a singer or musician in any church, school or academy, or in the teaching or learning the science or practice of music.

SEC. 493.—*Unlawful to Exhibit.* It shall also be unlawful for any person to take, receive, hire, employ, use, exhibit, or have in custody any child under the age and for the purposes prohibited in section 492 hereof.

SEC. 494.—*Order as to Custody.* When it shall appear that any person has made such unlawful use of, or has committed a criminal assault upon any child, such child shall be deemed to be in the custody of the court, who may make such order as is now provided by law in the case of vagrant, truant, disorderly, pauper or destitute children.

SEC. 495.—*Endangering of Life or Health.* It shall be unlawful for any person having the care or custody of any such child wilfully to cause or permit the life of such child to be endangered, or the health of such child to be injured, or to wilfully cause or permit such child to be placed in such a situation that its life or health may be endangered.

SEC. 496.—*Penalty.* Whoever shall be guilty of cruelty to any child in any of the ways mentioned in this, or in the foregoing sections shall be fined not less than five (\$5) nor more than two hundred (\$200) dollars,

and justices of the peace, and police justices or police magistrates shall have original jurisdiction in all such cases:

First.—By cruelly beating, torturing, tormenting, overworking, mutilating, or causing, or knowingly allowing the same to be done.

Second.—By unnecessarily failing to provide any child in his or her charge or custody, with proper food, drink, shelter and raiment.

Third.—By abandoning any child.

SEC. 497.—*Cruelty to Children and Others.* Any person who shall wilfully or unnecessarily expose to the inclemency of the weather, or shall wilfully or unnecessarily in any manner injure in health or limb any child, apprentice or other person under his legal control shall be fined not exceeding two hundred (\$200) dollars, and justices of the peace and police justices or police magistrates shall have original jurisdiction in all such cases.

All acts and parts of acts in conflict with this are hereby repealed.

[Approved June 21st, 1895. In force July 1st, 1895.]

CONCERNING CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.

CHAP. 38, SEC. 50.—Whoever shall be guilty of cruelty to any animal in any of the ways mentioned in this section, shall be fined not less than \$3 nor more than \$200, viz:

First.—By overloading, overdriving, overworking, cruelly beating, torturing, tormenting, mutilating, or cruelly killing any animal, or causing or knowingly allowing the same to be done.

Second.—By cruelly working any old, maimed, infirm, sick or disabled animal, or causing, or knowingly allowing the same to be done.

Third.—By unnecessarily failing to provide any animal in his charge or custody, as owner or otherwise, with proper food, drink and shelter.

Fourth.—By abandoning any old, maimed, infirm, sick or disabled animal.

Fifth.—By carrying or driving, or causing to be carried or driven or kept, any animal in an unnecessarily cruel manner.

SEC. 51.—No railroad or other common carrier in the carrying or transportation of any cattle, sheep, swine or other animals shall allow the same to be confined in any car more than thirty-six consecutive hours, unless delayed by storm or accident, when they shall be so fed and watered as soon after the expiration of such time as may reasonably be done. When so unloaded they shall be properly fed, watered and sheltered during such rest by the owner, consignee or person in custody thereof, and in case of their default, then by the railroad company transporting them, at the expense of said owner, consignee or person in custody of the same; and such company shall have a lien upon the animals until the same is paid. A violation of this section shall subject the offender to a fine of not less than \$3 nor more than \$200.

SEC. 52.—*Bull Baiting, Cock Fighting, Etc.* Whoever shall keep or use, or in any way be connected with or interested in the management of, or shall receive money for the admission of any person to any place kept or used for the purpose of fighting or baiting any bull, bear, dog, cock or other creature, and every person who shall engage, encourage, aid or assist therein, or who shall permit or suffer any place to be so kept or used, and every person who shall visit such place so kept or used, or who shall be found therein, shall be fined not less than \$3 nor more than \$200.

SEC. 203.—*To Domestic Animals.* Whoever wilfully and maliciously kills, wounds, maims, disfigures or poisons any domestic animal, or exposes any poisonous substance, with intent that the life of any such animal should be destroyed thereby, such animal being the property of another, shall be imprisoned in the penitentiary not less than one, nor more than three years, or fined not exceeding \$1,000, or both: Provided, that this section shall not be construed to apply to persons owning sheep or other domestic animals, who may, in the exercise of reasonable care and good intentions, put out poison on his own premises where sheep are kept, to kill sheep-killing dogs.

SEC. 471.—*To Be Paid to Societies for Prevention of Cruelty, Etc.*
Section 1. Be it enacted by the People of the State of Illinois, represented in the General Assembly: That all the fines, paid in money, imposed through the agency of any humane society or society for the prevention of cruelty to animals and children under the laws of the State of Illinois, shall, when collected, be paid into the treasury of such society, to be applied towards its support.

SEC. 472. *Society to Be Incorporated Under Laws of Illinois.* 2. That all the fines paid in money imposed through the agency of any humane society (or society for the prevention of cruelty to animals and children) under the laws or ordinances of any city, town or village, within the State of Illinois, may, when collected, be paid into the treasury of such society: Provided, such society named in this act shall be incorporated under and by virtue of the laws of the State of Illinois.

ENFORCEMENT OF THE LAW TO PREVENT CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.

CHAP. 8, SEC. 24.—An act to secure the enforcement of the law for prevention of cruelty to animals. (Approved May 23, 1877. In force July 1, 1877.)

Governor to Appoint Officers. 1. Be it enacted by the People of the State of Illinois represented in the General Assembly: That it is hereby made the duty of the governor to appoint, by and with the consent of the Senate, one officer for the town of Lake, Cook County, two officers for East St. Louis, St. Clair County, and one officer for the city of Peoria, Peoria County, whose term of office shall be two years respectively, or until a successor to such officer shall be appointed and qualified, and the duty of each officer so appointed shall be to cause the enforcement of the law for the prevention of cruelty to animals. (As amended by act approved May 11, 1905. In force July 1, 1905.)

SEC. 27.—*Duty of Officers.* It shall be the further duty of the officers so appointed to see that all stock in the stock yard or stock yards in his respective county, or at any distillery, brewery, factory or other place where stock are confined, housed or fed, are properly fed and cared for, and that stock receive the full amount of feed for which the owner or shipper is charged. (As amended by act approved June 30, 1885. In force July 1, 1885.)

ANIMALS AND BIRDS FERÆ NATURÆ.

An Act declaring certain animals and birds feræ naturæ to be personal property. (Approved April 10, 1877. In force July 1, 1877.)

SEC. 28. 1. Be it enacted by the People of the State of Illinois, represented in the General Assembly, That all birds and animals feræ naturæ or naturally wild, when raised or in domestication, or kept in enclosures and reduced to possession, are hereby declared to be objects of ownership and absolute title, the same as cattle and other property, and shall receive the same protection of law, and in the same way and to the same extent shall be the subject of trespass or larceny, as other personal property.

MUTILATION OF HORSES.

An Act to prevent the mutilation of horses. (Approved June 17, 1891. In force July 1, 1891.)

SEC. 74.—*Cutting Solid Part of Tail.*—Penalty. 1. Be it enacted by the People of the State of Illinois, represented in the General Assembly, That whoever cuts the solid part of the tail of any horse in the operation known as docking, or by any other operation performed for the purpose of shortening the tail, and whoever shall cause the same to be done, or assist in doing such cutting, unless the same is proved to be a benefit to the horse, shall be punished by imprisonment in the county jail not exceeding one year, or by a fine of not less than twenty-five dollars nor more than two hundred dollars.

BIRD DAY.

An Act entitled, "An act to encourage the protection of wild birds." (Approved May 16, 1903. In force July 1, 1903.)

SEC. 75.—*Bird Day*. 1. Be it enacted by the People of the State of Illinois, represented in the General Assembly: That the Governor shall, annually, in the Spring, designate by proclamation, a "Bird Day" (which shall be the same day proclaimed by the Governor as "Arbor Day," as provided by an act entitled "An act to encourage the planting of trees," approved June 10, 1887, in force July 1, 1887), to be observed throughout the State as a day on which to hold appropriate exercises in the public schools and elsewhere tending to show the value of the wild birds and the necessity for their protection, thus contributing to the comforts and attractions of our State.

The legal jurisdiction of The Illinois Humane Society comprises the whole State of Illinois. Its agents can be called to any portion of the State to prosecute cases of cruelty, but each county should have its own branch society or special agent. This, however, it will take years to accomplish, notwithstanding there are, in every community, many benevolent persons who would gladly lend their aid and influence to such a work. We ask all such to give attention to the organization of branches or special agencies in their vicinity. Send to this office for information as to method.

Our society is almost entirely maintained by the voluntary contributions of the humane and benevolent, and respectfully invites their support. It is further endeavoring to establish a permanent fund, the use of which will be sufficient of itself to support it in its work, and contributions toward that object will be thankfully received.

Friends wishing to contribute to The Illinois Humane Society and its object can do so by enclosing their check or a postoffice order to the Society, at its office.

The name of each contributor is carefully recorded and preserved.

	Membership Fee.	Annual Dues.
Governing Life Members.	\$200	No Dues
Governing Members. (Upon additional payment of \$175 become Governing Life Members, exempt from Annual Dues.)	\$25	\$15
Honorary Members.	No Fee	No Dues
Governing Life Members, Governing Members and Honorary Members have the right to vote for and be eligible to the office of Director.		
Annual Members.	No Fee	\$5
Life Members.	\$100	No Dues
Branch Members.	No Fee	\$2



THE ILLINOIS HUMANE SOCIETY BUILDING
560 Wabash Avenue, Chicago, Illinois
(Near 12th Street)

The Property at 560 Wabash Avenue, Chicago,
was a gift to

THE ILLINOIS HUMANE SOCIETY

From the Friends Named Below

Dedicated, A. D., 1893

To the Prevention of Cruelty

FLORENCE LATHROP FIELD
MARSHALL FIELD
PHILIP D. ARMOUR
JOHN G. SHORTALL
T. B. BLACKSTONE
JOHN C. DORE
H. N. AND ANNA MAY
O. S. A. SPRAGUE

CAROLINE E. HASKELL
SILAS B. COBB
THOMAS MURDOCK
WILLIAM A. FULLER
JOHN L. SHORTALL
A. C. BARTLETT
GEORGE SCHNEIDER
BARBARA ARMOUR

GEORGE M. PULLMAN
ESTATES OF MANCER AND MARY TALCOTT
ESTATES OF CHARLES AND ANNA BROWN

HONORARY MEMBERS

ELECTED FOR DISTINGUISHED SERVICE IN THE
CAUSE OF HUMANITY.

THOMAS E. HILL, Chicago
MISS RUTH EWING, Chicago
MISS CALLA L. HARCOURT, Chestnut, Ill.

DECEASED HONORARY MEMBERS

RICHARD P. DERICKSON, Chicago
MARY A. TALCOTT, Chicago
HENRY BERGH, New York
EDWIN LEE BROWN, Chicago
REV. THOMAS TIMMINS, London, England
NANCY S. FOSTER, Chicago
BELDEN F. CULVER, Chicago
JOHN G. SHORTALL, Chicago
GEORGE T. ANGELL, Boston

GOVERNING LIFE MEMBERS

Adams, George E.
 Adams, Joseph.
 Armour, Allison Vincent.
 Baker, Dr. A. H.
 Bartlett, A. C.
 Braun, George P.
 Congdon, Mrs. Clara A.
 Culver, Miss Helen.
 Dale, John T.
 Dore, Mrs. John C.
 Dudley, Oscar L.
 Drummond, Miss Mary.
 Drummond, Miss Elizabeth.
 Fargo, Charles.
 Fischer, Siegfried M.
 Frost, A. C.
 Fuller, Wm. A.
 Gross, Samuel E.
 Harvey, T. W.
 Haskell, Frederick T.
 May, Mrs. Anna L.
 McDonald, John.
 Murdoch, Thomas.
 Page, Mrs. Thomas Nelson.

Patterson, Mrs. Elinor Medill.
 Patterson, R. W., Jr.
 Peck, Clarence I.
 Peck, Ferd W.
 Peck, Mrs. Ferd W.
 Pickard, J. L.
 Pullman, Mrs. George M.
 Ross, C. W.
 Schoeninger, Adolph.
 Seifert, Mrs. L. N.
 Shelly, Mrs. Alice L.
 Shortall, John L.
 Shufeldt, Henry H.
 Smith, Byron L.
 Stough, O. J.
 Taber, Sydney R.
 Tree, Lambert.
 Washburn, Elmer.
 Wells, M. D.
 Wheeler, C. Gilbert.
 Williams, George T.
 Wilson, Everett.
 Wright, Joseph.

DECEASED LIFE MEMBERS

Armour, Mrs. Barbara.
 Armour, Philip D.
 Baker, W. T.
 Bass, Perkins.
 Beecher, Mrs. Jerome.
 Blackstone, T. B.
 Blair, Chauncey B.
 Blair, William.
 Bowen, C. T.
 Brown, Edwin Lee, President
 from May, 1869, to May, 1873.
 Cobb, Silas B.
 Dexter, Wirt.
 Derickson, Rich. P., President
 from May, 1875, to May, 1877.
 Dobbins, T. S.
 Dore, John C., President
 from May, 1873, to May, 1875.
 Drake, John B.
 Drummond, Miss Jane.
 Farwell, John V.
 Field, Henry.
 Field, Marshall.
 Fisk, David B.
 Foster, John H.
 Foster, Mrs. Nancy S.
 Harrison, Mrs. U. L.
 Haskell, Mrs. Caroline E.
 Haskell, Frederick.
 Jones, John.
 Kelly, Mrs. Elizabeth G.
 King, Henry W.

Laffin, Mathew.
 Landon, Albert W.
 Lawrence, E. F.
 Leeds, W. B.
 Leiter, Levi Z.
 Mason, Roswell M.
 May, Horatio N.
 Medill, Joseph.
 Paaren, Dr. N. H.
 Peck, Walter L.
 Pinkerton, Allan.
 Pullman, Geo. M.
 Raymond, Benjamin W.
 Rorke, M. A.
 Ross, Mrs. Henrietta.
 Sharp, William H.
 Sherman, John B.
 Shortall, John G.
 Schneider, George.
 Schuttler, Peter.
 Sprague, Otho S. A.
 Stiles, I. N.
 Stone, Leander.
 Stone, Samuel.
 Sturges, Mrs. Mary D.
 Talcott, Mancel.
 Talcott, Mrs. Mary A.
 Taylor, H. P.
 Wahl, Christian.
 Webster, Mrs. Mary M.
 Young, Otto.

DECEASED DIRECTORS AND OFFICERS

	ELECTED.	DECEASED.
DR. JOHN H. FOSTER.....	1869	1874
SAMUEL STONE	1869	1876
JOHN JONES	1869	1879
RICHARD P. DERICKSON.....	1869	1882
BENJAMIN W. RAYMOND.....	1869	1883
WILLIAM H. SHARP.....	1869	1886
EDWIN LEE BROWN.....	1869	1891
ALBERT W. LANDON.....	1869	1897
JOHN C. DORE.....	1869	1900
JOHN B. SHERMAN.....	1869	1902
BELDEN F. CULVER.....	1869	1902
MARK SHERIDAN	1873	1877
HENRIETTA ROSS	1875	1880
AMOS T. HALL.....	1876	1882
THOMAS W. ANDERSON.....	1877	1881
CLAUDE J. ADAMS.....	1877	1891
DAVID B. FISK.....	1878	1891
KATE N. DOGGETT.....	1880	1884
JOHN ADAMS	1880	1889
PHILIP D. ARMOUR.....	1880	1901
MRS. F. H. BECKWITH.....	1880	1903
WIRT DEXTER	1881	1890
ELIZABETH STONE	1882	1887
MARY A. TALCOTT.....	1882	1888
HENRY W. CLARKE.....	1883	1892
FRANKLIN F. SPENCER.....	1886	1890
DAVID SWING	1880	1894
CHRISTIAN WAHL	1880	1901
J. MCGREGOR ADAMS.....	1889	1904
GEORGE SCHNEIDER	1883	1906
MARSHALL FIELD	1879	1906
JOSEPH STOCKTON	1877	1907
JOHN G. SHORTALL.....	1869	1908
OTHO S. A. SPRAGUE.....	1891	1909



GENERAL OFFICES

The Illinois Humane Society

560 Wabash Avenue

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

Telephones:

Harrison 384

Harrison 7005

OFFICERS OF THE SOCIETY FOR 1909-10

JOHN L. SHORTALL.....	President
WALTER BUTLER	First Vice-President
JOHN T. DALE.....	Second Vice-President
CHARLES E. MURISON.....	Treasurer
GEORGE A. H. SCOTT.....	Secretary

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

WALTER BUTLER	HENRY N. HART.
ALSON E. CLARK.	CHARLES E. MURISON.
JOHN T. DALE.	JOHN L. SHORTALL.
MISS RUTH EWING.	A. A. SPRAGUE, 2ND.
THOMAS TAYLOR, JR.	

DIRECTORS

(And Date of First Election.)

GEORGE E. ADAMS.....	1876	HUGH J. MCBIRNEY.....	1907
MRS. GEORGE E. ADAMS.....	1904	CHARLES E. MURISON.....	1900
JOSEPH ADAMS	1906	WILLIAM PENN NIXON.....	1886
J. OGDEN ARMOUR.....	1901	FERD W. PECK.....	1876
MRS. PHILIP D. ARMOUR.....	1904	MRS. FERD W. PECK.....	1878
MRS. T. B. BLACKSTONE.....	1904	HOWARD E. PERRY.....	1907
MRS. EMMONS BLAINE.....	1901	JAMES F. PORTER.....	1907
WALTER BUTLER	1901	GEORGE A. H. SCOTT.....	1906
EUGENE R. COX.....	1909	JOHN L. SHORTALL.....	1905
THOMAS J. CAVANAGH.....	1908	JOHN A. SPOOR.....	1902
ALSON E. CLARK.....	1891	A. A. SPRAGUE, 2ND.....	1907
JOHN T. DALE.....	1891	FRANK M. STAPLES.....	1907
GEORGE C. ELDRIDGE.....	1907	MRS. M. B. STARRING.....	1894
MISS RUTH EWING.....	1903	JOHN T. STOCKTON	1908
HENRY L. FRANK.....	1880	MRS. E. H. SUTHERLAND.....	1908
WILLIAM A. FULLER.....	1892	THOMAS TAYLOR, JR.....	1907
HENRY N. HART.....	1879	MRS. JAMES M. WALKER.....	1876
FRANKLIN MACVEAGH.....	1888	MOSES D. WELLS.....	1882

COUNSEL

EUGENE R. COX.	JOHN L. SHORTALL.
GEORGE A. H. SCOTT.	THOMAS TAYLOR, JR.
JOSEPH WRIGHT.	

SPECIAL HUMANE OFFICERS

CHARLES H. BRAYNE.	MICHAEL McDONOUGH.
STUART N. DEAN.	GEORGE W. MILLER.
JERRY MCCARTHY.	GEORGE NOLAN.
CHARLES SCHULTZ.	

Ambulance Service: GEORGE JOHNSTON.

House Officer and Matron: MR. AND MRS. BRAYNE.

Stenographers: KATHLEEN I. HARTWELL,

AGNES C. MILLER.



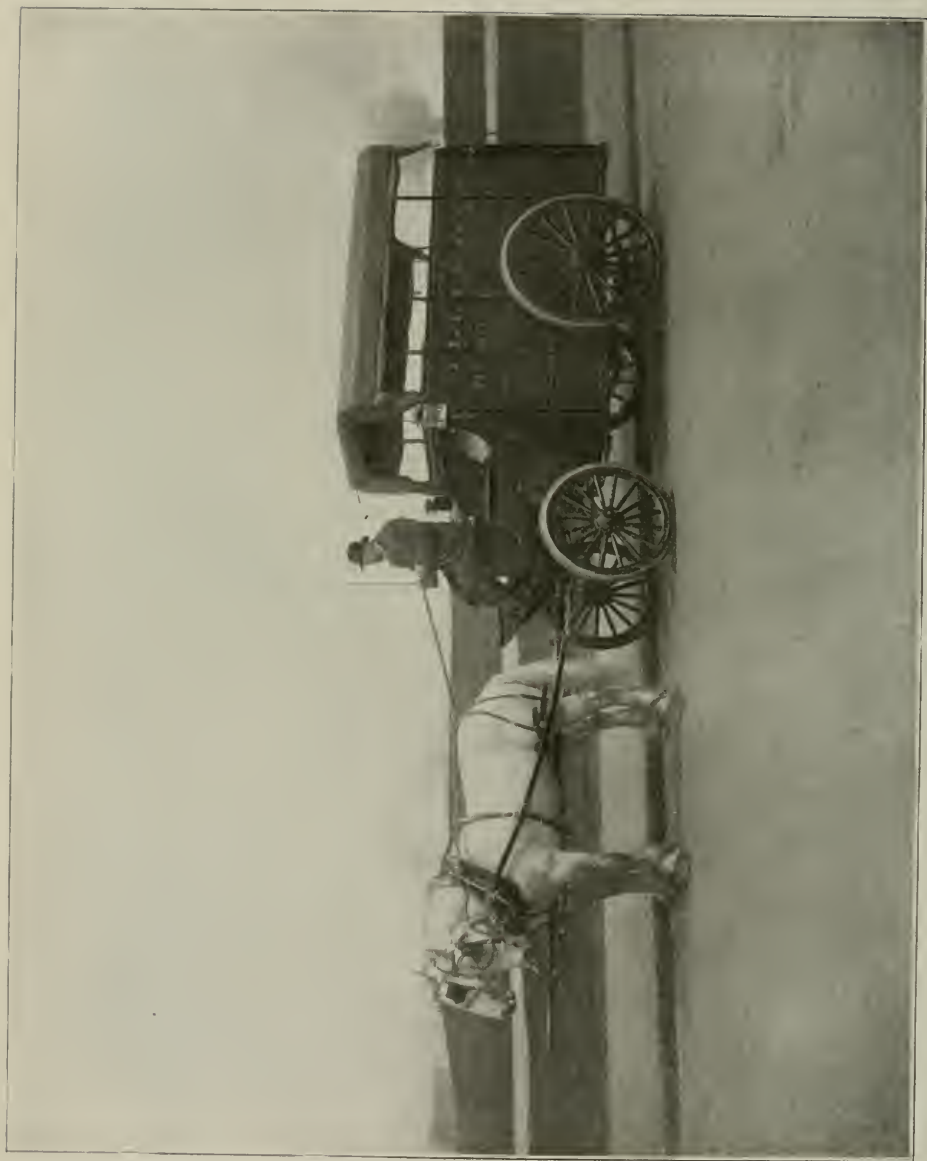
FOUNTAIN

FOUNTAINS

The fountains erected by The Illinois Humane Society in Chicago are located as follows:

Chicago Avenue (Water Works).
 Wells and Superior Streets.
 County Jail (Dearborn Street).
 360 Wells Street.
 North Clark Street and Belden Avenue.
 Halsted Street and Waveland Avenue.
 Evanston and Montrose Avenues.
 Ravenswood Avenue and Northwestern Depot.
 Washington Square.
 Belmont Avenue and Osgood Street.
 Rogers Park (Police Station).
 Madison and Jefferson Streets.
 Ohio and North Green Streets.
 441 Noble Street.
 California Avenue and Augusta Street.
 North and Claremont Avenues.
 Garfield Park.
 West Fortieth Street (Bohemian Cemetery).
 Sixteenth and Brown Streets.
 Polk Street and Center Avenue.
 Sixteenth and Rockwell Streets.
 Sherman Street (Postal Telegraph Building).
 Pacific Avenue (Postal Telegraph Building).
 Market Street, near Washington Street.
 Washington Street and Michigan Avenue.
 560 Wabash Avenue.
 Third Avenue and Twelfth Street.
 Sixty-fourth Street and Woodlawn Avenue.
 Michigan Avenue and Peck Court.
 Forty-seventh Street and Cottage Grove Avenue.
 Haven School (two fountains).
 Twentieth and Dearborn Streets.
 Thirty-third and Wallace Streets.
 Thirty-seventh Street and Wentworth Avenue.
 Thirty-eighth Street and Cottage Grove Avenue.
 Gross Avenue and Forty-seventh Street.
 5324 South Halsted Street.
 Sixty-third Street and Wentworth Avenue.
 Windsor Park (168 Seventy-fifth Street).
 Eighty-seventh Street and Vincennes Road.
 Thirty-ninth Street and Rhodes Avenue.
 Maywood.
 Blue Island (two fountains).
 5528 Lake Avenue.
 Seventy-ninth and Halsted Streets.
 Thirteenth and Lumber Streets.
 Market and Madison Streets.
 Highland Park, Illinois.
 Twenty-fifth and Cottage Grove Avenue.
 Grand Avenue and Western Avenue.
 Polk and Lincoln Streets.
 Webster and Larrabee Streets.
 Sixty-fourth and South Halsted Streets.
 Thirty-fifth and Cottage Grove Avenue.

The cost of the casting and equipment, at the present time, amounts to \$65 per fountain. To erect a fountain and put it in commission costs about \$60 additional, making the cost of our fountain, when installed, about \$125.



AMBULANCE

Humane Advocate

Trade-Mark Registered in United States Patent Office, Sept. 17th, A. D. 1907.

VOL. IV.

MARCH, 1909

No. 5

A HUMANE PRESS BUREAU

By GEORGE T. ANGELL.

GEORGE THORNEIKE ANGELL, pioneer leader in the humane cause in America, and one of the founders of The Illinois Humane Society, passed away Tuesday, March 16, 1909.

He was a college graduate, lawyer, writer and humanitarian. He gave up a lucrative practice in his profession to establish and edit the paper, *Our Dumb Animals*, to which work he consecrated the remainder of his life.

If some one would give you a million dollars, Mr. Angell, for your humane work, what would you do with the money? Answer: First—I would immediately establish a Humane Press Bureau which should gather the gems of humane literature from the whole world and suitable for all ages, from the primary and kindergarten schools to the highest universities, and then send them out over our country, and, so far as possible, the world, not only to the about twenty thousand newspapers and magazines which receive "Our Dumb Animals" every month, but to hundreds of thousands of schools, and, so far as possible, into all homes. I should expect by doing this and forming our Bands of Mercy to reach millions of children and youths and insure their becoming humane citizens, and prevent a vast number of incendiary fires, railroad wrecks and other outrages. Second—For the prevention of wars and the tremendous cost of armies and navies I would send eloquent men to address the students in all our higher institutions of learning and make our future editors, congressmen and others of vast influence humane, and then if

I had another million dollars I would begin to bring all the power of humane education to bear on other countries. I have before me on this very morning applications to aid in carrying humane education and humane societies into Persia and China. We have had the one book, "Black Beauty," translated into nearly all European languages and three Asiatic languages, and there is nothing to prevent our having it in the languages of all civilized nations if we had the money to do it. There is no investment in this world that would prove more profitable to the world in dollars and cents (saying nothing of humanity) than to carry humane education into all the colleges and schools of every grade in all civilized nations. Of course we should largely use in this work pictures, music, songs, stories, eloquent addresses and brilliant poems. Some eminent man has said: "Let me write the songs of a nation and I don't care who makes its laws." What we want is to impress upon the millions the great fact that every boy and girl and man and woman can make their own lives and the world happier and better by saying kind words and doing kind acts both to their own race and the other races that surround and depend upon us. The humane education of one boy may save an incendiary fire which might cost a million dollars. The humane education of one student in one of our colleges or universities may prevent a war which might cost a hundred million of dollars and thousands of human lives.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE QUINCY HUMANE SOCIETY.

The quarterly meeting of the Quincy Humane Society, followed by the annual meeting and it in turn by a meeting of the directors, were all held at the society's rooms, over 411 Hampshire street, January 8, 1909.

President Walton and Secretary McCarl, Vice-Presidents Meisser and Markus, Treasurer Woods, Officer Fowley and Directors George F. Miller, H. S. Brown, Enoch R. Chatten, John W. Brown, Mrs. Lucia Sweet and Miss May M. Crockett were among those in attendance.

The minutes of the last quarterly meeting were read and approved and the report of the visiting committee, signed by Messrs. Meisser and Fowley, was submitted and ordered spread on the records. It is printed in full in another column.

The secretary submitted a number of bills that were ordered paid and one was held up pending investigation by the chairman of the fountain committee. The bills allowed included the following: Water, \$24.79; gas, \$4.50, for heating water in the fountains; telephone service, \$6; McKenzie, livery, \$7; Officer Fowley, money advanced, \$7.75; attorney, \$15, for prosecuting three cases. The bill held up was for gas supposed to have been used in heating the water in one of the public troughs and was made out for over \$10. It was probably intended for a little over \$1, the other bills for like service running from around 50 cents to a dollar.

THE ANNUAL MEETING.

At the annual meeting the secretary read the minutes of the last previous meeting and they were approved. Then he read the following as a synopsis of the work accomplished during the year by the society's officer, John Fowley, showing

him to be one of the busiest men and most zealous officials in the city:

To the Officers and Members of the Quincy Humane Society, Herewith I hand you a summary of my work for the year ending December 31, 1908:

OFFICER FOWLEY'S REPORT.

Animals—Fed, 119; watered, 136; taken from dangerous places, 8; provided with good homes, 49; taken out of work on account of being lame, 78; put to a merciful death, 114; taken to veterinary surgeon, 5; provided with fly-nets, 20; provided with blankets, 35; taken out of cold water, 52; ordered cleaned, 45; given better shelter, 15.

Boys—Required to go to work and assist parents, 20; found employment for 12; sent off streets to school, 8; reprimanded for abusing children, 12; reprimanded for shooting at birds and squirrels, 35; stopped from meeting at club rooms, 25; reprimanded for shooting air guns, 15; reprimanded for jumping on and off cars, 46; sent home off the streets at night, 74; run-aways sent home, 17; ordered off dangerous places, 75; arrested for assault on girl, 1; provided with meals, 10.

Children—Cared for that had been neglected, 30; lost, found and sent home, 5.

Destitute Cases—Investigated and assistance obtained, 135; investigated and found unworthy, 8; persons sent to other cities, 33; persons sent to hospitals, 29; persons furnished with clothing, 47; persons sent to poor farm, 6.

Fathers—Prosecuted for neglect of families, 13; reprimanded for same, 66; reprimanded for abusing families, 23; reprimanded for taking children to saloons, 6; furnished with employment, 15.

Girls—Sent home off streets at night, 54; sent home from parks at night, 8; reprimanded for disobeying

their parents, 12; employment found for, 4; assisted in getting a home, 2.

Cases in Country—Investigated, 30.

Mothers—Reprimanded for neglect of children, 29; reprimanded for abusing children, 4; arrested for abusing children, 1; reprimanded for abusing children, 2.

Persons—Required to remove glass and nails from streets and alleys, 126; required to get living rooms for families, 12; ordered out of city (horse traders, etc.), 15; required to give more room in coops for poultry and supply fowls with water, 17; required to clean poultry houses, 2; to get crates for calves, 5.

Teamsters—Required to double teams, 86; to lighten heavy loads, 59; to have teams shod, 15; to drive slower, 115; to lengthen check reins, 48; to stop jerking teams, 41; to get pads for horses, 20; to stop working sick horses, 20; to have their barns repaired, 9; to take teams out of cold water, 52; to take teams to stables on account of driver being intoxicated, 3.

OFFICERS ARE RE-ELECTED.

The report of Officer Fowley having been received and ordered placed on file, the election of officers for the ensuing year was declared to be in order and a motion made by Mr. McCarl was adopted, under which he was instructed to cast the vote of the meeting in favor of the officers who made up the roster during the past year. Two changes were found to be necessary, however. Mrs. James Dickson sent word that she would not likely be in the city and Mrs. Lucia Sweet was elected to fill the vacancy created by this resignation on the board of directors. In the place of W. T. Sprague, C. W. Breitwieser was elected as a member of the directorate.

The officers and directors of the society during 1909 are:

President, Henry P. Walton; vice-presidents, Henry Meisser and J. Will Markus; treasurer, Dr. R. Woods; secretary, Lyman McCarl; directors, George F. Miller, H. S. Brown, John W. Brown, C. W. Breitwieser, E. R. Chatten, Mrs. Rose Gatchell, Mrs. James Woodruff, Mrs. Lucia Sweet, Miss Louise Maertz and Miss May M. Crockett.

The following honorary vice-presidents from the townships of the county were also renominated and re-elected:

North East, Seneca Selby; Houston, Oscar Jacobs; Keene, Joseph Hartman; Lima, E. Corey; Jersa, John C. Grover; Mendon, Charles Chittenden; Honey Creek, Dr. Gilliland; Camp Point, Samuel Farlow; Clayton, Henry Bartlett; Concord, George Gray; McKee, George Varnier; Liberty, John Campbell; Columbus, Clem Hair; Ellington, C. F. Stern; Riverside, I. J. Earel; Melrose, Chris Mast; Burton, S. S. Nesbit; Richfield, Alvin Hartshorn; Payson, Thomas S. Elliott; Fall Creek, Valentine Stollberg; Beverly, Dr. Sykes; Gilmer, C. F. Hubert.

THE STANDING COMMITTEE.

The directors confirmed the president's appointment of John Fowley as the society's officer, and Lyman McCarl as the society attorney. The president then named his standing committees for the year, as follows:

Finance—J. W. Markus, H. S. Brown, Henry Meisser.

Fountains—Geo. F. Miller, Enoch R. Chatten, John W. Brown.

Visiting committee—Henry Meisser, J. W. Markus, C. W. Breitwieser.

Humane literature—Miss May M. Crockett, Mrs. Lucia Sweet, Miss Louise Maertz.

It is worthy of note in this connection that Mr. Walton enters upon his fourteenth year as president of the Quincy Humane Society. To him

more than to any one other man now living is due the success of the organization and in the interest of humane work in this community it is sincerely hoped that he will long continue in the service.

THE TREASURER'S REPORT.

Dr. R. Woods submitted his annual report as treasurer as follows, and it was received and placed on file:

Jan. 8, 1908, total balance..	\$1,086.30
Cash receipts	2,172.03
Total	\$3,258.33

RECEIPTS.

Rents	\$1,010.03
Interest	392.50
Fines	11.00
Sale lumber	2.00
Principal paid	750.00
Dues	6.50

Total\$2,172.03

EXPENDITURES.

Expense	\$ 816.70
Charity	91.00
Taxes	185.68
Attorney	105.00
Officer's salary	420.00
Insurance	12.00

Total\$1,630.38

Jan. 5, 1909—Endowment balance.
\$1.650; general fund balance, \$22.05.

An inventory submitted showed that with loans and cash on hand the endowment of the society amounts to \$14,350.

IN HONOR OF THE BROWNS.

The Quincy Humane Society owes much to Charles Brown and wife. It was through them that the Anna Brown Home for the Aged was founded and the beautiful fountain that now stands at the Fifth and Hampshire entrance to Washington square was erected. They endowed the society and made it possible to carry on its work as it has been carried on for over twenty years. When,

therefore, John W. Brown arose and suggested that the directors vote \$100 for a tablet to Mr. and Mrs. Brown, to be placed in the memorial hall of the Quincy Historical Society, the suggestion met with instant favor and the money was voted without a dissenting voice. The tablet will bear the names of both Mr. and Mrs. Brown.

There being no other business, the meeting was adjourned.

—As published in the Quincy Daily Herald.

EXTENDS ITS WORK

The South Bend Humane Society at a meeting held recently decided to act under the special humane law of Indiana and appoint as many special humane officers with police authority as make application for appointment and desire to carry out the humane law.

Only members of the Humane Society can secure the appointment. The law provides that they shall be sworn in and given police powers, so that if necessary they can not only request persons to treat their animals kindly, but in case of resistance they will have the right to compel them to obey the law. These special officers will act in conjunction with the police force and the chief of police will know the name of each special officer and the number of his badge.

Junior humane societies will be organized in each of the country schools. Plans for this organization have been perfected through arrangement with County Superintendent Clem. The society also decided to offer a prize in the form of a picture, to the society in the high school for the best humane essay. An appropriate humane calendar containing much information was ordered presented to each of the school rooms in the city.

THE HUMANE CAUSE.

BY EMMA THOMAS KIESELHORST,
ST. LOUIS, MO.

We are apt to give our time, talents and means to the thing that particularly appeals to us, but very often work does not arouse our sympathy and interest because we know little of its need and its object.

Of all philanthropic enterprises, the work of the American Humane Association is the least understood by the public in general.

To me always, its work has been of the greatest interest and importance, possibly more than that of any other charity, because it is so comprehensive and universal. Its circle of love is wide enough to include everything that the Lord has created. Its object is, first, the prevention of cruelty, particularly to the helpless—little children and dumb animals; second, the development of moral consciousness. It has been truly said, "Moral evolution has forced us to include the sub-human races in the circles of our compassion and sympathy; and kindness to animals gradually passing into an acknowledgment of their rights and our duty toward them is the last and finest product of our developing altruism."

It is eighty-six years since this crusade against cruelty started and forty-two years since it began in America. There are now about 333 active societies in the United States.

Henry Bergh by day and by night, in sunshine and in storm, gave of his strength and fortune to the cause. He was a man of refined sensibilities who relinquished honored position and the enjoyment of wealth to become the target of abuse and public laughter for the sake of principles of humanity the most unselfish. He was called a fanatic, a visionary, a seeker after notoriety; but faith and courage never

forsook him, nor the will to shield a dumb animal from a brutal blow and help a fellow human being to control his evil passion. He believed that animals had rights which must be recognized.

He carried a worthy cause through ridicule and abuse to assured success, and today the Humane Society is a recognized power for good in the land.

It is incomprehensible how so many good people, who have so much compassion for their human brothers, show so little thought for the dumb creatures who serve them so faithfully and well. The Bible is very clear upon this subject, as upon all human obligations. We are nowhere taught that animals were created especially for our use. The Bible and science both show us that they were created before man. We are taught, however, God's love and care for them. The great lesson of the Holy Scriptures from Genesis to Revelation, is the lesson of mercy.

Dr. Stillman, in his report at the New Orleans convention, truly said that the Lord himself formed the first humane society when He said He would spare Nineveh for the sake of the helpless little children and the "much cattle."

We often think of Christ born in a stable, cradled in a manger between and ox and an ass—his first days on earth spent among animals—and wonder why, as a Christian people, we do not accord them more consideration. As nothing in our Savior's life is without its lessons for us, may we not feel that He came also for love and sympathy for the animal creation? When the Judge of all the earth shall say to us: "In as much as ye have done it unto one of the least of these ye have done it unto me," I think we shall find that the *least* of *these* includes his dumb animals.

LECTURES.

The first open meeting held at 145 East Randolph street on Saturday evening, January 30, 1909, to discuss the question of The Movement of Traffic in Congested Districts of the City was presided over by Mr. Walter Butler, First Vice-President of The Illinois Humane Society, and was addressed by Mr. George L. Bagby, Assistant Corporation Counsel, Mr. H. C. Barlow of the Chicago Association of Commerce, Captain Charles C. Healey, Commanding the Mounted Squadron, Mr. Loyal T. McArthur, Organizer of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, and Mr. Joseph Murphy, President of the Truck Drivers' Union. The meeting was intensely interesting and threw considerable light on the perplexing problems met with in the handling of traffic in the loop district. The friendly feeling manifested by the different interests and the spirit of co-operation for the benefit and welfare of the city which pervaded the meeting, augurs well for the horse, as well as for the city, the commercial and the teaming interests.

The second open meeting to discuss the movement of Freight in the Business District of Chicago was held at Handel Hall, 40 East Randolph street, on Saturday evening, February 20, 1909. The Vice-Presidents of this meeting were: William A. Neer, President The Teamsters' Joint Council; W. E. Tyrrell, President Chicago Team Owners' Association; M. M. Connerly, President The Coal Team Owners' Association; E. E. Hooper, Secretary The Lumbermen's Association; M. Ready, President The Building Material Team Owners' Association; A. C. Chard, President The Commission Team Owners' Association, J. H. Phinney, President Express and Furniture Movers' Association; J. W. Fernald, President The Chicago Wide Tire Association, J. E. Ryan, President Shipping Clerk's Council; J. L. Shortall, President The Illinois Humane Society.

Mr. Thomas J. Cavanagh, Secretary of the Chicago Team Owners' Association, and one of our Directors presided as Chairman, and the following speakers addressed the meeting: Captain Charles C. Healey, representing the Police; Mr. Loyal T. McArthur, of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters; Mr. William A. Neer, President of the Teamsters' Joint Council, and Mr. Steve Sumner, Business Agent of the Milk Drivers' Union; Mr. J. W. Fernald, President the Chicago Wide Tire Association, and Mr. A. C. Chard,

President Commission Team Owners' Association, and Mr. W. E. Tyrrell, President Chicago Team Owners' Association. The amusing incidents related by the teamsters of their attempts to drive through the loop district for the first time convulsed the meeting. Friendly co-operation of all interests was urged for the benefit of human beings as well as animals. The meeting was well attended and there were present many representatives of the City, the Police, the Team Owners, Teamsters, Shipping Clerks, etc.

On Friday evening, March 5th, 1909, Dr. A. H. Baker lectured at The Illinois Humane Society Building to a large and appreciative audience (too large for our lecture hall) on the subject of "Harnessing and hooking to prevent sore shoulders and backs, to get the most out of horses' efforts and yet conserve their strength," and Mr. George A. H. Scott delivered a lecture on the "Application of the laws concerning cruelty to animals." Mr. John L. Shortall, President, presided.

On Saturday evening, March 6th, 1909, Shipping Clerks' Council No. 22 Royal League held a meeting at 70 East Adams street to hear Captain Charles C. Healey, Mr. T. J. Cavanagh, Mr. Tyrrell and others regarding the movement of freight in the business district. The result of this meeting was a promise from the shipping clerks for co-operation in the general scheme to better conditions.

On Friday evening, March 12th, 1909, Dr. A. H. Baker delivered a lecture at the Society's building on the subject: "Cruelty to horses by being worked when lame from diseases of the feet, corns, treads, toe cracks, founder, drop sole, canker, nail pricks, open joint, side bone, quittor and furuncle."

After the lecture there was much interesting discussion, in which many of those present participated, regarding the working of a horse suffering from a mild attack of founder; and also the working of horses in day and night shifts, and the best means of putting an end to the horse killing methods of some contractors.

How is it possible to see people in distress without desiring, more than anything else, to help and comfort them? . . . I suppose people never feel so much like angels as when they are doing what little good they may.

—Hawthorne.

HUMANE SOCIETY ORGANIZED

On Thursday evening, February 25th, 1909, a meeting was held at Macomb, McDonough County, Illinois, for the purpose of organizing the McDonough County Humane Society, a branch of The Illinois Humane Society, for the prevention of cruelty and neglect of children and animals.

Mr. M. J. Pace acted as Chairman, and Miss Rose Jolly as Secretary of the meeting. Addresses were made by Professor O. M. Dickerson, Dr. J. B. Bacon, Mr. C. I. Imes, Mrs. Alcott, Mrs. Dickerson and Miss Rose Jolly. A committee consisting of the State's Attorney, Mr. Miller, Mr. C. I. Imes and Mrs. Dickerson was appointed to draft by-laws.

MEETING AT ROCK ISLAND

At the request of the Rock Island County Humane Society, through its delegate, Mrs. Belle Jones, who was present at the Annual Meeting of this Society, on February 4th, 1909, Mr. George A. H. Scott, the Secretary, went to Rock Island on Thursday, March 11, 1909, and addressed an open meeting consisting of the members of the Rock Island Society and other citizens, on humane work.

The Reverend Charles Virden, State Agent for the Visitation of Children Placed in Family Homes ("the Pioneer State Agent") addressed the meeting on the necessity of providing detention homes for children, separate and apart from the prisons and jails, and cited several cases where children had been incarcerated with hardened criminals—and the evil results arising therefrom.

The speakers were introduced by President George C. Wenger, who made a few remarks upon local conditions. The meeting ultimately resolved itself into a general discussion of matters pertaining to the work. Questions and answers were hurled back and forth. It was what might be described as dialectical, and consequently beneficial. The Rock Island County Society is ambitious and will be heard from in the near future.

Mr. George Ellman, of Davenport, Ia., agent of the Scott County Humane Society who has been most helpful to the Society in Rock Island was present at this meeting.

HUMANE MAGAZINES NOW BEING PUBLISHED

"Humanity," published by R. W. A. Simmons, at 309 Fourth Ave., Pittsburg.

"Humane Christian Culture," by Rev. Clarence J. Harris, B. A., Crown Point, N. Y.

"Pets and Animals," by Home City Pub. Co., Springfield, Ohio.

"The Animals' Defender," by New England Anti-Vivisection Society, 1 Beacon St., Boston, Mass.

"Journal of Zoophily," by Mrs. Caroline Earle White, Philadelphia, Pa.

"The Humane Voice," by Nebraska Humane Society, Omaha, Neb.

"Our Fellow Creatures," by Illinois Anti-Vivisection Society, Chicago, Ill.

"The Dumb Animal's Friend," by South Bend Humane Society, 115 Colfax Ave., South Bend, Ind.

"Our Dumb Animals," by Geo. T. Angell, 19 Milk St., Boston, Mass.

"The Humane Alliance," 127 East 23rd St., New York City, N. Y.

"The Humane Educator," by Columbian Pub. Co., Cincinnati, Ohio.

"The National Humane Educator," by Mrs. B. Keys, 130 W. 4th St., Cincinnati, O.

"Child and Animal Protection," by Edwin K. Whitehead.

"The Cat Journal," by Mr. C. H. Jones, Palmyra, N. Y.

"Our Four-Footed Friends," by Mrs. Huntington Smith, 68 Carver St., Boston, Mass.

"Boys and Girls," by Martha Van Rensselaer, Ithaca, N. Y.

"The Humane Educator," by Mrs. Helen Craft, Honolulu Oahu, H. I.

"Humane Advocate," by The Illinois Humane Society, 560 Wabash Ave., Chicago, Ill.

Humane Advocate

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MARCH, 1909

A CASE IN POINT

A horse had gone down on the slippery pavement—one of a team of large white horses, hauling a load of crushed stone. Two men dismounted from the wagon and, after some commotion not easily analyzed from a position on the sidewalk, the fallen horse was restored to his feet. The animal was bleeding at the mouth, stiff in the legs, and apparently unable to pull his load.

The men climbed back on the wagon and the horses started to move along. The horse that had fallen started forward repeatedly, only to fall back in his harness in a limping, weak way, showing that although the "spirit was willing, the flesh was weak." It was patent to the most casual observer that the animal was unable to do what was required of him.

Two interested spectators stepped to the crossing police officer and asked him to detain the team and men in charge until an officer of the Humane Society might examine the injured horse and determine whether or not the creature was in fit condition to be worked. The officer ordered the men to pull up to the curb and wait until the humane officer arrived.

At this juncture two men pushed through the crowd and made their way to the two who had taken the initiative in the case. They stated that they had both witnessed the entire happening, involving much cruelty through the rough handling, jerking, kicking and prodding of the downfallen horse, and that they stood ready at any hour of the day or night to appear in court to give testimony as to what they had seen. They pronounced the driver a brute and a violator of all the written and unwritten laws of kindness.

A telephone call had been made for a humane officer, and fifteen minutes later, when the officer put in his appearance, the volunteers stated what they had seen and gave their names and addresses. They said that it was a case of flagrant cruelty and urged prosecution.

The humane officer allowed the team to proceed one more block, that being the point of destination, in which time and distance the injured horse ceased to limp and regained much vigor. After careful examination the horse was found to be only slightly injured, even the bleeding at the mouth being a small abrasion, caused by the sudden drawing up on the bit as the horse had gone down.

On the strength of what the two complainants had said and he himself had seen, the officer ordered the horse laid up from work for a few days on account of strain and general weakness. As to the atrocious cruelty charged by the volunteers, the officer knew nothing. In preparation for possible prosecution, he questioned the men more closely. When they had made their full statements the officer asked: "Which of the two men on the wagon was guilty of these acts of cruelty?" The complainants looked at each other aghast and, after a momentary pause, frankly admitted that

they could not identify the man. This was the weak link—the breaking point—in the chain of evidence to secure the successful prosecution of the case, for the witnesses could not identify which man of the two was guilty.

Fortunately no great harm was done in this particular case, for the horse was given relief, which was the point of satisfaction, after all; but it serves to show the necessity for close observation as the basis of accurate, positive information in order to successfully prosecute cruelty.

Here are a few "guide posts" for the humane worker:

Remember to accurately observe incidents as they actually occur. Do not exaggerate in describing cruelty cases—the more flagrant the cruelty and shocking the condition, the more important it is to deal in plain facts.

The most simple statement of a case is the most eloquent appeal that can be made in court.

To over-describe and misrepresent in this work is to lose the respect of the courts, the public, to impede progress, invite criticism, and do injustice to the person accused.

Regulate, supervise and guard your speech and conduct relative to this work, both in and out of court.

Be calm, intelligent deputies of the cause, of real feeling and sound judgment.

CHILD LABOR

The fifth annual conference on child labor, held under the auspices of the National Child Labor Committee, in January last, at the Auditorium, Chicago, was a meeting and movement of great importance generally, and one of keen interest to the Humane Society because of the relation which it bears to its own work.

Owing to the fact that the February issue of the *ADVOCATE* was dedicated to the publication of the annual

report of the work of the Society, comment on the child labor conference had to be reserved until this date. The work of the Child Labor Committee is, however, not a thing of the past, and commendation of its splendid work is at no time out of season.

This recent meeting held in Chicago was the most practical session the Committee has had in the history of its existence. The cause has long had many able and ardent supporters, but so numerous have been the obstacles in the way of establishing uniform legislation that it has been perplexing to know how best to move against the opposing forces.

After five years of effort the Committee concentrated its endeavor on two definite themes: The first was the necessity for a federal children's bureau. The second, the industrial education of children who, though protected from toil during tender years, must inevitably become wage-earners later, with little or no education or discipline for work of any kind.

The object of the Committee is, as we understand it, to bring about a more uniform standard of restrictions for working children, clearer recognition of the need of efficient state departments for the enforcement of existing laws; better agreement as to what groups of industries should be put out as factors in this problem; more rapid development of proper educational opportunities; fixing of responsibility for the care of destitute parents forbidden to subsist on the toil of their children; a practical tabulation of state reports showing the extent, the distribution, the nature and the effects of child employment, and a comprehensive statement of each case for a federal child's bureau.

There should be no child commercialism. The manual labor of little

children for gain is moral, economic, civic and industrial depravity and should be relegated to the limbo of disinherited things.

NEW-OLD HUMANE SOCIETY

Citizens of Moline, Illinois, interested in having a humane society for the prevention of cruelty to children and animals, met together recently for the purpose of establishing such an organization.

At the meeting one of the men present announced that he had made a discovery but a few hours before which, when made known, might have the effect of converting the meeting for organization into a full-fledged "surprise party"—namely, that Moline already had a Humane Society; that, in fact, it had had one for some thirteen years, though it was so dead as to be entirely forgotten.

This information created a mild sensation in "Society Circles," as well as much laughter. The humanitarians gathered together, immediately took the view that they were to be congratulated upon the discovery of the existence of a humane organization—although but a ghost—before they had taken unto themselves another.

After much discussion of the situation, the constitution, by-laws and charter of the old society were read, after which it was decided to call another meeting for the specific purpose of reorganizing the original association.

May these good people be successful not merely in resuscitating the Society, but in so strengthening and building up its "constitution" as to make it a perpetual benefaction to the community.

Sympathy with animals is connected so closely with the quality of the character, that one might confidently assert that he who is cruel to animals is not a good man.

—SCHOPENHAUER.

THE FALLEN HORSE

Dusty and tired, the scribe wended his way through the streets, seeking pabulum for the next paper. The excitement of election had made everything but its result of secondary importance to the average man. A mere skeleton of interest had taken the place of the blood-red figure of business enthusiasm. The scribe was trudging back to the skyscraper whence he had come in quest of information; but, say—what's this?—a crowd in the street. No; it was not a street fakir dispensing his counterfeit goods with multitudes of words; 'twas not a politician with mouth filled with plausible platitudes for his candidate. It was none of these. It was only a fallen horse, lying there in the road—a toiler dying in harness, heedless of call or goad. The faithful worker had worn out. He had died in harness, too. And the scribe mused as he continued his journey:

Passers, crowding the pathway, staying your steps awhile,
What is the symbol? Only death—why should we cease to smile
At death for a beast of burden? On through the busy street
That is ever and ever echoing the tread of the hurrying feet.

What was the sign? A symbol to touch the tireless will?
Does He who taught in parables speak in parable still?
The seed on the rock is wasted—on heedless hearts of men,
That gather and sow and grasp and lose—labor and sleep—and then—
Then for the prize! A crowd in the street of ever-echoing tread—
The toiler, crushed by the heavy load, is there in his harness—dead.

—Canadian Harness and Carriage Journal.

CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT

MARCH

By M. M. H. CONWAY.

Ah, surly March! you've come again,
With sleet and snow, and hail and
rain;

Cold earth beneath, dark sky above
you,

What have you, pray, to make us love
you?

No month is half so rough as you,
December winds less harshly blew;
What churlish ways! what storm-
tossed tresses!

Your presence every one distresses!
Haste, haste away! We longing wait
To greet fair April at our gate.

Cold earth beneath, dark sky above
you,

Surely you've naught to make us love
you.

"Ah, see these blossoms!" he replied,
Tossing his hail-torn cloak aside.—
"Though other months have flowers
a-many,

Say, are not mine as fair as any?
See, peeping from each dusky fold,
The crocus with its cup of gold;
Violets, snowdrops white and stilly,
Sweeter than any summer lily;
And underneath the old oak leaves
Her fragrant wreath the arbutus
weaves,—

Whatever sky may be above me,
Surely for these all hearts will love
me!"

A TRUE STORY

Tossed high in the air by a mad-
dened bull, butted with the beast's
head, trampled by its hoofs, R. B. Bor-
den, a rancher, of Escondido, Cal.,
would have been crushed to death but
for the bravery and devotion of his
dog. The attack was so sudden and
vicious that Mr. Borden had no chance

to save himself and almost before he
knew it was caught on the bull's horns
and flung high in the air. He struck
the ground with a thud and was partly
stunned. Instantly the bull was on him
again, stamping him with its hoofs and
butting the man with its head.

Wholly at the mercy of the beast,
Mr. Borden yelled for help. The dog
heard its master and came running to
his assistance. There was a moment
of struggle, in which the bull tried in
vain to reach his new enemy, who
snapped and tore madly. Then the
bull gave up and retired, leaving
the man hardly able to crawl to his
house.

The bull was later shot as being too
dangerous to live, but the dog will get
the best of everything from now on,
says Mr. Borden.

Bobbie, aged five, saw a cow graz-
ing in his mother's flower garden, and
shouted, "Scat! scat!"

The cow didn't seem to be much
intimidated, and calmly ate on. Three-
year-old Mary, dancing with excite-
ment, exclaimed:

"Tell him to 'scow,' Wobbie, tell
him to 'scow'!"

Fred, who was four years old, vis-
ited his uncle on the farm. When he
came home, his father asked him what
had pleased him the most.

"Oh, I liked the geese. I had such
fun chasing them, and we had a great
big goose for dinner one day!"

"Well," said his father, "how can
you tell the difference between a goose
and geese?"

"Aw, that's easy," said Fred. "One
geese is a goose, and two geeses is
geese."—The Delineator.



MATRON, NURSES AND CHILDREN OF THE "SHELTERING ARMS."

**A LETTER FROM
MR. W. A. ZIEMENDORFF**

Dear Editor the HUMANE ADVOCATE:

Enclosed please find photograph of children, matron and nurses of our most worthy institution, the "Sheltering Arms." This is a home for abandoned, neglected or ill-treated children, such as come under my personal supervision as superintendent of the Humane Society.

It was my idea to found a home such as this, and run it, as nearly as possible, upon the principle of a large, private family. I appeared before our Ministers' Alliance, Civic League and Federated Clubs and expounded its cause and necessity, and succeeded in interesting our good women in forming an organization, getting a charter and electing officers.

The "sheltering arms" were opened September 1, 1906, and gathered in fifty-five children the first year and sixty-seven the second. We now have children in the home ranging in age from one month to eleven years. Our children go to the public schools and twelve of them to Sunday school. A physician examines all children before admitted to the home and attends them afterward, whenever necessary. At no time are the children left without a nurse, there being one on duty at night as well as in the day.

The cases of all children taken as inmates of the home come to my personal attention. All money for the support of the home is raised by the women through popular subscription and donations. We do not uniform the children or cut off their hair, and they call the matron, Mrs. Leda Hall, "Mama Hall," and love, respect and obey her. Through her loving care and guidance girls that have been almost like animals in their lack of training have become wonderfully improved and have been placed in splen-

did homes, where they are now doing well.

Certainly the matron and other women in charge of the home deserve much praise for their splendid management and the great good they have done and are doing for the children fortunate enough to come to the "Sheltering Arms."

Respectfully yours,

W. A. ZIEMENDORFF, Agent,
Humane Society, St. Joseph, Mo.

THE DOG IN THE GO-CART

"There is a dog in New York that never goes on the street except in a go-cart. He is a little spaniel, black as jet, and as pretty to look at as any dog of his species. The reason why he always rides in a cart is because he can not go about without one, having lost the use of his hind legs, which are entirely paralyzed. The cart has been built especially for him, and supports the rear half of his body. He is fastened into it by a neat-fitting harness, and the two wheels act in place of his disabled members.

"The little chap appears to be perfectly happy as he patters along on two feet with his body coming after him on wheels in a most luxurious manner, and his outings are marked with quite as much display of interest in the outside world as is evidenced by dogs that enjoy normal locomotion. That this dog is a household pet is plainly evident, and as he does not suffer in the least, the go-cart fills every requirement of his necessities and permits him to enjoy life with all the advantages which by right are due him. He can be seen on upper Broadway almost any pleasant day, and, strange to say, a sight of him brings a smile rather than a sigh of pity, for the very sensible reason that he is so unquestionably well suited to his condition."

Spaniel: I play entirely by ear.

Pug: So would I if I had your ears.

Pigotte: I've got my eye on a nice little home for us when we get married.

Piggy: You've got a sty in your eye, so to speak.—From Life.

IN COURT

**The Original Documents in the Matter of All Cases Reported Under This Heading,
Comprising a few of the Cases Attended to by the Society During the Month,
are on File at the Home Office of The Illinois Humane Society.**

On January 29th, it was reported to the Society that a girl, 14 years of age, had been beaten by a woman in whose care and custody she was.

A humane officer examined the girl and found an ugly mark on the left side of her face and a lump on the forehead. The girl was afraid to tell the officer anything about the manner in which she had become bruised. She finally stated that on Thursday, January 28th, she had come home late from school and that when she had reached home her sister had struck her with a broom stick over the head and body. She further stated that she had all the scrubbing and work about the house to do; and that her sister had a very bad temper and beat her and her little brother for the most trivial thing. The child was pale and delicate looking. The parents had died ten years before and this little girl and her brother had been placed in St. Josephs Polish Asylum. The child attends the Brentano School. In order to further pursue the case, the following day, two humane officers went again to interview the child and neighbors, in regard to the treatment of the child and her little brother by the respondent who is a sister and the wife of a saloon keeper.

When the officers called, they found the girl scrubbing the floor and the boy, who is 13 years old, sweeping the back porch. There was a bad scar on the girl's face, under the left ear, about four inches long and an inch wide. She was also marked over the right eye and there were many bruises upon her body.

The respondent admitted that she had struck the girl but denied having hit her on the forehead. The child then spoke up and said that she had fallen and hurt her forehead and had at the same time cut her right hand. The respondent admitted that she had a bad temper. The woman was severely reprimanded for what she had done and was given to understand that she would be arrested for cruelty to children. The matter was allowed to rest for a few days, in order to see what effect the visit of the officers might have.

After a short time had elapsed, the officers went to the Brentano School and had a talk with the girl, who informed

them that her sister had been very much better than ever before and had not touched her or her little brother since the officers had been there. The respondent, however, was arrested and taken before Judge McKenzie Cleland at the Shakespeare Avenue station, on February, 4th. The Judge, after hearing the evidence of the officers and other witnesses asked the defendant if she had struck the little girl as charged, and she stated that she had. The humane officers then told the Judge that the little girl had appeared to be afraid to tell them everything that had happened. The Judge then took the girl into his private chambers and questioned her himself. After he had done so, he found the defendant guilty and cautioned her regarding the treatment of her little sister and brother. He told her that she ought to be grateful to her little sister, as he had allowed the child to decide what should be done, and that the child had asked him to let her go unpunished. Upon a promise that the defendant would accord the child better treatment in the future, the judge dismissed the case.

Record 59; case 345.

On February 17th, two boys, seven and five years old, respectively, were found wandering on the streets late at night by Officer Tichey of the Hinman Street station.

When taken to the station, they told the police that they had no home and that they intended to live in a tent, which they were going to make of tablecloths which were found in their possession. The father of the two boys was located and placed under arrest, charged with disorderly conduct. It was found that the father was in the habit of getting drunk, and when in that condition, abused these boys.

On February 18th, he was fined \$20.00 and costs by Judge Bruggemeyer. A humane officer was present in court to look after the interests of the children and to listen to the evidence, with a view of prosecuting the parent if it should appear advisable and proper to do so. The children were finally placed under the care of Officer Curry of the Juvenile Court.

Record 59; case 381.

On February 22nd, on a call from the First Precinct, an officer examined a bay horse which was being held at 181 Washington street by Officer Barry who has charge of the crossing at Clark and South Water streets. Both of its front feet were sore, caused by corns which produced lameness. The humane officer had the horse unhitched from the wagon and led to the barn of the owner. When the case was called for trial before Judge Hume at the Harrison Street station on February 24th, the defendant pleaded guilty and was fined \$3.00 and costs.

On the following day, our officer visited the barn of the owner and found the same horse in the barn with its shoes removed and the feet being soaked in hot water.

Record 79; case 62.

On March 4th, at South Englewood, Lieutenant Prim of the 18th Precinct Station called upon an officer of the Society at 7:30 p. m. to come at once to the station and examine some horses. These horses had been taken from two drunken drivers and placed in the stable of the station for the night where they were fed and watered.

The officer found four horses in bad condition as the result of abuse and over-driving. One horse, a bay, was cut and bleeding on both hind feet; another horse, a black, was lame in the right fore foot. The two drivers were locked up at the station for being drunk and disorderly, and after the examination of the horses by our officer, the additional charge of cruelty to animals was placed against each. Each of the men was driving a horse attached to a light single wagon and leading another horse.

On the following morning, the cases were called for trial before Judge Girtin at the Englewood Police Station. One defendant was fined \$10.00 and costs on the charge of cruelty to animals and the other defendant was fined \$3.00 and costs on the charge of cruelty to animals, and both defendants were fined each \$1.00 and costs on the charge of disorderly conduct. Not having sufficient funds to pay their fines and costs, they were detained

at the station until their relatives could furnish the money which was paid in time to save the men from going to the Bridewell.

Record 79; case 119.

Kewanee, Illinois, March 13, 1909.

The Illinois Humane Society,

Mr. George A. H. Scott, Sec'y.

Dear Sir:

"I will endeavor to give you the facts in regard to the case of cruelty and beating of a young boy named Paul Vanderberg, by a horse trainer named Austin Cassidy, in this city. Mr. Cassidy adopted the boy and was to give him his schooling, clothes, etc., and in return was to receive the boy's help in work about the house and stables. The boy being a little unruly, Cassidy whipped him on several occasions with a jockey's riding whip with a spur attached to the handle, said spur cutting several gashes in the boy's body, also beat him with a broomstick, and on one occasion knocked the boy down with a piece of board, and again with a grain measure. When administering these beatings he would make the child remove all clothing except his underdrawers and lash him on the bare face, arms, or body. The little fellow came to the police station and told his story. A warrant was issued for the arrest of Cassidy on Tuesday, March 2nd; Wednesday, March 3rd, a special grand jury was called; Thursday, March 4th, Cassidy was placed under \$8,000 bonds; Friday, March 5th, he was indicted by grand jury on fifteen counts; Saturday, March 6th, grand jury reported and placed Cassidy under bonds of \$31,200; Monday, March 8th, he entered plea of not guilty; Tuesday, March 9th, he entered plea of guilty, and was given an indeterminate sentence of from one to five years in the penitentiary, and was taken to Joliet on Thursday, March 11th. The boy is still in St. Francis Hospital in this city where he will probably remain for some time."

Respectfully yours,

(Signed) JAMES S. BREMNER.

Special Agent,

INFORMATION

The legal jurisdiction of The Illinois Humane Society comprises the whole State of Illinois. Its agents can be called to any portion of the State to prosecute cases of cruelty, but each county should have its own branch society or special agent. This, however, it will take years to accomplish, notwithstanding there are, in every community, many benevolent persons who would gladly lend their aid and influence to such a work. We ask all such to give attention to the organization of branches or special agencies in their vicinity. Send to this office for information as to method.

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Annual Members.	No Fee	\$5
Life Members.	\$100	No Dues
Branch Members.	No Fee	\$2



NATHANIEL J. WALKER.

Humane Advocate

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PREVENTION AND CURE OF CRIME AMONG CHILDREN.

BY NATHANIEL J. WALKER,
Secretary, The American Humane Association.

The study of criminology or, as we prefer to call it delinquency, especially in as far as it relates to children, is worthy of the best thought and study of the humane worker.

While it can with truth be said that no movement for the betterment of mankind has made greater progress than the effort for improved methods in preventing and curing child delinquency, and while each year we are steadily diminishing the number of recruits to the great army of dependents and criminals, yet our work is but just begun.

ENFORCEMENT OF LAW.

In our efforts to prevent and cure child delinquency the strict enforcement of all laws for their protection will always be a powerful factor.

Some of these statutes, the rigid enforcement of which means so much for the future welfare of the youth of this country, are those fixing the responsibility of the parent for the health, morals and acts of the child; the statutes regulating street trades and vagrancy; the compulsory education and labor laws and those fixing a penalty for permitting children to frequent saloons, concert halls, gambling establishments and various kinds of evil resorts; the statutes which forbid begging, picking refuse and peddling; the restrictions in regard to the sale of liquor and tobacco and the circulation of lewd and immoral literature and illustrations; forbidding junk dealers to buy from and pawnbrokers to loan to children and the wise and judicious application of the probation laws.

OTHER AGENCIES.

Other agencies and forces that are aiding in this work of saving and reclaiming

the young are boys' clubs and associations, where the evil effects of the home and corrupt influences of the street are being to some extent counteracted by the inculcation of normal and healthy ideas. Public playgrounds where high strung and spirited boys and girls are being sheltered from immoral companions and permitted to work off surplus energy under proper supervision. Children's libraries, where clean and wholesome reading is instilling into the mind high ideals and giving the child a normal and natural view of life as well as a taste for books of the right sort. The fresh air outings which for brief periods bring the children under the uplifting influence of tender hearted men and women who labor zealously to improve the children both morally and physically. Tenement house and settlement work which is bringing about better sanitary and moral conditions in our larger cities, and especially important the practical efforts that are being made to introduce and promote humane education in the schools which in brief means the education of the heart as well as the intellect.

WORK IN THE HOME.

It is generally conceded that the largest percentage of child criminals come from homes that are either directly or indirectly responsible for their downfall.

We are coming more and more to realize that the home is the unit of society and that if the home is right the intervention of the state will seldom be required. To preserve the entity of the home is or should be our first effort, whenever possible, and this means that we must safeguard the future of the children by a helpful supervision.

Our work of prevention must begin in

the home where we must either raise the standard of living to a point that will insure a fair chance for the children or, this being impossible, they must be removed and placed in an environment conducive to their future welfare. The law provides for the enforced separation of children from homes that cannot be reconstructed on a decent and moral basis, and although always anxious for its preservation, we should not hesitate to invoke the law when other measures have failed.

In fact, it is being demonstrated constantly that many of the homes of delinquent parents can be reconstructed to an extent that will give reasonable hope for the future of the children.

The failure of so many parents to properly train and govern their children arises from a variety of causes. Chief among these are immorality, drunkenness, selfishness, ignorance, poverty and a general indifference.

Our first effort is naturally along the lines of education and encouragement. A firm but kindly supervision finds many of these people open to suggestion and advice in regard to the care and supervision of their children.

Parental instinct is seldom, if ever, entirely dead, although it may be dormant, and when intelligently brought to bear as a factor in our efforts to better conditions it is a powerful lever. Incompetent, ignorant, careless or thoughtless parents have a much greater depth of feeling for their children than we usually give them credit for and are seldom without qualities that will respond to a spirit of helpfulness and co-operation.

That it is quite possible to transform or greatly improve the environment of such children by coercive measures against the parents, followed by sensible and sympathetic co-operation, is beyond question.

While discipline and repressive measures in themselves will not inspire right ideas of living or change one's character, yet they will frequently bring a delinquent parent, whose neglect is endangering the future of the children, to a thoughtful frame of mind when kind, and earnest effort in their behalf may result in permanent betterment.

Unquestionably the neglectful father is a prolific source of juvenile delinquency. There are many cases, where the mother if she were not compelled to become the bread-winner of the family, would give the children fair oversight and training. Here very effective and practical work can

be accomplished by compelling the father to do his duty. It is surprising how many of these men can be brought to their senses by advice and warning and in the event of this failing by a judicious application of the law. In this class of cases we now have the probation system by the aid of which many homes are being kept intact by compelling the father to contribute regularly toward the maintenance of the family.

HUMANE EDUCATION.

Aside from the work in the home no other factor means so much for the future of our children than the teaching of kindness and justice in the schools. At no period in their lives are children more impressionable than during the first years in school. This then is the time to arouse their sympathies for the helpless and the lower orders of creation.

If every school in this broad land were supplied with proper humane text-books thousands of children, who are growing up with absolutely no sense of justice or consideration for the weak, would be forming characters that would not only uplift themselves but would also make them a great influence for good in the world.

Slowly but surely our teachers and educators are coming to realize that mere intellectual education does not necessarily make good citizens and that the education of the child should be along such lines as to direct their thoughts and practices towards kindness and mercy. In no other field, save in the home, are there greater possibilities and the money spent in this education of the heart will yield rich dividends in moral, unselfish and righteous citizenship.

ASSOCIATION.

Children are imitative creatures and for this reason the power of example is a most important factor in either preventing or producing delinquency.

We find in almost every boy a natural instinct for companionship and when there is no happy fireside, his associates are usually the crowd on the corner where obscene stories and lewd subjects occupy much of the time. Association becomes indeed a serious menace to the future of the boy who spends much of his time on the streets. How to protect him from this evil is a serious problem. Curfew ordinances such as have been enacted in different cities, seem to be non-enforceable. They are usually regarded as too general and an infringement upon personal liberty. Yet I firmly believe that in the

smaller cities at least, a reasonable statute forbidding children from being *habitually* on the street after a given hour could be used to great advantage in our efforts to control the street associations of children.

SENSATIONAL LITERATURE, CHEAP SHOWS, CIGARETTES.

Few of us have fully realized what a pernicious influence indecent, immoral and sensational literature has upon the child mind.

Closely following objectionable literature comes the mania for cheap shows and the craving for cigarettes. The appetite for one seems to arouse the other. If you will visit one of the cheap theatres and note the unnatural and strained faces of many of the boys crowded together in the gallery you will be convinced, not only that these performances, many of them reveling in crime, have a direct influence in shaping their characters, but also they would stop at nothing to gain admission. The mere congregating of children in large numbers in show houses is demoralizing and injurious to their morals. Many boys have taken their first step toward a criminal career by committing larceny to satisfy their craving for shows patterned after dime novel heroes.

CURE OF CRIME.

The methods and practices employed in curing child crime have indeed improved since the days when hanging was considered the proper punishment for many offenses.

When our forefathers reached the conclusion that hanging was a trifle too drastic they "reformed" the youthful criminal by confining him in foul and loathsome prisons where he received exactly the same consideration as the adult prisoner, charged with the most heinous offenses, with whom he was compelled to associate.

The inhumanity of herding children with men and women lost to all sense of decency and who took diabolical enjoyment in bringing the children to their level seems to have aroused humanitarians to the necessity of separate places of confinement.

HOUSES OF REFUGE.

The establishment of houses of refuge for delinquent children was the first real effort to build up instead of break down the morals of the child while in confinement. Yet how crude and insufficient these reformatories were. They were conducted largely along the same lines as the crimi-

nary prison even to confining the children in cells.

Gradually the character of the reformatory or training school has been changed and within a few years has become an acknowledged force in reclaiming delinquent boys and girls. No longer are they merely houses of detention for the immature criminal.

TRAINING SCHOOLS.

The training and industrial school of today with its classification of inmates; its cottage system; its industrial and agricultural training; its fine school curriculum and its constant effort to stimulate and arouse all that is good in the child, is curing delinquency and starting many boys and girls out into the world fortified to cope with the temptations, the difficulties and the problems of life.

The training received by these children while in custody determines to a large extent what their future careers will be and it should be practical and such as to equip them for occupations that they are capable of following.

Necessarily the reformation of children confined in institutions must depend largely upon the character and the earnestness of those in charge. Good as well as evil is contagious and a strong personality working with the single and sincere purpose of instilling into the minds of the children lessons of purity and industry, is fully as important as all of the improved methods.

However, with all the reform in institutional management we know that they come far short of the ideal and that in committing children to institutions we are placing them in an unnatural atmosphere where their lives must necessarily be limited and narrow. The commitment of children to reform institutions therefore should be resorted to only as a last resort and after all other efforts have failed.

PROBATION.

The adoption of the probation system in the treatment of juvenile delinquency has now become quite general throughout the country. There can no longer be doubt as to its efficacy. Its worth as a child saving agency, when wisely applied, is accepted by all students of this problem.

Probation seems to be the logical outcome of the years of study to understand the delinquent child and his needs. First of all it assumes that the boy who is brought to court for the commission of

crime is not in any sense a criminal to be punished but is usually the product of domestic and social conditions for which he is in no way responsible. It is preventive rather than punitive. It substitutes character building for punishment and endeavors to stimulate self respect in the mind of the probationer. It at all times strives to learn the source or cause of the delinquency and when found endeavors to correct it.

The probation officer soon learns that the vital element is the environment of the child. Here again as in our efforts to prevent delinquency we are confronted with the problem of the home, and if we are to fully succeed we must improve the home and arouse the parents to a sense of their responsibility. In fact in many cases we must consider the parents the real probationers.

Probation is accomplishing almost miraculous results in curing child delinquency because it appeals to a sense of justice and fairness which is to be found in almost every child. The great majority of boys who are brought into our courts charged with crime are possessed of all the natural emotions and ambitions of the average boy. When haled into court they will show viciousness, stubbornness, defiance and indifference but this is largely assumed as these boys at play in their natural element differ little from the ordinary child. They may, and in many cases do, bear evidences of their bad environment in their talk and general conduct, but at heart they are much the same as the average boy full of life and vigor.

A sympathetic interest in all that concerns and interests the probationer is the shortest road to his confidence and once an understanding is reached, and the probationer fully impressed with the idea that you are trying to help instead of punish him, the improvement is marked.

A spirit of helpfulness must be the foundation of all successful probation work and while the consequences of continued misbehavior should not be lost sight of, we can accomplish little in the way of genuine improvement by continued coercion. Yet we must always insist on obedience and veracity and should not permit sympathy to be misunderstood for weakness. Firmness and helpfulness are in no way antagonistic. As the officer and the probationer learn to understand each other, the situation changes and gradually we show our trust and confidence in each other. To be trusted arouses the best

in all our natures and our characters are greatly strengthened if we are true to any trust reposed in us. This is true of the probationer but it is equally true that if he violates the trust his character is correspondingly weakened.

Probation should not be so sentimental or loosely administered as to create in the mind of the child that he is being pampered and not held responsible for his acts. Such methods will almost certainly result in lack of respect for law and the authorities who administer it and is likely to be taken as a license for further delinquency.

The cure of delinquency by probation methods must necessarily depend largely upon the personality of the officer; his knowledge of children generally and his ability to understand the individual probationer. Machine methods cannot be applied in probation work.

It is essentially a work based upon the individual characteristics of each boy, his temperament, associations and home surroundings. No two boys are just alike and the methods successfully used in one case may meet with complete failure if applied to another. The officer must have patience, tact and skill and should not be discouraged because he does not work miracles. Even nature changes slowly and we must bear in mind that habits and ideas once formed, cling to boys persistently and irresistibly and that the average juvenile delinquent has been well grounded in the ways of deception, lying and stealing, and that to teach them better habits and arouse them to higher thoughts must be a slow process. Yet it is being demonstrated constantly that beneath this veneer of lawlessness there are good qualities which if encouraged will develop moral and industrious citizens.

This system which substitutes human sympathy and interest for punishment is now a most important agency in curing child crime and as its great possibilities are more thoroughly understood and its application becomes more general, still greater results are to be looked for.

The home, the church and the school as well as all the agencies which unselfish men and women have created to uplift and ennoble the young and to shield them from those who would debase and bring ruin to their lives, are constantly at work and these forces are steadily bringing about a readjustment of conditions that will surely result in preventing crime among children.

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GEORGE THORNDIKE ANGELL.

Humane Advocate

Under the Management of

The Illinois Humane Society.

EDITED BY MISS RUTH EWING.

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APRIL, 1909.

GEORGE THORNDIKE ANGELL

George Thorndike Angell was the only son of two lovely New England people, George Angell and Rebekah Thorndike. His father died when still a young man, and it was through the efforts of his mother, an accomplished teacher, that he was enabled to take up a systematic educational course in preparation for entrance at Dartmouth College. While at Dartmouth, he tutored during the winter months, in order to divide with his mother the expense of his tuition, graduating from the College with honors.

After leaving college, he started out to seek his fortune, as he, himself, said, with "a mother's blessing and a little money." A kind relative residing at Salem, Mass., offered the boy a place in his office, which he gratefully accepted, where he began the study of law. This experience was followed by a course in the Harvard University Law School, after which he was admitted to the bar of the Supreme Court of Massachusetts.

A three years' partnership with one well-known lawyer and a fourteen years' compact with another, during which time Mr. Angell established an excellent reputation as a lawyer and a good bank account, was his subsequent record until 1868. Hon. Samuel

E. Sewall, the later legal associate of the two, beside being an eminent lawyer was a prominent abolitionist, and on that account most unpopular with all those in favor of slavery. At the time the partnership with Mr. Sewall was offered, Mr. Angell was warned against making any such contract. Mr. Angell's quick action and disregard of the warnings, which were opposed to his honest convictions, was characteristic of the man. This is what he said:—"I was told that if I became Mr. Sewall's partner, my prospects as a lawyer would be ruined, as Boston merchants would never employ an abolitionist. *I concluded to try it.*" Mr. Sewall and he became warm friends and a successful law firm, justifying Mr. Angell's decisive action and proving him to be a man of discernment.

After twenty years of successful practice, Mr. Angell retired from professional life to devote his time, energy and money to the protection of dumb animals. When quite a young man, he witnessed a brutal race in which two horses were run to death, and it was at that time that he received a controlling impulse to see to it that horses and other animals should no longer be made to go the "pace that kills" but allowed to run the natural course of their lives in a natural way. Toward this end he worked continuously, until all other interests were absorbed in the greater one and he abandoned his professional career to focus his attention on the humane cause and fulfill the counsel of the gospel of mercy. Although a great lover of animals from earliest years, it was not until the horse racing incident that he decided to dedicate his life to the protection of animals and become "counsel for their defense."

He originated the Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, with a state charter, being

elected its first president, continuing to lead its work the remainder of his life. He established "Our Dumb Animals"—the first newspaper devoted to humane work, of which he was editor-in-chief from the day of its inception to his death. He became widely known as an organizer of humane societies, lecturer, writer and educator, in the humane cause.

Together with Mr. Thomas Timmins of England, he organized the first American "Band of Mercy" (patterned after those established in England) which circle of children has now widened to include tens of thousands of boys and girls in our land. He established the American Humane Education Society, by means of which great quantities of humane literature have been printed and circulated. He worked with his heart and mind and hands in every branch of his chosen calling for over seventy years with tender assiduity.

Mr. Angell enjoyed the friendship and support of many of the leading men and women of the country;—clergymen, poets, writers, editors, lecturers and musicians. Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe, Mrs. Humphry Ward, Wendell Phillips, Ole Bull, David Swing gave of their sympathy and talent to aid him in his work.

Mr. Angell travelled extensively in Europe, in the interest of the cause, visiting all the foreign humane societies, taking in and giving out suggestions for the improvement and extension of the work, meeting and interesting many people, among them Baroness Burdette-Coutts who afterward became famous as an humanitarian.

At Zurich, Mr. Angell found himself distinguished as the only delegate from America, attending the Humane Congress being held in that city. The closing lines of his appeal to the Congress were prophetic of the recent

movement of the Peace Conference: "Our Society is now striving to unite all religious and political parties on one platform, for the purpose of carrying a humane literature and education into all the schools of the country, and thus not only insure the protection of animals, but also the prevention of crime, unnecessary wars, and forms of violence. When the leading minds of all nations shall act together on this subject, and the nations shall be humanely educated, wars between nations will end."

Upon Mr. Angell's return to the United States, a year later, he made an extended lecture tour, organizing several humane societies en route. Here is a page from his autobiography which tells of Chicago in those days: "The Hon. John C. Dore of Chicago, who had been president of its Board of Trade, also its Board of Education, and was then one of two senators representing his city and county in the Legislature of Illinois, had been from college days my personal friend. He had from my first movements in Boston taken great interest in the prevention of cruelty to animals, and had obtained the enactment in Illinois of a most stringent code of laws for their protection. A few weeks after my return from England, he was in Boston, and urged me to visit Chicago. I thought it my duty to comply with his request; and on October first 1868, arrived in that city, making my home at his house and soon after began my investigations. Old horses were abandoned in cold weather and turned out on the prairie to starve. A cow run over by an engine in the south part of the city, with both her forefeet cut off, was permitted to lie in a public street twenty-four hours with nobody to care for her; rough men and boys looking at her, some laughing at her, some poking her with sticks. It would require pages to tell the various forms

of cruelty I discovered in that city.

. . . In company with Mr. Dore, I called upon and was introduced to the editors of the various Chicago dailies,—the Tribune, Times, Post, Journal and Staats-Zeitung,—laid before them my plans, and obtained their unanimous agreement to sustain me in attempting to form a humane society in Illinois.

On March 25, 1869, I engaged the back office of the Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company, 154 Washington Street; a few days later, in all the daily papers of Chicago, appeared an article of about two columns written by me, giving an account of the progress of this work in other cities and states, and the great need of it in Chicago and Illinois. This article was signed by Mr. Dore and eight other prominent citizens. For some time I was constantly engaged, assisted by Mr. Dore and others, in the founding and establishing of the "Illinois Humane Society," receiving great aid from the press. I called upon about a hundred of the most prominent men, talking with others without number, distributed a large amount of humane literature, procured a seal at my own expense, engaged a large public hall in which to organize, and hired at my own expense, the best organist in the city to help fill it.

To attempt to give in detail the experiences of those months in Chicago, resulting in the formation of the "Illinois Humane Society," with Hon. John C. Dore and other well-known men as its directors, and Edwin Lee Brown as its first president, would require a small volume. It cost me a vast deal of hard work, much anxiety, and about six-hundred dollars in money. I call it a good investment. I would not sell it for the best ten-thousand dollars ever made in that big city.

I had no difficulty in addressing first the Methodist-Episcopal clergy of the city, and subsequently the great Methodist Conference, on crime; but when I came to *animals*, that was a more doubtful subject, and I waited several days before I got the desired hearing, and told them of the cruelties that were being practised daily at the stock-yards, within sight of the church spires and sound of the sabbath-bells of that city. The smallest audience I addressed turned out to be the largest. It was at the Chicago Athenaeum, on invitation of Mr. Ferd W. Peck, a very prominent citizen, and vice-president of the Society; only some forty persons present, and I think I was never more disappointed. But when I closed my lecture and came down from the platform, I was introduced to a quiet-looking gentleman, who joined the Humane Society that night, and whose eloquent voice and pen have since spoken to hundreds of thousands in behalf of those that cannot speak for themselves. It was Professor Swing, of Chicago."

Mr. Angell labored on, year after year, and his reward was the establishment of a permanent policy of kindness to all creatures. He was both the idealist and the practical man, fulfilling the truth of the utterance:—"Ideality is only the avant-courier of the mind, and where that, in a healthy and normal state goes, I hold it to be a prophecy that realization can follow."—HORACE MANN.

"O brother man! Fold to thy heart thy
brother;
Where pity dwells, the peace of God is
there;
To worship rightly is to love each other.
Each smile a hymn, each kindly deed a
prayer.

"Follow with reverent steps the great
example
Of Him whose holy work was 'doing
good';
So shall the wide earth seem our Father's
temple,
Each loving life a psalm of gratitude."
—Whittier.

GOOD ROADS

Not only do good public roads form a primary element in the material advancement of the State and the growth of its natural resources but should be an improvement to property and, above all, a well-conditioned means of travel for beasts of burden.

Road building, as practised by the Carthaginians and Romans, seems a lost art, but a searching party such as the National Good Roads Association, having the alliance of various State Associations, forty governors and the mayors of over a hundred cities, may be successful in finding it again.

The Illinois State Good Roads Association met in convention on Lincoln's Birthday, in Chicago, for the purpose of winning public interest in the hope of gaining legislative help in the promotion of good roads. This is a truly splendid work the State Association has undertaken.

The building of public roads is quite as important as that of canals and railroads—almost more so, because so long neglected—if for no other reason than as needful auxiliaries to the others.

The average life of the modern paved street is about fifteen years at best, and much less than that ordinarily. Contrast that with the famous Roman Road between Porta Capena at Rome and Capua, which bore the traffic of two thousand years without injury, sections of which still remain in evidence.

It is time we had good public roads in this country, made of the same degree of substantiality, if not of the same material and construction, as the Appian Way.

The Humane Society sees in the proposed movement for improved roads in the State, all the good points sustained by the Association, and the

additional one that it would mean the conservation of the interests of humanity in lessening the strain and increasing the comfort of the horse. To make as perfect as possible the conditions under which the horse labors is one of the desires of this Society, and in no other one way can this be as effectively accomplished. Good roads would do vastly more for the emancipation of the horse than automobiles.

We take pleasure in reprinting from "Chicago Commerce" the following account of the Illinois State Good Roads Convention:—

Mr. Arthur C. Jackson, president of the National Good Roads Association, made some introductory remarks on the importance of the good roads movement, outlined the work that has been, and is being done, and commended the efforts of the Illinois state body in its local work.

Mr. H. H. Gross, secretary of the Farmers' Good Roads League, presented a strong plea for good roads, and outlined a plan for national and state aid which would produce results of inestimable value with no sensible burden on the people. He called attention to the fact that the American people are the greatest spenders in the world, but that in spending, they have almost ignored their roads, which are of utmost importance, and which should be an object of national pride. The difficulty has been in the lack of a proper understanding of the subject, and its simple possibilities. The importance of general, concerted action on road matters has been lost sight of, and the tendency has been to shift them to small, detached, local bodies, which in many cases have acted blindly, spent much money without a definite aim, and accomplished little, thus laying the movement liable to prejudice.

The movement should be organized, and Mr. Gross favors a plan whereby the national government should give aid by loaning money to the states for periods of twenty to twenty-five years without interest, to be returned in yearly installments. This is done for the national banks, and could well be done in the aid of good roads, which are an institution of great national importance, and for all the people. If the national government furnished one-third, the state a third and the local community a third, great results could be accomplished with very little difficulty, and the resultant increase in real estate value and in general prosperity would make the expenditures of the individual seem insignificant.

A possible plan would be a national tax of fifty cents per capita, which is only a fraction of that paid for either army or navy, assessed for road and used on the rural free delivery routes. In twenty years a billion dollars would be expended, which would result in a system of roads which would be a priceless asset to the nation. While the individual is paying this tax, the reduced cost of every-day commodities, brought about by better transportation facilities, would reimburse him many times over.

Hon. A. N. Johnson, state highway engineer, spoke on existing laws and needed legislation on the subject of good roads. He explained that the great fault of existing laws is that they are largely of local application only. They are different in the different states, and within the states they are often cast to meet the local demand of some one county and are not applicable to the state as a whole. Massachusetts and New York lead in such laws, and are to be commended especially for their system of state control of highways. Illinois is backward in this respect.

Mr. Johnson described the state work that is being done in Illinois in employing convict labor at rock crushing stations at Joliet and Chester, and in furnishing this rock to townships which are isolated from supplies of road material. In this way 110 miles of road had been built in the past two years.

James C. Bartholf, secretary of the National Good Roads congress, presented an argument for the union of the national and state governments in the construction of a system of hard roads which should extend across the different states and form a great transcontinental highway.

The importance of good roads to the farmer in getting his products to market, and the bearing of this on the prices of agricultural products, which influence all classes and activities, was dwelt upon by Prof. Willis L. Moore of the United States department of agriculture.

Hon. La Verne W. Noyes, president of the Illinois Manufacturers' Association, observed that this work was of great importance to all industry, and extended an offer of co-operation of his association, both as a body and individually.

Industrial Commissioner Clair of the Illinois Central Railroad laid stress on the point that the development of the country could only be accomplished through good transportation, which means good roads, and that the railroads realized that such development is an enlargement of their field, and hence they are lending every aid and encouragement. He assured the convention of the continued co-operation of the Illinois Central, which it has enjoyed in the past.

Several resolutions were drawn up presenting the question to the legislature as one of vital importance to the state.—*Chicago Commerce*.

CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT

APRIL'S SUNBEAM

By JOY ALLISON.

"Here's a warm sunbeam, Daisy, Daisy;
April sent it to wake you, dear!
How can you be so lazy, lazy?
Haven't you heard that Spring is here?"

Daisy murmured, sleepy and surly:
"Spring's too young yet—the air is cool;
I don't believe in a sun so early—
He's just playing at April fool!"

VIOLET RAIN

"It is not raining rain to me,
It's raining daffodils;
In every dimpled drop I see
Wild flowers on the hills.

"The clouds of gray engulf the day
And overwhelm the town;
It is not raining rain to me,
It's raining roses down.

"It is not raining rain to me,
But fields of clover bloom,
Where any buccaneering bee
Can find a bed and room.

"A health unto the happy,
A fig for him who frets!
It is not raining rain to me—
It's raining violets."

SUNNY

(Translation from the German.)

By J. TROTT.

My Sunny was as much attached to me as a dog could be, although she was only a cat. To be sure, she was always very timid with strangers and avoided them whenever she could. But there was very good cause for that, as Sunny had had bitter experience with people. As a tiny kitten she had been stolen by some bad boys, dragged to an empty lot, and there

abused in the most cruel fashion. Her pitiful cries, which came faintly to me in my apartment, guided me to the discovery of this outrage, and I rescued the poor little thing. I took her home with me and healed her bruises, and her gratitude was touching. I called her Sunny. I need not explain all the charming ways she had of showing affection. No doubt, you also, have a pet which is grateful to you for many acts of kindness, and which loves you with all its little heart. The devotion of a faithful animal is a source of much joy, and those who do not know this joy are to be pitied.

Some people have an aversion to cats, but this is apt to be either because they have not become well acquainted with them, or else have known only neglected, persecuted, or unruly examples. Those prejudiced against cats are of the impression that they are treacherous, malicious, faithless, and more attached to their home than to the people in it. I, myself, have never known a faithless, tricky or savage cat. A well-brought-up and kindly treated cat is as devoted to his master as a gentle dog.

I have moved three times, and it has never once occurred to Sunny to remain in the old apartment. She is unhappy only when I go away and leave her alone. Then, meowing softly, she hunts through all the rooms, and when, at last, my step is heard on the stairs, she runs to the door and overwhelms me with every form of tenderness known to a cat.

But once I was obliged to make a long journey and leave Sunny behind. It was clearly impossible to take her with me, for three tiny bits of kittens

had been lying in Sunny's basket for a couple of weeks, and she had to stay and take care of them. So I took the entire Cat family over to a friend of mine, who I knew would look after them well. I thought Sunny would be contented there if she had her little ones with her. After two months I returned home, and my first visit was to see Sunny. But Sunny was no longer there. "She had remained with her kittens," my friend said, "until they no longer needed her, and then had suddenly disappeared. We looked everywhere in the neighborhood for her, and asked at every house if she had been seen. Several of the neighbors said they had heard a doleful meowing, which might have been Sunny, but that they had not seen her."

I had small hope of recovering the good little animal after so long a time. One day, in answer to my call, I heard a faint "meow." "Sunny, Sunny, come here," I cried. Sunny, the picture of fear, finally crept toward me. But how she looked! Starved, bleeding and lame. She came to me, and then you should have seen her delight! She purred, meowed, and rubbed against my hand, sprang on my shoulder, and was fairly beside herself with joy. I started away, and she cried piteously, looked at me pleadingly, and followed me like a little dog.

The people who had gathered around us could scarcely contain their surprise. "We would expect it from a dog," they said, "but who would believe a cat could show such faithfulness?"

I have never since been parted from my true-hearted little Sunny. If ever you come upon a poor, persecuted little cat, take pity on it in memory of my Sunny.

THE RICH LITTLE KITTY

I'm a rich little kitty;
 I live at my ease,
 I eat when I'm hungry,
 I sleep where I please,
 Sometimes on the sofa,
 Sometimes on the bed,
 Right on the soft pillows
 If nothing is said.
 My mistress she loves me,
 She says I'm so sweet,
 Such a dear little dumpling,
 I'm most fit to eat.
 She hugs me and kisses
 Me right on my nose,
 She says that my mouth
 Is as pink as a rose.
 She says that I'm pretty,
 With bright shining eyes
 That sparkle at night
 Like the stars in the skies.
 She says that my paws
 Are as soft as fine silk
 And my breast is as white
 As the purest of milk.
 She says that I sing
 Just as sweet as a bird.
 That my songs are the sweetest
 That ever were heard.
 I love my dear mistress
 So loving and kind,
 And I know I could never
 A better home find.
 For I'm a rich little kitty,
 I live at my ease,
 I go where I want to,
 And I do as I please.

—Henry A. Pershing.

THE POISONOUS TOAD

"I grew up in a little vegetable garden, close to the parsonage yard—and here I have become old. During the day I always rested quietly in a shady corner of the fence, where I had a luxurious bed of leaf-mold, but all night long I scoured the beds and destroyed snails, worms and other insect folk. So I kept the garden free from all parasites, and thrived on the

rich fare, while the owner rejoiced in the abundant produce from his cabbage and lettuce beds. Up to this time no one had ever disturbed me in my secluded corner; but one day the owner's young son, with some other boys, started to clear away the rubbish, which had been such a good protection for me, there by the fence, and suddenly I found myself exposed to the glaring light. "Hurrah, a toad!" cried the first boy. "Don't touch it—it is poisonous!" screamed the second one, excitedly. "We'll have some fun—let me show you," said the oldest boy. "Now, watch," he continued, as he slowly shoved a stick under me. "I will teach it to fly, and it will go quack, and we will get rid of the horrid thing." He hurled me high in the air, again and still again. The third time I fell on the other side of the fence into the yard belonging to the parsonage. My tormentors laughed and thought they were having a fine time, but I was stunned from head to foot, and every inch of me ached.

Soon, the good parson found me—he had heard the noise from his window. "Those thoughtless boys," he cried; "what evil they have wrought upon you, you poor, harmless creature! When will people ever learn to recognize their best friends in the animal world—learn to prize them, cherish and protect them?" Then, with careful hand, he carried me to a dark corner of the garden and tucked me deep in the damp moss. "Now, you can get well here, and you shall live with me in peace," he said, gently; "you will have all you want to eat and we will be good friends all our lives. The school teacher and I will see to it that people in the village realize what a faithful, peaceful ally and friend you are to their gardens. I have already succeeded in giving them a better and truer opinion of

your companion in misery, the mole; and from this time on you and your family shall be free from persecution."

The splendid man has kept his word, and now, the villagers have learned to have an eye to their own interests; far and near, we toads have a happy time of it, and are as glad over our safety as the gardener is over his crops, which are no longer spoiled by devastating insects."

THE ANIMALS THAT WEEP

Travelers through the Syrian desert have seen horses weep from thirst; a mule has been seen to cry from the pain of an injured foot, and camels, it is said, shed tears in streams. A cow sold by its mistress who had tended it from calfhood, wept pitifully. A young Soko ape used to cry with vexation if Livingstone didn't nurse it in his arms when it asked him to. Wounded apes have died crying, and apes have wept over their young ones slain by hunters. A chimpanzee trained to carry water jugs broke one, and cried, which proved sorrow, though it wouldn't mend the jug.

Rats, discovering their young drowned, have been moved to tears of grief. A giraffe, which a huntsman's rifle had injured, began to cry when approached. Sea lions often weep over the loss of their young. Gordon Cumming observed tears trickling down the face of a dying elephant. And even an orang-outang when deprived of its mango was so vexed that it took to weeping. There is little doubt, therefore, that animals do cry from grief or weep from pain or annoyance.—*Harper's Weekly*.

KNOW HIS MISTRESS' VOICE

Ernest Foss, grocer, has a shepherd dog that shows great fondness for his wife. The dog followed the mistress to a store yesterday, but did not notice when she left for home. For hours the dog remained in the store and could not be persuaded to go home.

Finally his master hit upon a plan. He telephoned to Mrs. Foss, asking her to tell the dog to come home. He placed the receiver to the canine's ear, and Mrs. Foss said, "Come, Jack; come home," and, obeying the order, the dog left the store with a bound, going directly home.

IN COURT

**The Original Documents in the Matter of All Cases Reported Under This Heading,
Comprising a few of the Cases Attended to by the Society During the Month,
are on File at the Home Office of The Illinois Humane Society.**

On February 20 a complaint was made to the Society that a boy, seven years of age, was being neglected and beaten by his father. It was stated that the father, who lives outside the city, sometimes left this young boy at home entirely alone during the day and even sometimes at night; that on February 18 the boy, being afraid of his father, had hid himself in an out-house over night, and in consequence had, on the following morning, been severely beaten by the father. When an officer went to investigate he called at the home of the boy and knocked on the door. An upper window was opened and the little boy himself called out that his father was not at home and that he was locked in the room, explaining that he had had nothing to eat all the previous day, although his father had given him some breakfast that morning. He further said that his father had beaten him several times the day before and had whipped him twice that morning.

The officer subsequently found the father, and together they went to see the boy and examine him. The boy was found locked in a room in which there was no fire. On examining his body it was found to be in a frightful condition as the result of the beating.

The officer took the child away and placed him in St. Joseph's Orphan Asylum. Dr. R. J. O'Connell was called to make an examination of the boy, who, in addition to the bruises on his body, was suffering from a cold and a sore throat.

The father agreed to leave the child at St. Joseph's Orphanage and pay \$8.00 per month for his support.

Complaint was made before Justice John F. Boyer, at Evanston, on February 23, charging the father with cruelty to children. It was not until March 20 that the case was called for trial, at which time the defendant, through his attorney, asked for a change of venue, which was granted, and the case went to Justice Charles Boight. A jury was waived, and the trial proceeded before the Justice. After all the witnesses, including the doctor and the humane officers, had testified regarding the condition of this boy, the child was produced as a witness, but an objection was raised by the defendant's attorney to his being allowed to testify against his father. The Justice sustained the objection on the ground that the boy was too young to be allowed to testify.

The attorney of the Society, differing with the ruling of the Court as to the competency of the child to testify, and this being the most important feature of the testimony on behalf of the prosecution, it was considered advisable to nolle pros the case in order that it might be brought to the grand jury. March 24 the same evidence was presented to the grand jury, the boy, together with the doctor and a humane officer, testifying before it. The grand jury indicted the respondent under Section 53 of the Criminal Code, which provides: "Any person who shall willfully and unnecessarily

expose to the inclemency of the weather, or shall in any other manner injure in health or limb, any child, apprentice or other person under his legal control, shall be fined not exceeding \$500.00, or imprisoned in the penitentiary not exceeding five years," and the bond was fixed at \$3,000.

Record, 59; case, 23.

On February 22 the Society received a complaint that a man, an habitual drunkard, was abusing his wife, who at the time was sick in bed. It was also stated that this man had threatened to poison his wife.

The Society immediately got into communication with the Shakespeare Avenue Police Station, and the man was promptly arrested and locked up.

An officer of the Society took the man's daughter to the station and there had her sign and swear to a complaint charging the father with disorderly conduct. There were seven children in the family, all over the age of fifteen years, and all working. The respondent was a plasterer by trade and owned the property where they lived, but was a hard drinker and very cranky and abusive.

On February 23 Judge Houston imposed a fine of \$20.00 and costs on the disorderly charge.

Record, 59; case, 386.

On March 3 Mrs. Lee of the Visiting Nurse Association called at the office and reported that four children, ranging in age from two to nine years, had been left in the care and custody of a drunken father, the mother having been taken to the Baptist Hospital that morning. The children were all taken to the Stanton Avenue Police Station and from there to the Harrison Street Annex.

An officer of the Society called up

the Juvenile Detention Home and was told that they had no room for the children. He then communicated with the Home for the Friendless, and the Home agreed to take and keep the children for a short time. They were transferred as soon as possible.

On March 17 Judge Pinckney of the Juvenile Court, after hearing the evidence, sent one child to Feehanville and the remaining three children to St. Vincent's Home. The father was required to pay \$5.00 a month for each child, in default of which the children were to be committed to the institution for adoption.

Record, 59; case, 407.

On March 9 the West Chicago Avenue Police Station asked that the Society send an officer to the County Hospital to take charge of the case of a little boy nine years old who had been mistreated by his mother.

The child had been cruelly whipped by his mother and turned out of the house. After remaining several hours in the cold, and fearing to go home, he appealed to a neighbor, who sent him to the police station.

When the Humane Officer made an examination it was found that the boy's head was badly bruised, having a large number of marks and cuts upon it, and that one ear was torn and frost-bitten. The child said that one morning about six o'clock, after his father had gone to work, he had built the fire and was standing by the stove warming himself when his mother appeared, and for no apparent reason had beat him and put him out of doors.

A thorough investigation of this case disclosed the fact that the mother had been cruelly treating the child for some time and that he had been unnecessarily exposed to the cold and

had been beaten times without number.

The woman was arrested, and on March 26, after hearing the evidence, Judge Houston imposed a fine of \$25.00 and costs, which fine was paid. The child is at present under the protection of Probation Officer Phelan of the Juvenile Court, pending the proceedings of the Juvenile Court to have the boy declared a dependent child.

Record, 59; case, 413.

On March 9 an officer of the Society saw a woman on La Salle street with a child in her arms going from door to door asking for aid. The officer questioned her and was told that her husband had abandoned her and that she had three children ranging in age from two to eight years.

A thorough investigation was made lasting over two days, the result of which was that the story told by the woman was found to be absolutely untrue. It was found that she had a comfortable home and that her husband was a junk dealer, earning a good living, and that he provided well for his wife. It was alleged that the woman had been begging for several years, frequently making from five to twelve dollars a day.

The woman was arrested on the charge of using a child under the age of fourteen years for the purpose of begging on the streets and in public places, in violation of Section 1446 of the Municipal Code. The case came up for trial before Judge Bruggemeyer at the Maxwell Street Police Station. The defendant pleaded guilty and was fined \$5.00 and costs, amounting in all to \$13.50. The fine and costs were paid by the defendant's husband. The husband claimed that

he knew nothing about the matter, and the defendant admitted that she had been begging without her husband's knowledge, in order to procure money to send to her mother living in the old country.

Record, 59; case, 417.

The day following the trial of the foregoing case complaint was made to the Society of another woman who was going about the streets peddling matches and carrying a young child in her arms.

An investigation of this case disclosed conditions somewhat different from the case cited above. This woman had been deserted by her husband and was left with four children to support, the youngest being eleven months old. It was learned that she was receiving help from the Jewish Relief and Aid Society and selling matches to assist in her support. She claimed that she had been taking the baby with her because it was still nursing.

She was advised by the officer to place the child in the day nursery while she was at work. She promised not to take the child with her again, and as the officer was persuaded of her good faith, she was not brought before the court.

Record, 59; case, 415.

On March 10 an officer of the Society was called upon to examine a dog which was in a suffering condition. It appeared that the dog was owned by a saloonkeeper, and that a man coming into the saloon had picked up the dog by one leg and thrown it against an icebox, breaking his back, for no reason or provocation whatever. It was a small black and tan dog about three months old.

The officer destroyed the dog, and the owner swore to a complaint charging the respondent with cruelty.

On March 16 Judge Bruggemeyer, at the Maxwell Street Police Court, imposed a fine of \$5.00 and costs, amounting in all to \$13.50, which was subsequently paid by the respondent.

Record, 79: case, 152.

On December 29, 1908, Officers Short and Finnegan, hearing a child crying in a hallway on Fifth avenue and Harrison street, took her in custody.

On examining they found that the girl's body was bruised and marked, and that there were two large lumps on her head. The mother was located and stated that she had beaten the girl, who was eleven years old, because she stayed out late at night, and that the beating had been with a broomstick. On the following day at the Harrison Street Police Court the mother was fined \$25.00 and costs for cruelly beating the child, whereupon the Juvenile Court took jurisdiction of the child. The fine was later reduced to \$10.00 and costs, on account of poverty of the woman, and was paid. The mother, however, spent a few days in the County Jail before the fine was paid.

The case of the girl came up before Judge Pinckney in the Juvenile Court on January 4, 1909. It was the instruction of the Court to send the girl to an industrial school, as the evidence clearly showed the incompetency of the mother to properly care for the child, but the mother pleaded with the Court and prevailed upon the Judge to give back her child, provided that she would never again beat or abuse

her. There were three other children in the family.

On March 10 an officer of the Society called at the home of the mother and learned that the girl had been sent to the House of the Good Shepherd and that the father was paying \$5.00 a month for her support. The officer also learned that the mother and father have been very quiet since the mother was fined, but that the children had not been behaving as well, although one, fifteen years old, was at work; another, fourteen years of age, was at school; another, eleven years of age, in the House of the Good Shepherd, and a child, two years of age, at home.

Record, 59: case, 309.

On March 29 an officer of the Society, while watching teams on Plymouth place, near Harrison street, noticed one of a team of black horses that were just pulling a load of coal off the scale. The horse winced whenever it went up against the collar. When the driver went into the office for his weigh ticket, the officer examined the team and found that the horse in question had a large raw sore on each shoulder, and that the collar was bearing on both sores.

When the driver returned and saw the officer examining the horse he ran away in fear of arrest. The owner of the team was located as was also his barn foreman, who admitted that he had sent the horse out. The horse was ordered back to the barns.

On the following morning the barn foreman and the owner were both at the Harrison Street Police Station, where Judge Hume imposed a fine of \$10.00 and costs, amounting in all to \$15.00, against the barn foreman.

Animal record, 79: case, 328.



RIGHTEOUS RETRIBUTION
A Dream of a Docked Horse

Humane Advocate

Trade-Mark Registered in United States Patent Office, Sept. 17th, A. D. 1907.

VOL. IV.

MAY, 1909

No. 7

CRUELTY IN TRANSPORTATION OF POULTRY AND ITS RELIEF.

By GEORGE A. H. SCOTT,

Counsel and Secretary, The Illinois Humane Society, Chicago, Ill.

The first meeting of The American Humane Association, held at Cleveland, Ohio, on the 9th day of October, 1877, was called for the purpose of considering the question of "the maltreatment of animals in transit between the East and the West." A resolution "deprecating the shocking barbarities at that time inflicted upon animals in transit" was passed, and the purpose of the organization declared to be "to correct these abuses by all lawful means." This purpose has been zealously pursued for thirty years, resulting in what legislation of a beneficent kind we now have regarding "live stock" in transit.

The provisions of the federal law regulating the transportation interstate of "cattle, sheep, swine or other animals" do not apply to domestic fowls, such as hens, ducks, geese and turkeys, generally known and described as poultry.

The greater portion of poultry shipped to the market for consumption as human food goes over state lines. Live poultry is sometimes shipped by freight, although such shipments are comparatively rare and the conditions most unfavorable. It is usually carried by the express com-

panies, especially where the load is made up of small lots gathered in crates from different points along the route and where the haul to market is comparatively short. It is also carried in cars specially built for the purpose by live poultry transportation companies.

Poultry shipped by express properly crated and secured for transportation, where the hauls are short, the weather favorable, and there is no overcrowding or suffocation, usually arrives at the market in fairly good condition. On long hauls, however, from the Dakotas, Kansas, Nebraska, New Mexico, Wyoming and Texas, to the large markets, the condition at the point of destination is necessarily bad. * * *

The weather conditions practically govern poultry traffic. In hot weather poultry is carried alive to the markets; in cold weather more poultry is shipped "dressed" to the markets.

Express companies use closed cars, the facilities for ventilation being very poor. Crates of poultry are frequently piled up in a car, one on top of the other, the object being to economize space with no thought of providing pure air for the fowl. There are no

facilities for watering or feeding, although I am informed that poultry is fed and watered at the transfer points in long hauls. Sometimes, too, the shipper places a pan of water in a crate, but it soon is befouled and unfit to drink and is spilled over the bottom of the coop, making it more uncomfortable for the fowl. Sometimes the carcasses of dead calves and other animals are found piled on top of crates of poultry, completely shutting off the air from the top. In hot weather many of the fowl die as a result of being overcrowded to the point of suffocation. Sometimes the fowl are sick when shipped and die in transit, the carcasses of these dead fowls remaining in the crates until the destination is reached cause the healthy fowls to become sick and die also. Poultry overheated and overcrowded, or in a state of suffocation, become fevered, and in this condition, if killed, is unfit to be used for human food. The crates used are of various kinds, many of them too small and absolutely unfit for such use. It is said that, oftentimes, farmers fearing that their fowls are sick or about to become sick hastily construct a crate from any material at hand and hurry the ailing birds to the market.

At the end of the journey the crates are taken out of the car, piled on wagons and delivered to the commission man or consignee, when, if advisable, the fowls are removed from the crates, fed and watered and the sick ones cared for, or destroyed, depending on the chances of recovery. It frequently happens, however, that when these crates are piled up in the express wagons, they are so roughly handled that the fowls are injured, having their heads bruised, crushed and sometimes even knocked off. Local societies can deal with such cases under the general state laws.

Where the quantity is large and the haul is long, the only humane method of transportation would appear to be in cars built for the purpose. These cars, in addition to having facilities for feeding, watering and proper ventilating are so arranged that sick or dead fowls can be easily removed while in transit when necessary to protect the health of other fowls from becoming endangered. Fowl carried in these cars, in many instances, arrive at the point of destination in as good and sometimes better condition than at the shipping point, due largely to the care and attention bestowed en route. Experienced men are placed in charge of these poultry cars, as a rule, and given a premium in money dependent on the condition of the poultry when it reaches the market; and for excellent condition, the premium is generous, encouraging vigilance and care on the part of these men. At the point of destination the poultry is transferred from the cars to crates or coops. The handling of the poultry in making this transfer is sometimes rough and cruel. Care in handling poultry is largely governed by the economic question of loss or shrinkage. The owner or one having a financial interest in the fowl uses extraordinary care; others use only ordinary care, and some are careless. An owner or shipper is solicitous until the property has been delivered to and is in the custody of the consignee. A commission man who sends his agents out into the country to buy a carload of poultry pays cash to the farmer when the poultry is delivered on board the car, and immediately the fear of loss or shrinkage engenders extraordinary care on the part of his agents.

* * * *

There are no laws regulating the handling and care of live poultry in the different states, other than the

general laws concerning cruelty to animals. The Supreme Court of Indiana in *State vs. Bruner* (111 Ind., p. 98) holds that a domestic fowl is an animal within the meaning of the statute on the subject of cruelty to animals.

* * * *

In Pennsylvania, several years ago, the attention of shippers and consignees was called to the overcrowding of fowl in small, ill-fitting coops, and a request made by the societies located there that coops for full grown fowl and for turkeys and geese be not less than 18 inches high, and for chickens and ducks not less than 12 inches high. Shippers were asked to provide food and water en route, and where fowl arrived in overcrowded crates the consignees were asked to give them immediate relief. Now, the trouble largely comes from other states in which they are unable to reach the shipper.

In Colorado the express companies, through instructions to their receiving agents outside the state, have bettered conditions at the shipping point by insisting on larger and higher crates or dividing the number of fowl. In Denver, Colorado Springs and Pueblo, the three distributing points for imported live poultry in the state of Colorado, there is an ordinance the provisions of which apply to all poultry immediately on arrival. This ordinance provides substantially that all coops, crates or cages in which live fowls are kept shall be sufficiently high so that fowls or other birds confined therein can stand erect and hold their heads upright without touching the top; shall be provided with facilities for enabling the fowl to get clean water and suitable food; shall not be overcrowded; and all dead, injured or diseased fowls shall be at once removed from all crates. The Health Department of Colorado warmly en-

dorsed its passage on the grounds that poultry kept under unhealthy or unwholesome conditions is unfit for food.

The traffic of poultry is almost all interstate. To correct these abuses the enactment of a federal law is suggested, compelling common carriers to carry all fowls in crates of proper size and shape to protect the fowl and admit plenty of fresh air; to so load these coops or crates in cars that space be left between two rows of crates of sufficient width to enable the fowl to procure the necessary air and ventilation; to prohibit common carriers from loading the carcasses of any animal on top of any crates containing live poultry, and the placing of coops or crates of live poultry on carcasses or meat of any kind; to keep the carcass of a dead animal at some distance from the live poultry, preferably in another car; to provide facilities for feeding and watering poultry while in transit, providing the point of destination is more than 12 hours from the shipping point; to examine the crates from time to time for the purpose of discovering any dead fowls and removing them, and also, should any sick fowls be discovered, to remove them and separate them from the others in order to prevent the spread of the disease, whatever it may be; to keep the cars clean and wholesome. Cleanliness should be insisted upon. Filth is the cause of all disease. If the quarters and the feeding floors are kept clean and the bird is given nothing but clean food, there is but little danger of an outbreak of an epidemic. Fowl should have plenty of water while in transit.

Such a law would compel the common carriers and express companies to see that poultry was properly crated and secured for transportation, and the burden of complying with this law would naturally come upon the

shipper, as the express companies would refuse to handle the poultry unless the shipper provided the regulation crates. The method of loading so as to allow more space for air and ventilation would probably make the carrying rate higher. The shipper would also have to pay the additional cost, whatever it might be, for feeding, watering and care en route. The shipper would pay more for getting his produce to the market, but it would arrive there in better condition, the loss and shrinkage would be less, so much so as to more than make up the additional cost of transportation. The carrying companies, however, are not altogether responsible for the present condition of traffic in farm produce. Commercialism causes live animals to be treated and handled as dead freight. Start a fowl from the shipping point, properly crated, and under the protection of a law which will enable it to have the ordinary inalienable rights necessary for existence, namely space in which to breathe, fresh air, water and feed, sufficient to prevent its suffering from actual hunger or thirst while on its last journey, and secure for it a humane death at the end.

If the American Humane Association can, *through federal legislation*, regulate the interstate shipment and transportation of poultry, the state or local societies can, *through state legislation*, regulate the treatment of poultry within their respective boundaries. The constant cry from the different states is that they cannot regulate the crating and overcrowding of poultry when shipped from other states to their markets. If the American Humane Association can supply that relief which the respective states are unable themselves to provide, it will be helpful to many affiliated state organizations.

SPECIAL AGENTS RECENTLY APPOINTED IN ILLINOIS

On March 24, Mr. John T. Payne, of Macomb, was appointed a Special Agent of The Illinois Humane Society for McDonough County. Mr. Payne was selected for the position by the McDonough County Humane Society, a branch of The Illinois Humane Society. The officers of the McDonough County Humane Society, which was organized in March, 1909, are as follows: President, Prof. O. M. Dickerson; Vice-President, Charles I. Imes; Secretary, Rose B. Jolly; Treasurer, Mrs. Herman Stocker.

Mr. William G. Kent, of Dixon, was appointed a Special Agent of The Illinois Humane Society for Lee County—on March 24, 1909. Mr. Kent was appointed at the request of the following residents of Dixon: Hon. I. F. Edwards, Mayor; Blake Grover, City Clerk; C. H. Gray, City Treasurer; J. W. Watts, City Attorney, and the following Aldermen: A. T. Scriven, Louis Stephan, Henry Schmidt, R. C. Bovey, H. J. Groff and S. Frisby. Mr. William G. Kent is the Police Magistrate of the City of Dixon.

Mr. Nelson Soucie, of Sibley, was appointed a Special Agent of The Illinois Humane Society for Ford County, at the request of Mrs. L. F. Lutyen, Mr. John Lindelof, Postmaster of Sibley; Mr. E. D. Cameron, banker; Mr. C. C. Walters, merchant; Mr. George Henry, merchant; Mr. L. F. Lutyen, druggist; Mr. M. C. Sleeper, Police Magistrate, and Mr. J. H. Carney, Justice of the Peace.

On April 27, Mr. Ulrich Rohrbach, of Blue Island, in the County of Cook, was appointed a Special Agent of The Illinois Humane Society for Blue Island and vicinity. Mr. Rohrbach is an old friend of one of our esteemed Directors, Mr. Henry N. Hart, and is very much interested in the protection and care of animals. Immediately after his appointment he started to work in behalf of the cause and on Thursday, May 6, accompanied by an officer of the Society, attended the horse market at Blue Island. He is supported by the officials of Blue Island, who are all very much pleased to have a representative of the Society in their midst and promise him all the aid and assistance in their power. The Society, too, is very much gratified in having so well known a citizen of Blue Island volunteer his services in this work.

MULES IN ILLINOIS MINES

During the month of March, 1909, an investigation of the condition of the mules used in seven of the large coal mines located in the southern part of the State was made by a Special Agent of this Society in co-operation with one of its active and energetic branch societies. This agent, who is a veterinary surgeon and a competent man in every way, reported as follows:

"In one mine where there were nine mules, I found the animals all in fair condition, with the exception of three. Two of these have raw shoulders, the other has a large cut on one hip, caused by running into a train of empty boxes. These mules were laid off for treatment until well. The food was good, water plenty and good, but the stables were not clean. This was requested remedied and has been kept so. Three drivers were discharged for being abusive in this mine. Another mine, belonging to the same company, has forty-two mules, which I have not as yet inspected.

In another mine where there were twenty-eight large mules, I found them all in fair condition, with the exception of four head. Three of these have raw shoulders, and were laid off for treatment and are getting well. The other has a suppurating ringbone, has been laid off and will be brought out and put on pasture as soon as the weather turns warm. Feed is good, water plenty, but the stables were not so clean as might be. The average load of these mules is about six tons per mule. This mine is lighted by electricity throughout.

Another mine is equipped with electric motors in main entries, using mules only in the laterals. Last November fire broke out in the stable of this mine and before it could be extinguished, twenty-two head of these faithful animals were suffocated. They were taken out immediately, loaded on cars and shipped to the rendering tank at East St. Louis, the stable repaired and the mine supplied with other mules. This accident was due to the stable boss becoming excited and forgetting to open the trap door, which would have carried away the smoke.

In another mine where there are two small mules, I found them both well cared for and free from wounds of any kind.

Another mine has twenty-two mules, all of which were in poor condition. One sick, and one with a sore shoulder; five have but one eye each; two were laid off for treatment. The stables were poorly kept, but the feed and water are good.

These mules have the appearance of being overworked and rather old. The superintendent was notified to better the conditions at once, which he has done.

On my first visit to another mine where there were twenty-two mules, six of these were laid off for treatment, which lasted only for a time. Upon my second visit three of these had partly recovered. The others were caught in harness and were pulling trains of coal as before, and they were again requested laid off and treated by a veterinary until well, and if caught in harness before that time, suit would be brought immediately. This had the desired effect. These mules' shoulders were in a horrible condition, having raw sores from four to eight inches long on both sides, in very poor condition and unfit for use."

In view of the above report, it may be of interest to some of our readers not already informed on the subject, to know that in the State of Illinois there are fifty-five coal-producing counties, and 933 coal mines and openings of all kinds. During the year ending June 30, 1907, there were over 47,000,000 tons of coal taken out of these mines. The number of shipping or commercial mines is 411, and the average number of miners employed during the year is 45,498. The number of mules used in these mines can be estimated from the following facts: Out of 408 mines from which reports were received, 75, or 18.4 per cent, employed 129 motors and hauled 39.9 per cent of the coal; 25, or 6.1 per cent, had cable haulage, bringing out 6.2 per cent of the coal; 303, or 74.3 per cent of the mines, held to the use of mule haulage, moving 57.8 per cent of the output; while 5, or 1.2 per cent of the mines, moving only 1-10 of 1 per cent of the product, impelled the cars by hand.

We are indebted to Mr. C. Gilbert Wheeler for the following interesting item, clipped from "The Canal Record."

Panama Humane Society.

The Panama Humane Society has been organized to work in conjunction with the Canal Zone Humane Society for the purpose of protecting children and animals in the Zone and Panama from cruel treatment. Already the Panama Society has secured the passage of a humane law to be effective in all parts of the Republic. The annual dues for active members are \$1.00 gold, for associate members, \$.30 gold, and for children under sixteen years of age, 50 cents gold. Each member will be given a certificate of membership and will have authority to make or cause arrests in a manner prescribed by the authorities.

**REPORT OF THE HUMANE SOCIETY OF ST. JOSEPH AND BUCHANAN
COUNTY, MISSOURI, FOR THE FISCAL YEAR
ENDING APRIL 15, 1909**

WORK AMONG ANIMALS.

Horses and mules found unfit for work sent to the barns.....	117
Horses and mules ordered to be shod or reshod.....	326
Horses and mules put in barns in severe cold or hot weather.....	85
Horses and mules blanketed in severe cold weather.....	48
Horses and mules tagged in the absence of the driver.....	114
Horses and mules inspected on the grades and excavations, times.....	97
Horses and mules inspected hauling sand, rock, etc., times.....	265
Horse and mule markets and pens inspected.....	96
Horses and mules humanely destroyed.....	56
Cattle and hogs humanely destroyed.....	15
Dogs and cats humanely destroyed.....	72
Animals found in a starving condition cared for or owners arrested and admonished..	161
Animals ordered to a veterinarian.....	74
High cheek reins altered on horses.....	46
Feed yards inspected and evils remedied, times.....	68
Livery barns inspected.....	28
Private barns inspected.....	117
Stock yards inspected and evils remedied, times.....	58
Fowls in crates in large quantities remedied.....	18
Admonished for cruelty to animals.....	256
Arrests for cruelty to animals.....	12
Fines imposed for cruelty to animals, \$97; convictions.....	9
Admonished by the courts for cruelty to animals.....	3

WORK AMONG CHILDREN.

Children taken from parents.....	57
Children found homes for.....	78
Children adopted out.....	45
Runaway children returned home.....	15
Boys sent to the State Training School.....	11
Girls sent to the Industrial School.....	15
Girls sent to the House of the Good Shepherd.....	6
Children sent to the feeble-minded colony.....	2
Children investigated and cared for.....	747
Admonished for cruelty to children.....	131
Arrests for cruelty to children.....	21
Fines imposed for cruelty to children, \$667; convictions.....	17
Admonished by the court for cruelty to children.....	3

MISCELLANEOUS.

Insane persons sent to the State Hospital No. 2.....	17
Admission procured to the County Infirmary for the aged.....	35
Admission procured to the City Hospital for the sick.....	38
Transportation procured for stranded persons.....	131
Miscellaneous complaints investigated, remedied, warned, etc.....	926

Total.....4,436

Arrests and prosecution for cruelty to animals and children are on the decrease, the arrests of cruelty to animals being of no serious nature, but the arrests of cruelty to children were of a serious nature. Some of the offenders were sentenced to the penitentiary, one of the offenders having gone to parts unknown after being released on bond.

Respectfully submitted,

W. A. ZIEMENDORFF, Humane Officer.

WORK OF THE HUMANE SOCIETY OF MANISTEE COUNTY MICHIGAN, FOR THE YEAR ENDING APRIL 1, 1909

ANIMALS.

Complaints of cruelty to animals.....	35
Number of horses seized.....	6
Number of animals destroyed.....	11
Number animals relieved.....	24
Number of persons admonished.....	12
Prosecutions	2
Convictions	1
Reprimands by county officers.....	1
Cases involving dogs.....	8
Cases involving cats.....	14
Cases involving horses.....	11
Cows	2

CHILDREN AND WOMEN.

Complaints of cases of cruelty.....	20
Children	16
Women	4
Cases referred to city police, associated charities, poor commissioners, and other officials.	7
From the report of the police department for the last year cases concerning the Humane Society are listed:	
Dogs killed	71
Horses taken to barns.....	5
Lost children reported and located.....	8
Sick and injured persons taken in charge.....	27
Delinquent children	7

The most gratifying evidence of the progress of our society is the interest displayed in the enforcement of the laws concerning cruelty by the city and county officials, and the cheerful coöperation they accord our officers when their aid is requested. The officials do not delay when their attention is called to cases of cruelty by citizens, but act promptly before it comes to the attention of the society. The society expresses its appreciation of the attention given to the work by the officials.

An effort should be made by the society before another year to have especial provision made for receiving and investigating complaints. This could best be done by the establishment of an office which would be easy of access at all times by the public.

Number of members of the society.....	135
Number of paid-up members.....	51
Number of members in arrears.....	84
Amount of cash collected by the secretary:	
Dues	\$27.35
Amount of cash donated to the fountain fund.....	44.60
Amount of cash donation for other uses.....	25.50

Total	\$97.45
Amount orders, vouchers issued by secretary.....	29.72
All cash paid to treasurer except amount in hands of secretary.....	14.00

Some recognition is due from this society of the loss by death of one of the greatest benefactors in humanitarian lines of the century, President George T. Angell, of the Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals and the American Humane Education Society, both societies which he founded. He died March 16 in Boston at the age of eighty-one years, and humane societies all over the country are mourning his loss.

The Illinois Humane Society, through its able secretary and legal counsel, Mr. George A. H. Scott, continues to lend valuable aid to humane work in Michigan and to our local society, which this society especially appreciates, since it owes its progress almost entirely to the aid given by the Illinois society.

The Michigan State Humane Association, which was organized by this society, will hold its third annual meeting at Kalamazoo, May 24 and 25, at which the Illinois society will be represented and all the able officers of the state will be present.

This society is thoroughly interested and progressive, and it has now reached the stage in its advancement when it should be able to organize in a much more efficient and thorough manner than has earlier been possible. On its action now depends the success of the coming year.

Respectfully submitted,

ANGELINA FOWLER BRANCH, Secretary.

Humane Advocate

Under the Management of

The Illinois Humane Society.

EDITED BY MISS RUTH EWING.

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MAY, 1909.

NEW DOG-CATCHING SYSTEM IN LOS ANGELES

"Every dog has his day," in Los Angeles, since the adoption of the new dog-catching system under the management of the Humane Animal League, with Miss Helen Mathewson as president and Mr. George L. Lawson as pound-master.

The method, first of all, aims to deal humanely with both the unlicensed animals and their derelict owners. Instead of pursuing the dogs with nets and nooses, they are now quietly collected and cared for; instead of exacting pound fees and boarding expenses from the dog owner, he is admonished and made liable for a two dollar license tax.

A city force of five field inspectors canvas the entire city, working from one precinct to another in a systematic way. A notice, informing each resident that the city ordinance requires a license for every animal found in his possession, to be obtained seven days from date of notification to avoid prosecution, is left at each house where dogs are found. In this way the League expects to have a complete list of dog owners, and as the licenses are taken out, the names are recorded in a card index, which not only gives the name and address of the owner but name and

breed of the dog as well, and such other information as may serve for purposes of identification.

There is also a city ordinance providing that if a licensed lost dog be found on the streets, the finder must send a message to the office of the pound, stating the license number worn by the dog, whereupon the pound-master locates the purchaser of the license, and the dog is restored to its owner.

The pound equipment is unusually good. The wagons sent out on the streets for the collection of the dogs are in charge of two uniformed officers, who are instructed to handle all dogs with care. Rude, rough handling of the dogs is not permitted and gentleness and decent care is absolutely required.

The shelters are neat, white buildings, situated in an acre and a half of land, laid off in well-kept yards containing much foliage, the whole being enclosed by a white fence. The general appearance is neat and attractive.

All dogs impounded are placed in kennel No. 1 the first day, to be moved each successive day, in progressive fashion, to kennels No. 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, etc. If on the seventh day a dog has not been redeemed, he is brought up before an "examining board." If adjudged sound, he is held as a boarder of the institution until a good home may be found for him. One of the strong features of the system is the provision made, in this way, by which anyone wishing a nice dog may have his choice of selection of all kinds, in the unredeemed class, by merely paying the license fee of \$2. All incurably diseased or injured dogs are put to an instantaneous, painless death with cyanide of potassium.

The dog pound furnishes good water and milk, soaked dog-biscuit

and stewed fresh meat for the inmates.

One-fourth of the license fee of \$2 goes to the city, and the remainder to the League, being its sole source of support.

BIRD NOTES FROM THE FIELD

Armed with proper judicial writs, the Oregon Audubon Society recently raided all the Portland millinery shops, seizing great quantities of song-birds' plumage, wings and breasts, with which spoils—and spoils is the word—it has gone to court.

The Audubon Society has tried everything in the line of polite argument to provide for the preservation of the birds; it has made appeals on educational and humanitarian grounds; it has made startling statements as to the cruelty involved in the slaughter of the birds; it has given stereopticon lectures on the subject, showing pictures taken from life, and so naturally colored as to be thrilling in their realism; it has talked upon the invaluable service rendered by the birds to mankind, in destroying harmful insects, thus maintaining the balance of Nature, and of the consequent damage done agricultural interests by the wanton destruction of the birds; it has shown how contrary to all that is truly artistic and esthetic is the custom of wearing stuffed birds, aigrettes, wings, etc., upon hats, and how, to an educated thought, it seems but a relic of savagery. Having tried all these, and failed of the desired degree of success, it has now taken the more drastic measure of securing the passage of certain laws, and is working to have them enforced.

It is said that the difficulty has been, so far, that the bird dealers try to escape through technicalities of the law, claiming that in order to prove a vio-

lation the whole body of a song-bird must be found in possession.

Although the Audubon Society has successfully prosecuted bird offenders in several states, it is apparent that a statute intended to preserve the song-birds will reach complete efficiency only when it makes the wearing or having in possession for the purpose of wearing or barter or sale, of any portion of a song-bird, for hat or personal decoration, a penal offence.

THE KITTIWAKES

BY CELIA THAXTER.

Like white feathers blown about the rocks,
Like soft snowflakes wavering in the air,
Wheel the kittiwakes in scattered flocks,
Crying, floating, fluttering everywhere.

Shapes of snow and cloud, they soar and whirl;

Downy breasts that shine like lilies white;

Delicate, vaporous tints of grey and pearl,
Laid upon their arching wings so light.

Eyes of jet, and beaks and feet of gold,
Lovelier creatures never sailed in air;
Innocent, inquisitive and bold,
Knowing not the dangers that they dare.

Stooping low above a beckoning hand,
Following gleams of waving kerchiefs white,

What should they of evil understand,
Though the gun awaits them full in sight?

Though their blood the quiet wave makes red,

Though their broken plumes float far and wide,

Still they linger, hovering overhead,
Still the gun deals death on every side.

O, begone, sweet birds, or higher soar!
See you not your comrades low are laid?
But they only flit and call the more—
Ignorant, unconscious, undismayed.

Nay, then, boatman, spare them! Must they bear

Pangs like these for human vanity?

That their lovely plumage we may wear,
Must these fair, pathetic creatures die?

Let the tawny squaws themselves admire,
Decked with feathers—we can wiser be.
Ah! beseech you, boatman, do not fire!

Stain no more with blood the tranquil
sea!

Note.—Celia Thaxter, an American poet, born at Portsmouth, New Hampshire, in 1835. Her maiden name was Celia Lighton. Her principal works are "Among the Isles of Shoals," "Driftwood," and "Poems."

THOUGHT FOR THE HORSE

What horse owners, coachmen, teamsters and hostlers should strive to acquire is good horse-sense. They should give thought for the comfort as well as the health of the horse. It is true that much is being done in Chicago to promote the welfare of the horse, as evidenced by the interest taken by teamsters in the free lectures of practical instruction on the subject given during the winter, as well as the significant fact that in many of our private and public stables, excellent rules for the proper care and handling of horses are posted and enforced. Nevertheless, the need for more intelligent thought in the care, usage and bettering of conditions of horses is very great. Many of those handling horses understand the economic value of having strong, well-conditioned horses but fail to see the connection between good daily care of the animals with that same condition of good working power. Proper cleaning, skillful shoeing, well-fitting harness, good food, plenty of pure water, careful adjustment of loads, clean, well ventilated stables, the moderate check, the undocked tail, blankets for winter-time, fly-nets for summer, the avoidance of all overstrain either of speed or weight, protection from exposure to extremes of heat or cold, constitute kind and proper consideration and go to build up the commercial value of the horse.

Whether the sentimental or the

commercial value of the horse is of the greater importance, certain it is that the comfort of the horse and his working value to his owner are produced by the same process of kindness. He should be valued for his intelligence, faithfulness, patience, endurance, willingness and companionship, however, quite as much as for his mere "horse-power," which horse-power, be it known, increases in direct proportion with the kind treatment accorded the animal.

Prof. Lull, of Yale, tells us that our modern horse is developed from a small, five-toed animal plentiful in North America 2,000,000 years ago. The horse has been a factor in the progress of the human race through the ages, with an unblemished record of willing and faithful servitude in lending his strength and usefulness in assisting man in every way within his power. Is he not entitled to thoughtful, kind and considerate care? He has not only earned his living, but the respect and consideration of his beneficiaries. A humane man accords him these, but truly, as a German writer has said, "He who lets his horse or cow suffer needlessly, though he goes on two legs and looks like a man, is but a beast."

SUGGESTIONS ON CARE OF HORSES

Do not let a horse stand two or three days without exercise. Take him out of the stable every day long enough to exercise him. Be sure to give him fresh air also. To keep him well and strong a horse needs to have fresh air let into his stable, just as you need fresh air let into your bedrooms to keep you well and strong.

When your horse is tired you need to do something to make him fresh the next day. As soon as you get to the stable, sponge his nose and the part under his tail, wipe off the harness marks, and rub his legs downward. Also, if possible, bathe his legs from the knee down with hot water and rub them dry, but do not bathe them unless you can get them dry afterward. Rub his ears until they are dry and warm, give him

some water, and let him rest for an hour. Then clean him, water and feed him, and give him a deep, soft bed. Water him again, if you can, before you go to bed. If you are not going to use him the next day, you may give him a bran mash instead of oats. If it is cold weather, have it warm.

If a horse does not eat well, have his teeth examined by a veterinary. They may need filing, or he may suffer from a sore tooth. Horses have starved to death from trouble with their teeth.

Sore back on horses is often caused by the shafts bearing too heavily on the back. See that the shafts are so hung that when rocker plates are level the shafts will stand high enough to enter the tug straps, that they will not press down on the horse's back. Give the horse twenty-four inches in width between shafts at narrowest part.

A horse should be kept clean and have a good dry bed at night. When you have worked hard and are tired you would not like hard boards or damp grounds to sleep on. Your horse can feel the discomfort of hard boards and damp ground. On cold nights he needs blankets over him, as well as a good bed.

When you clean your horse, do not use the currycomb roughly. If he has a fine skin, do not use a comb at all, but a good, hard brush. That will do him good, make his coat shine, and do you credit. Be careful to clean his feet also, and so prevent lameness. This should be done every night and with a pick, using care to see that no stones are between the frog and shoe.

See that your horse's collar fits. An ill-fitting collar will make sores and cause him much suffering. A collar that is too small will stop his breath, so that he can not pull. Horses have been thought balky when the real reason why they stood still was a tight collar. A collar that is too large will cramp the shoulders. See that the harness fits well; examine it every day, and keep it soft and clean.

If the harness begins to rub anywhere and makes a sore place, wash the sore with clean water and castile soap, if you have it, but do not use other kinds; then put pads—made of rags will do—on each side of the place that touched the sore in such a way as to raise it up, so that it can not touch the sore. If the sore is a bad one, do not work the horse until it is well.

Go to a good blacksmith and keep your horse's shoes in good order. They should be removed every four or five weeks. When the roads are icy, keep sharp calks on them.

Keep the stable clean, if you want your horse to be well. Keep a lump of salt in

the corner of the stall where he can get it when he likes, but do not put it where it will mix with his feed.—Retail Coalman.

LECTURES

On Monday, March 29, a meeting was held for the benefit of the shipping public to discuss "the movement of freight in and about the loop district," at Hall 412, Masonic Temple.

The meeting was well attended, and the noticeable feature was the unusual attendance of shipping clerks, who were especially interested in the question.

The meeting was addressed by Mr. H. C. Barlow, Traffic Director of the Chicago Association of Commerce, who spoke of the importance of care in shipping out merchandise and exhibited a number of illegible freight bills delivered to the railroad companies which caused unnecessary delay and much confusion in handling shipments.

Captain Charles C. Healey spoke of the effort on the part of the Mounted Squadron to facilitate the movement of teams on their way to the freight houses.

Mr. T. J. Cavanagh, Secretary of the Chicago Team Owners' Association, spoke on the benefits arising from cooperation among shippers and haulers of freight, and Mr. W. E. Tyrrell, President of the Chicago Team Owners' Association, called attention to the unnecessary delay caused at freight houses by inadequate facilities for unloading in the morning hours, and also suggested the advantage of getting goods shipped out in the morning instead of late in the afternoon, thereby avoiding congestion and confusion.

Mr. George A. H. Scott, Counsel and Secretary of The Illinois Humane Society, represented the grievances of the horses, and spoke especially regarding the unnecessary cruelty and waste arising from the overloading of teams, ill-fitting harness and improper shoeing, stating that an overloaded team congested traffic every time it became stalled and caused an irreparable waste and loss to all those delayed by it.

Mr. John D. Schaffer, Chairman of the Executive Board of the Chicago Team Owners' Association, presided as Chairman of the meeting.

Mr. E. R. Bliss and Mr. J. C. Kelly, representing the Shipping Clerks' Council, spoke at length on the part played by the shipping clerks in shipping out merchandise.

Mr. M. N. Connery, President of the Coal Team Owners' Association, was called upon by the Chairman to address the meet-

ing and expressed a desire to coöperate with all for the common welfare.

On Friday, April 16, Dr. A. H. Baker, of the Chicago Veterinary College, delivered a lecture at the Society's Building, 560 Wabash Avenue, on diseases of the forelegs, ringbone, splint, bowed tendon, kneesprung, capped elbow.

The lecture was followed by a general discussion on the working of lame horses—chronic and otherwise; the use of overhead check reins; the danger of permitting horses having glanders or in any way diseased, to drink out of public water fountains.

Among those who took part in this general discussion were Mr. George Haslem, representing the W. P. Rend Transfer Company; Mr. James Doig, representing the J. C. Pennoyer Company; Mr. Sam Jones, Superintendent of Traffic of the National Biscuit Company; Mr. F. L. Clark and Mr. Thomas J. Cavanagh, of the Team Owners' Association. Mr. John L. Shortall, President The Illinois Humane Society, presided as Chairman.

On May 1, Shipping Clerks' Council No. 22, Royal League, held a meeting at Washington Hall, 70 East Adams Street, to further discuss the movement of freight in the loop district.

This meeting was called for the purpose of continuing the discussion of this important subject and to enable a number of the shipping clerks to participate who were not present at the meeting on March 29, at Masonic Hall. Mr. Frank T. Scanlan, Contracting Freight Agent of the Goodrich Transit Company, met with our committee and asked its coöperation, which was cheerfully given.

The speakers selected for the meeting were Mr. H. C. Barlow, of the Chicago Association of Commerce, who was unable to be present and was represented by Mr. Morgan, of the Traffic Department of the Association; Captain Charles C. Healey, Mr. Thomas J. Cavanagh, Mr. W. E. Tyrrell and Mr. George A. H. Scott.

Mr. Charles Wright, Orator of Shipping Clerks' Council No. 22, Royal League, presided as Chairman of the meeting. A number of the shipping clerks present participated in the discussion and manifested much interest. They also resolved to hold more meetings for the purpose of discuss-

ing this subject and coöperating effectively with all the other interests.

The Boston Work Horse Parade Association held a course of seven lectures at the Revere House on Friday evenings during the months of March and April, 1909. All persons interested in horses were invited to attend these lectures, the first one of which was held on March 12, the subject being Shoeing. The other six lectures were on the following subjects: Humane Harnessing; Experiences of a Humane Agent; Rules of the Road and Driving; Diseases of the Feet; Feeding and Watering; Handling and Treatment of Horses.

Mr. Henry C. Merwin, President of the Boston Work Horse Parade Association, says in regard to the above lectures: "This year our lectures were held in the rooms of a hotel, chiefly because we could not afford to hire a hall, but next year I hope that we shall be able to hire a hall and also have the lectures illustrated by a stereopticon. This would make them much more interesting and instructive." He has also inaugurated a system of stable inspection which is producing good results, and in regard to this he says: "We find that in the stables of many large concerns there are serious defects which the management is almost always glad to correct when they become aware of it."

In this connection, The Illinois Humane Society has caused its officers to make a careful and close inspection of many stables during the last few years, with a view, more particularly, of having these stables put and kept in a clean and sanitary condition, and to see that screens were used wherever possible to protect the horses from the flies. The defects of construction have been pointed out, although there is no means of enforcing a reconstruction of a badly constructed barn. This, however, will come in time.

"Light of any kind invariably throws light upon duty, and if we know anything we are sure to have thereby a clearer notion of right from wrong. The mere awakening of the understanding must awaken the conscience in some degree. You cannot gain more intellectual power without also gaining moral light. Just as the coming of the daylight shows you the beauty of nature at the same moment that it shows you the position surrounding, so, too, even the merest science must reveal in some slight degree the beauty or the will of God."—Bishop Temple.

CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT

WHAT THE CHICKENS SAY

BY EDWIN TARISSE

After the language of crows, quails, and monkeys, the language of hens has come forward as a subject of scientific study with the phonograph. A French savant has become convinced that barnyard fowl have a real language, and that the curious sounds they are continually uttering are perfectly understood by one another.

This naturalist has for some time kept a phonograph hung up in a coop in which several cocks and hens are confined. He has caused, as it were, the fowls to talk about all sorts of things by agitating them in one way and another—by letting them become very hungry, and then feeding some of them while the others "complain"—and in many ways has induced them to utter all the sounds of which they seem to be capable.

These sounds the phonograph has faithfully recorded, and Prévôt du Haudray, the scientist in question, declares himself to be able to demonstrate from them that the chickens have a means of communication which may properly be called a language.

Persons who have observed the habits of poultry will not find it difficult to believe that they converse a great deal together, while the old hens are undoubtedly much given to talking to themselves. It will be interesting to observe, for instance, when the French student of the subject shall have completed his report, exactly what a hen means when she goes round the yard exclaiming at the top of her voice, "Kra-a-ah—krah-krah-krah-krah!" The significance of this speech has puzzled many observers.

Du Haudray's phonograph may

also settle the vexed question of what are the syllables actually pronounced by a rooster when he crows. It is traditional among English speaking people that the cock says "Cock-a-doodle-doo!" but a Frenchman represents the sound—which, by the way, he calls the cock's "singing"—with the syllables *Cocorico*.

To the German the rooster seems to say *Kikiriki*; the I's in this word having the sound of the English ee. The Italians represent the sound by still another and different combination of syllables. Every nation, no doubt, has its own idea of the way to represent this familiar remark of chanti-cleer.

But it is hard to see how there can be any variance in the representation of the cackling of a hen after she has laid an egg. She articulates, with great plainness and positiveness, the syllables "Cut-cut-cut-cut-ca-dah-cut!"

Not long ago there was an interesting crowing contest between roosters in Belgium. The poultry raisers of the vicinity of Liège are such admirers of the music their roosters furnish that they decided to hold a competition, in order to prove definitely whose rooster was the champion crower.

All the birds entered in the competition—and there was a great number—were placed in cages, one in each cage, with a trustworthy man in front of each to record the crowings. The contest lasted one hour, and the cock that crowed the greatest number of times in that period received a valuable prize.

The winner of the prize crowed one hundred and thirty-four times, or more than twice a minute. Anyone

who has seen a young rooster mount a barnyard fence and crow till the housewife comes out and throws a milk pan at him will not be inclined to impeach the accuracy of this count, unless he thinks it is an understatement. It is possible that the Liège cocks were embarrassed by the strange surroundings and did not do themselves justice.

SAVES HORSE

Fred Berg, while walking near the Calumet river just below the South Bend interurban bridge, noticed the head of a horse projecting from the water. He approached the animal and discovered that the horse was stuck in the mud and slowly sinking. The animal was well nigh exhausted from exposure and fatigue, and had evidently been in the water for a long time.

Mr. Berg called for help, and by the aid of planks and ropes the horse was pried and pulled out of the river. He was so coated with mud that it was impossible to tell what color it was. The animal probably had gone into the river to drink, and had sunk so deep into the mud that it could not extricate itself.

HIS HORSE

It was a cold, raw morning, and the rain came down in driving sheets, and the chill northeast wind found its way to the very heart of the pedestrian who had ventured forth. The street was practically deserted save for the rows of boxes of ashes set out for removal, and the usual dilapidated ash cart, which came slowly around the corner. The ashman, old and worn, stopped the wagon and started to deposit the rubbish in the cart, when a thought seemed to come into his mind. He hesitated, looked at the horse shivering in the cold, and then, without a second thought, whipped off his dilapidated overcoat, threw it over the horse's back and, turning up the collar of his threadbare jacket, he went manfully to work.—The Delineator.

A DOG'S POLITENESS

The dog, a sharp little terrier, was known by the name of Moosie. The cat's name was Bruce. Moosie was taught by her mistress to sit up and beg. Of course there was nothing very clever in that; many dogs can do that. But the amusing part was this—Bruce, noticing that Moosie sat up, with the important result that she received food for doing so, also took to sitting up, and each day at table you might have seen the funny spectacle of the dog and the cat sitting side by side begging for contributions. But funnier still was to follow. One morning the cat was given her usual morning meal in her own tin saucer. Moosie, seeing that Bruce had food to dispose of, thought that by a little politeness she might induce the cat to share with her. She walked up close to Bruce and deliberately sat up and begged of her. As you may guess the cat did not take the slightest notice, but coolly finished her meal. Very likely Moosie, finding that politeness was of no avail, would have tried to help herself, had she not had a very lively recollection of the fact that Bruce had sharp claws. After that Moosie was often seen to sit up and beg of Bruce when the latter was having her food.—*Scottish American.*

A TEDDY BEAR'S DELIGHT

San Francisco, April 1.—Although they had been separated for more than two years, when they had been accidentally placed in the same cage at a local zoo to allow of some alterations in other enclosures, Nellie, a great grizzly bear, and her first-born cubs, now almost grown, recognized each other at once and displayed remarkable affection.

As soon as the cubs were taken to her cage the mother squealed with delight and jumped into the air, alighting stiff-legged on all fours. The bear children were equally enthusiastic and hardly could be restrained long enough to enter the gate. They stuck their paws through the bars of the enclosure and attempted to squeeze through at the nearest point. Once they were inside Nellie took first one, then another of her offspring in her arms in true motherly fashion and rolled upon the ground, playfully biting and clawing them.

IN COURT

**The Original Documents in the Matter of All Cases Reported Under This Heading,
Comprising a few of the Cases Attended to by the Society During the Month,
are on File at the Home Office of The Illinois Humane Society.**

In February, it was reported to the Society that a woman ninety years of age was destitute, and that she had several daughters and sons who were able to care for her, but evaded this duty.

After considerable effort on the part of the officers of the Society, a number of these relatives were cited into the County Court and ordered to pay various small amounts for her support.

Record 59; Case 391.

On February 26, it was reported to the Society that a boy about nine years old was being cruelly treated by a foster father.

Investigation was immediately made, and the boy was found in the custody of a man who kept a small store, and who had received the child from the Home Finding Society about four years ago. The foster father stated that the boy had stole things from the store, and that he had chastised him with a strap, but did not beat the boy sufficiently hard to mark him.

An examination of the boy disclosed no marks or evidence of ill treatment. His clothing was all clean, and the home was clean. Investigation among the neighbors did not elicit any information to substantiate the charge of cruelty sufficiently strong to warrant a prosecution.

On March 24, however, the child was turned over to the Illinois Children's Home and Aid Society, after the foster parents had been brought before the Juvenile Court and signified their willingness to give up the child.

Record 59; Case 399.

On March 18, Mounted Officer Weber stopped a horse on Adams Street, near Market, and requested that an officer of the Society be sent to examine it.

The horse was being driven attached to a peddler's wagon. It was an old, infirm, black horse, scarcely able to move, with the hair apparently worn off from the right hip by whipping. The horse was laid up and the driver, who was the owner, taken to the Maxwell Street Station. A few days later, Judge Bruggemeyer, upon the trial of the case, discharged the de-

fendant, owing to his poverty, at the request of the representative of the Bureau of Personal Service.

Record 79; Case 256.

On March 19, a mother and her baby were brought before Judge Bruggemeyer, at the Maxwell Street Police Court. The mother was charged with wandering about the streets and alleys and staying about public places, exposing the child to all sorts of weather. The child's face was in bad condition, apparently having been frozen, which proved to be the case, on the admission of the mother. Judge Bruggemeyer requested the Humane Society to make an investigation. The child was twenty-two months old. The woman had married three years ago in Nebraska, where her parents lived at that time. It was alleged that her husband was an habitual drunkard and failed to support his wife and child. The woman's parents would have nothing whatever to do with her and she was entirely without means, shelter, or friends.

The investigation regarding the woman was unsatisfactory, and papers were filed in the Juvenile Court for the disposition of the child. On April 1, in the Juvenile Court, the child was committed to St. Vincent's Infant Asylum, and arrangements were made to have the mother taken there also.

Record 59; Case 451.

On April 2, two women and a man were locked up at the Desplaines Street Police Station. One of these women was charged with having fractured the right leg of a child two years of age, while under the influence of liquor.

It appeared that on March 31 the child was injured, and that on the following morning a doctor was called in and discovered that the child's leg had been fractured. After having been taken to the Eastern Emergency Hospital, where the limb was set, the child was then taken home. It was alleged that after the child had been returned from the hospital, the woman in whose custody it was had beaten the child again. The woman had received the child from an institution.

The above information was given by the husband of the woman.

Upon the trial of the case, the evidence showed that the woman was vicious and a hard drinker. Her neighbors said that she was of a kind disposition when sober, but unusually cruel to children when under the influence of liquor. She had had several children taken from various institutions and had treated them all most cruelly.

The husband is a mute, and there was no evidence that he was guilty of cruelty. Owing to the condition of the child, the case was continued from April 3 to April 13, and the defendants were held in bonds of \$10,000 each.

Officer McDonald, of the Twenty-eighth Precinct Station, on the trial of the case, testified that when he arrived to make the arrest, the defendants were all drunk, and the baby suffering. It also appeared that the woman having the custody of the child had, on one occasion, been committed to the Bridewell, and has had in her custody and possession several babies who are alleged to have died suddenly. The woman is otherwise described as having led a vicious and immoral life. One of the witnesses testified that on one occasion the defendant kicked a child in the side so that it died a few days later. There was no evidence from the different witnesses to prove that the woman in question injured the child until the woman herself, the principal defendant, took the stand and admitted that she had kicked the child under the stove, but that she did not know that she had injured it, and that she had not known what she was doing, being under the influence of liquor.

Judge Himes, at the Desplaines Street Station, dismissed the case against two of the defendants, and sent the woman, the principal defendant, to the House of Correction for one year. The child will be properly cared for, after it is able to leave the hospital.

Record 59; Case 469.

On April 8, at the corner of Canal and Adams Streets, Mounted Officer Bullard and an officer of the Society stopped a small brown horse attached to a single wagon. On the horse's back, under the saddle, was a raw, matted sore. It was in bad condition, highly inflamed and very painful to the touch. As treatment, the owner had used lamp black, and over this was placed a piece of quilt to hide the sore, and on top of the quilt the saddle was strapped.

The driver said that the horse belonged

to his wife. He was told to take the horse directly to the barn and have the sore cleaned and given proper treatment. Six hours later one of our officers called on the respondent and found the horse in question stabled in a barn scarcely large enough to admit of his turning around. Nothing had been done for the horse by the respondent, or anyone else, since the officer had sent it to the barn. The respondent was arrested and taken before Judge Himes at the Desplaines Street Police Court. It was a bad case, but a strong plea of poverty was made. The respondent was fined \$3.00 and costs, amounting in all to \$11.50.

Record 79; Case 397.

On April 8, a woman called at the Society's office and stated that her husband had left her with two small children; that she could not locate him; that she was a stranger in the city and without means and about to be put out of her apartment for non-payment of rent.

A warrant was sworn out for the arrest of the husband, charging him with failing to provide for his wife and children, an effort made to locate him. The man had left his clothes at home, and it was arranged that should he call to get them, the wife was to immediately notify the Society, whereupon it would endeavor to have the warrant served.

On April 13, the wife notified the Society by telephone that her husband had come home to get his clothes, and that he said he was going away for good and that she must take care of herself and children as best she could; that this was no concern of his, as he got three square meals every day.

The Society could not locate the officer in possession of the warrant, but telephoned the Lawndale Police Station to send and get this man and hold him until the Society could obtain the warrant. This was done. An officer of the Society was sent out to the station, and in the meantime the warrant was located. The husband was taken to Detective Headquarters and locked up.

On the following day, Judge Hume, at the Harrison Street Police Court, was about to send him to the Bridewell when his wife interfered and he was allowed to go pending good behavior.

After this experience the husband returned home and remained there, making a futile effort to procure work. In the meantime, part of the furniture was disposed of and sufficient money raised to take the wife and children back to New York state

to their home and relatives. The Society with the help of the Relief and Aid Society procured charity rates for transportation, and through Mr. Cavanagh, Secretary of the Chicago Team Owners' Association, and the Chicago and West Suburban Express Company had the furniture hauled to the depot without expense. The husband remains in Chicago to get work, and will report to the Society frequently.

Record 59; Case 485.

On April 9, at Twelfth Street and Wabash Avenue, a small gray horse, old and weak and having sores on one shoulder, was being driven attached to an express wagon.

The horse was sent to the barn, and followed up by two officers of the Society, who were able, in a short time, to place the blame for the working of this horse on the barn boss. He was arrested and on April 13 fined \$3.00 and costs, amounting in all to \$11.50, by Judge Himes at the Desplaines Street Police Court.

Record 79; Case 415.

On April 10, in the rear of 71 South Water Street, an officer found an old, blind, white horse, attached to an express wagon. It had, on the left hind quarter, a cut two and one-half inches long and one-half inch deep, which had been made in the barn the night before. The harness was rubbing against the sore and it had become swollen. The left hind leg was covered with blood.

The driver said that the horse was in bad condition when it left the barn, and that he had called the attention of the barn boss to it, but the barn boss had told him to go ahead and work it.

Mounted Officer Kelly placed the driver under arrest, and the Humane Officer took charge of the horse. The barn boss was arrested for causing this horse to be worked, and on April 13, Judge Blake, at the Harrison Street Police Court, imposed a fine of \$3.00 and costs, amounting in all to \$11.50, against the barn boss, and discharged the driver.

Record 79; Case 408.

On April 16, a colored woman was locked up at the Harrison Street Police

Station for scalding her little boy, three years of age. The mother put this boy in a pan of hot water, and the child was badly scalded. The child was taken to the Provident Hospital, and on being examined by Humane Officers was discovered to be badly scalded.

On April 17, Judge Baker imposed a fine of \$25.00 and costs, amounting in all to \$31.00, against the defendant, and the defendant was committed to the House of Correction in default of payment thereof.

Record 59; Case 496.

SUGGESTIONS

For Co-operating with The Illinois Humane Society

Report all cases of cruelty to children and dumb animals to the Society, whether requiring prosecution or not, either in writing or by telephone.

In cases of cruelty to children, give names and residence of child or children, offender or offenders; state nature of cruelty, place where and time when occurring. If names and residences are unknown, give any information available, to enable officers to locate and identify parties.

In cases of cruelty to dumb animals, give name of driver or owner or party offending, and residence, if possible; if unknown, give name of number on vehicle. State nature of cruelty and effect thereof on the animal or animals, also place where and time when occurring, and some description of animal.

Complainants should always give their own names and addresses, so that our officers can interview them in case further information is desired. Names given in confidence are never disclosed.

In cases requiring ambulance, have owner or man in charge of animal, make the request for ambulance, by telephone or otherwise.

THE ILLINOIS HUMANE SOCIETY,

560 Wabash Avenue, Chicago.

Telephones: Harrison 384 and Harrison 7005.

INFORMATION

The legal jurisdiction of The Illinois Humane Society comprises the whole State of Illinois. Its agents can be called to any portion of the State to prosecute cases of cruelty, but each county should have its own branch society or special agent. This, however, it will take years to accomplish, notwithstanding there are, in every community, many benevolent persons who would gladly lend their aid and influence to such a work. We ask all such to give attention to the organization of branches or special agencies in their vicinity. Send to this office for information as to method.

Our society is almost entirely maintained by the voluntary contributions of the humane and benevolent, and respectfully invites their support. It is further endeavoring to establish a permanent fund, the use of which will be sufficient of itself to support it in its work, and contributions toward that object will be thankfully received.

Friends wishing to contribute to The Illinois Humane Society and its object can do so by enclosing their check or a postoffice order to the Society, at its office.

The name of each contributor is carefully recorded and preserved.

MEMBERSHIP

	Membership Fee.	Annual Dues.
Governing Life Members.	\$200	No Dues
Governing Members. (Upon additional payment of \$175 become Governing Life Members, exempt from Annual Dues.)	\$25	\$15
Honorary Members.	No Fee	No Dues
Governing Life Members, Governing Members and Honorary Members have the right to vote for and be eligible to the office of Director.		
Annual Members.	No Fee	\$5
Life Members.	\$100	No Dues
Branch Members.	No Fee	\$2

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THE ECONOMIC ASPECT OF THE HUMANE TREATMENT OF CHILDREN AND ANIMALS.

By ROSWELL C. MCCREA, Ph. D.,
Of the New York School of Philanthropy.

(NOTE: In February, 1908, a Chair of Humanity, known as Henry Bergh Foundation for the Promotion of Humane Education, was established at Columbia University with an endowment fund of one hundred thousand dollars.

Prof. Roswell C. McCrea Ph. D., was chosen by the University Trustees to grace this position, and for a year past he has been making a study of the work and methods of humane societies all over the world.

On April 7, 1909, Prof. McCrea delivered a lecture—the last of a course given under the auspices of the University—which we publish verbatim in its entirety. This lecture has a peculiar significance in that it is the first lecture on the subject, given by the first man to occupy the first “chair of humanity” created in any university of America.

The example set by Columbia in this departure is worthy of imitation by all other colleges. Humanity is an essential part of any intelligible system of ethics and social science and should be the basic principle of all true education.)

In the eight lectures already given on the Henry Bergh Foundation, the broad field of humanitarian ideals and practices has been surveyed from various viewpoints. Manifestations of cruelty in modern society have been depicted in many of their aspects, and the influences making not merely for their elimination, but for a progressively broader humane program, have been outlined. I have been asked to bring some of these ideas into touch with economic fundamentals, and to focus these economic essentials on the phenomena of a portion of the humane field so as to afford an added key to their interpretation.

To the casual observer it is obvious at first sight that economic motive, operating through desire for financial gain, may at times be quite as responsible for the perpetration of cruelties as at others it may contribute to their removal or avoidance. Only a few months ago a French concern engaged in the manufacture of moving pictures obtained a blind decrepit horse, attached him to a decadent vehicle and drove him over the edge of the precipice. This seemed to meet the requirements of dramatic photography, as well as to give promise of financial dividends at the hands of amusement seekers. Within the past year a certain small Wisconsin city offered to pay fifty cents for the burial of any dead cat and double that sum for the interment of any dead dog that might be found within its jurisdiction. During the two or three days that the rule was followed, the heads of twenty cats and of twelve dogs were brought in. The intention of the ordinance was to provide for the burial of cats and dogs found dead; but enterprising boys did not wait for the animals to die. They lent their aid, and many people mourned the loss of household pets in consequence. The ordinance was speedily repealed.

These are rather unusual and minor instances of the operation of a profit incentive that manifests itself on a large scale in the overloading, over-exposing and underfeeding of draft animals, in the sale and further exploiting of superannuated horses, in the killing of animal parents for fur or plumage, so that the young die of starvation and exposure, in the horrors of the Western plains during the snow season, in the cruelty of trap and spring-hole, and in the crowding of cattle during transportation for more than

twenty-eight hours without rest, food or water.

Illustrations of practices such as these, where *children* are sacrificed on the altar of avarice and greed, might easily be duplicated. An extreme instance is one that has recently come to light in the case of Oklahoma convicts that have been farmed out for care in Kansas. Over-thrifty officials of sub-normal morality placed these convicts in coal mines where their work was utilized ostensibly to furnish the coal supply for the charitable and correctional institutions of the state. It was the daily task of each prisoner to dig three car-loads of coal or be punished for idleness. The digging of three car-loads is a good day's work for a strong man; but it was required as well of sixteen and seventeen-year-old boys. Submission to unspeakable immoralities was the only alternative. The Oklahoma commissioner of charities found boys who were unable to do their "stunt," as they called it, chained to the walls of dark cells. She found "one Oklahoma boy shackled up to the iron wall of the dungeon. The lad was pale-faced, slender, boyish, and frail in appearance." When asked why he did not obey the authorities, his reply was: "I don't know much about digging coal. I work as hard as I can; but sometimes the coal is so hard, or there is a cave-in, and it takes time to build up the walls, and then I just can't get the three cars of coal. I got over two cars the day they threw me in here."

This illustrative case is an exceptional one; but its social burden and its individual cost are even less than that permitted by many of our states in the normal pursuit of industry. Contemplate for a moment such a legislative condition as that revealed by this summary of the child labor law of one of our southern states. In other industrial states of the South a like situation prevails. And the administrative practice, if not the law, of some of our northern states is no more commendable.

NORTH CAROLINA CHILD LABOR LAW

Age Limit for Employment in

Factories	13 years
For Apprentices	12 years
Age Limit for Night Work.....	14 years
Hours of Labor for Children	

Under 1866 a week

Employment Certificates Required are merely written Statements of Parents or Guardians.

Employers must "knowingly and willfully" violate the Law to be convicted.

There is no Factory Inspection. The Commissioner of Labor has no Authority to enter a Factory.

There have been no prosecutions under the law.

This, with the consequences necessarily involved, is tolerated and justified in the interest of misguided parents and of absentee owners of Southern mills.

Illustrations of practices akin to these might be indefinitely multiplied. But the significant thing about them all is that in the many instances where cruelty or inhumanity seems to pay, its dividends are a remuneration merely to the individual exploiter. In the long run such inhumanity obviously and inevitably carries in its wake waste of resources and declining efficiency on the part of the world's workers.

At this point the question arises: What are the genuinely economic aspects of our problems? Where lies the prime interest of the practical economist in the field of humane treatment of children and animals? The economic ideal in its largest and most general aspect is to promote prosperity as an avenue to increasing well-being. The more important conditions to a realization of this end are two-fold: On the one hand, the resources afforded by nature must be used in ways that best adapt them to their fullest possibilities; all must be utilized and all must be conserved. On the other hand, the animate factor in the process of prosperity-promotion and diffusion (and this includes all animals whether of the biped or of the quadruped type) must be treated with a view to ever-growing efficiency. Want-satisfaction, not efficiency, is logically of *primary* import in economic activity. We should be the controllers and beneficiaries, not the slaves, of economic process and destiny. But economic activity, or power to work, is itself a product of want gratification and varies with it; so that efficiency is a condition of the prosperity that makes possible a high and rising scale of gratification. Growing prosperity and fuller and fuller want satisfaction are the alternately realized conditions of increasing welfare. Efficiency begets prosperity; prosperity begets want-satisfaction; want-satisfaction begets efficiency. The process is continuous, and whenever a gratuitous cause of interference is injected, there is introduced a source of danger and of loss.

The transition from a rising curve of well-being to a vicious circle of degeneration is an easy one.

There are then no considerations of more vital economic concern than the conserving of nature's gifts to man, and the promoting of his own efficiency and of that of the rest of animate creation.

We often find ourselves seeking for standards that are ultimate and absolute. In the realm of artistic achievement this search for finality has crystallized in the phrase: "Art for art's sake." In education it takes its form in "Culture for culture's sake," and with the ethical idealist it finds its ultimate in "Right for right's sake." For the purposes of the metaphysician, forms such as these are prime requisites. And it may be necessary at times for the propagandist to utilize such standards as rallying cries. They may serve to focus the attention of ultra-idealists, as a step preparatory to the realization of a more helpful, workable co-operation. But the difficulty with ideals of this description is that they are susceptible of no practical test. In the zeal for attaining distant goals, humanitarians, and others impelled by such ideals, are likely to reap results (if they reach any) that are as often socially baneful as they are beneficent. In the midst of standards, often -as vague as they are unattainable, the economist projects an ideal that is definite, proximate and real. There is no more fundamental test of practical type than his. Every practice and institution from infanticide to the custodial care of imbeciles and idiots, from the religious worship of animals to their use in the experimental laboratory, must stand justified or condemned by the measure with which he measures.

Does this practice or custom or belief or institution in the long run add to the health, strength and endurance of men and animals? Does it contribute to their powers of judgment and skill in service? Does it promote energy, perseverance and ambition? These are the elements that in the aggregate spell efficiency. And the efficiency standard is the mete-wand of the economist.

It is a paradoxical thing that in this age there can exist fundamentally cruel practices on so large a scale in an environment that for the first time in the world's history makes such practices either retrogressive or superfluous.

One hundred years ago, there was developed in England an economic philos-

ophy which epitomizes the economic development of thousands of years. It was based on the Malthusian doctrine that population tends to multiply more rapidly than food-supply. The result is a pressure of population on means of subsistence, which, in lack of moral restraint on the part of the people, inevitably leads to war, pestilence, famine or some other malign influence that will bring numbers within the bounds of a minimum livelihood. This Malthusian viewpoint pictures the situation of ages of human development. And the state of society it depicts carried with it an endowment of popular superstitions and practices that clearly reflect the subserviency of man to his environment. Professor Giddings has already pointed out in an earlier lecture that savages in their native surroundings have normally been kind towards animals. They habitually obliterated the boundaries between themselves and the beasts, and regarded animals as practically on a footing of equality with themselves. These were the days when man's utter dependence upon his surroundings bred superstitions that dominated his whole life. An enemy lurked in every bush; there was omen in every fleeting cloud, or creaking bough. Beasts of prey were treated with respect because of their strength and ferocity. Even vermin were often treated in a conciliatory way: Dravidian tribes of Mirzapur, for instance, when threatened with locusts catch one, decorate its head with a spot of red lead, salaam to it, and let it go. After these civilities the whole flight immediately departs. When a savage captures an animal valued for food or for its skin he shows it deference. Alaskan hunters preserve the bones of sables and beavers out of reach of the dogs for a year and then bury them carefully lest the spirits which look after these species should consider that "they are regarded with contempt, and hence would no longer allow themselves to be killed or trapped." Domestic animals are likewise frequently objects of superstitious reverence among primitive groups. They are expected to reward masters who treat them well, and those who harm them are believed to expose themselves to revenge. Butchers are unclean, because they are haunted by the spirits of the animals they have slain. Cruelty toward animals in its modern aspects was little known to the world of the savage. Insofar as cruel practices did prevail, they were largely the unavoidable outcome of an economic situation in which only the

need for food was stronger than the superstitions bred by that and kindred forms of economic pressure. Strange as it may seem, the cruel treatment of animals was first condoned or justified in our Christian era. Mediæval asceticism, springing from the economic exhaustion that brought the fall of the Roman empire, carried with it a reversal of the humane ideas of Greece and Rome with reference to animals. Hebrew doctrine was anthropocentric. Animals exist as food for man. But even the harshness of this doctrine was mitigated by sympathy. The Psalms speak of ways in which God controls and provides sustenance for animals. He sends springs into the valleys which will give drink to every beast of the field. He gives nests to the birds of the heaven, which sing among the branches. He causes grass to grow for the cattle; and the young lions, roaring after their prey seek their food from God. Institutionalized Christianity, with its emphasis on the spiritual salvation of man, separated him now more than ever from the rest of sentient beings. In line with the ascetic thought of the mediæval deficit economy, man's own animal nature was regarded with contempt, the immortality of his soul being the only object of religious interest. In this view, animal rights were non-existent. Suffering was considered necessary as a discipline for man. Suffering in animals was to be avoided only from the standpoint of its effects on man himself. "Brute beasts," says Father Rickaby in his *Moral Philosophy*, "cannot have any right for the reason that they have no understanding and therefore are not persons. We have no duties of any kind to them, as neither to stocks and stones; we have only duties *about* them. We must not harm them when they are our neighbor's property, we must not vex and annoy them for sport, because it disposes him who does so to inhumanity toward his own species. But there is no shadow of evil resting on the practice of causing pain to brutes *in* sport, where the pain is not the sport itself, but an incidental concomitant of it. Much more in all that conduces to the sustenance of man may we give pain to animals, and we are not bound to any anxious care to make this pain as little as may be. Brutes are *things* in our regard; so far as they are useful to us, they exist for us, not for themselves; and we do right in using them unsparingly for our need and convenience, though not for our wantonness."

This is a view held very frequently even by philosophers, and political and legal theorists down to recent times.

The corollaries of the Malthusian situation are nowhere better historically exemplified than in the treatment of children. Infanticide in some form, traceable to economic pressure, is a very usual practice among primitive peoples. Custom often decides how many children are to be reared in each family, and not infrequently the majority of infants are destroyed. There are tribes among whom the woman who has brought up two or three sons is a rare exception. In some places it has been customary for the mother to have the privilege of the first life, the first infant; after that it was at the option of the father whether or not the child should live. In the Solomon Islands there still seem to be several places where it is the rule to kill nearly all children soon after they are born, and to buy other children from foreign tribes, good care being taken not to buy them too young.

These practices are cruel and fantastic. They would seem to betoken a lack of parental love such as does not characterize even animals other than man. But such is not the case. The voice of parental love is to be found even in the bosom of a savage father, and infanticide has crystallized into a custom only where the hardships of savage life have made it obligatory to the continued life of the tribe. Semi-civilized and civilized races have adopted similar practices for like reasons. Pagan civilization was everywhere more or less indifferent to the killing or exposure of infants. It was not until Christianity became a power that the value and sanctity of infant life was recognized.

But what of the growing child (as distinguished from the newborn infant) through the centuries? A certain idealistic value has always been attached to children. Infants that were superfluous in a primitive economy may have been destroyed; and the rigors of natural selection may early have been allowed to eliminate sickly and deformed children, where this was not designedly done by those in control. But healthy children, beyond being objects of natural affection have ever been viewed as the means of realizing parental ideals. With the ancients one's tenure on the life hereafter was regarded as precarious. It depended on the fidelity of the child to the memory of the parent. The bringing of food and

drink to the tomb, the mourner's prayer, the mass are practices, or survivals of practices, that illustrate this attitude. The child was the preserver of the spiritual existence of the father.

In those states of society where class divisions have prevailed there has been a second idealistic value attached to the child, particularly to the eldest son. He is the preserver of an impersonal something for which the succession of generations stands the family, the family name, title, rank and property. So children have been cherished for themselves and for the idealistic values that they represent. But in the niggardly environment of the past, the economic value of children regularly forced itself into the foreground. The ideal values of which we have spoken were backward-looking from a future home. They were the outgrowth of a parsimonious era in which for the many the results of work were so few, and the work itself so fixed in the status it afforded, that ideals were seldom sought and found in the here and now. The Golden Age was always an age just beyond memory in the past. In this situation there was a premium on an early maturity for children. No opportunity could be given for the gradual developing of natural powers. In fact, that might have been out of place in the narrow and narrowing uniformity of the economy of days that are gone. The child *must* develop early, and along lines that would speedily enable him to contribute his share to the limited fund of subsistence that at best meant for each a scanty and irregular livelihood. The ideals of ascetic Christianity combined with this necessitous situation, of which it was itself a part, gave rise to an attitude toward children of which we are the inheritors. The whole philosophy of development through pain and sacrifice was the outcome. "Evil exists not to create despair but activity," says Malthus; nature sends all sentient creatures through a long and painful process, by which they gain new qualities and powers; this life is the mighty process of God for creating and forming the human mind out of the torpor and corruption of dead matter, existing "to sublimate the dust of the earth into soul, to elicit an ethereal spark from the clod of clay." Want, not wish, is in this view the spur to human progress. That character develops through self-denial, through painful discipline, and through struggle against obstacles was the beginning and

the end of the lesson it taught. Restraint is a necessity under unfriendly conditions, and the imagination natural to every child needed a curbing and warping that would fit it for the old morality of sacrifice and negation. Such have been the standards that for centuries have dominated the parental and social attitude toward children. To repress and to standardize have often been the economically obligatory attributes of an ideal of training that has produced at once more superstition, more inaction and more suffering on the part of its victims than have ages of infanticide. Cunning, greed, revenge were the possible vices of bad times that *must* be avoided by a fitting repressive preparation for the life that practices and glories self-denial. The man that was self-made by a life of self-denying struggle against obstacles was so far worshipped as to elevate the very obstacles that were surmounted to the status of character-builders. In line with this view, Schiller's greatness as a poet and dramatist is often ascribed to his fight against ill-health and adverse envying conditions; Longfellow's second-rate standing to his never having been forced to cope with odds that develop the keen flavor of an attitude of protest. Thus, sacrifice, deprivation, renunciation have ever been emphasized as stepping stones to the *type* of self-control in the *many*, which has supplied the incentive and the opportunity to exploitation of the many by the few.

But the economic need for this type of morality has passed away. We now live in a new world—a world of plenty as contrasted with the poverty-world of centuries gone by. As Prince Kropotkin says: "For the first time in the history of civilization, mankind has reached a point where the means of satisfying its needs are in excess of the needs themselves. To impose, therefore, as has hitherto been done, the curse of misery and degradation upon vast divisions of mankind, in order to secure well-being for the few, is needed no more; well-being can be secured for all, without over-work for any." In other words, we are realizing a new ideal and a new basis of progress that must work a revolution in our attitude toward the undeveloped or the helpless, whether they be adults or children or animals. Men have always dreamed of the Golden Age, but with the triumphs of modern science we may now put the Golden Age in the future instead of in the past. As Renan

remarks, the great line that separates the new era from the old is the idea of humanity and the cult of its collective achievements. Indeed, we are fast approaching the point where we may view the past as complacently as did the man of the Middle Ages when he pictured to himself nunneries and Cathedrals in ancient Troy. To be sure, evolution is continuous. Survivals of the old persist in the new. Readjustments come slowly and bring new problems in their train. Still, there is a broad gap between the new conditions and the old. As a leader among contemporary economists puts it "In the one case civilization must develop its traditions to keep the deficit as small as possible and eventually to overcome it, and on the other to utilize the surplus for common good, not to undermine energy and productive ability or to create parasitic classes, but to distribute the surplus in ways that will promote general welfare and secure better preparation for the future. The one type of society may be called a pain or deficit economy, the other a pleasure or surplus economy." True, much of the experience of today is that with which time has made us familiar. There is exploitation of the weak by the strong in industry; there is the employing of children and of animals in marginal industrial occupations that lead to exposure, over-work, disease and premature death. But these survivals and mal-adjustments to the environment of a world that makes the removal of evils such as these not merely possible, but inevitable. The mountains of yesterday may today be made the mole-hills of tomorrow. Iron *laws* are being broken by the flexible *conditions* of an economy of increasing productivity and of decreasing costs. Men need no longer mount to efficiency in the face of the struggles of a narrowly restricted and enslaved childhood. Man need no longer eke out his subsistence at the expense of under-fed or over-worked animal helpers. Cruelty and deprivation in all of its aspects may now for the first time be viewed in their true light—as promoters of stunted and degenerate life—not as developers of efficiency.

What are some of the practical corollaries of this newer view? In our attitude toward children, and in our dealing with and for them, the adoption of the newer view means a realization of the ideals that were developed in the lecture of three weeks ago. Efficient manhood and womanhood is directly dependent on a

childhood sufficiently prolonged to make possible the developing of the full powers of every child. In the first place, child labor, in its evil forms, must go the way of the great auk and the dodo. Society cannot afford to tolerate a practice that undermines the very cornerstone of its possibilities of progress. It is an interesting paradox that the American people, whose hopes and desires have so largely followed the line of promoting industrial and commercial progress, should allow this economic development to become so self-centred and ruthless that it has given little thought to those upon whom our continued progress as a nation so vitally depends. We still lack a thorough statistical study, with intensive local investigations, of the effects of premature toil. But we *do* know, qualitatively speaking, that child labor in most modern instances impairs wage-earning capacity, interferes with the proper performance of family duties, promotes physical malformation, deformity and weakness. It is certain that exhaustion by fatigue is to be charged with many occupational accidents. Children at work in pursuits that require maturity of muscles, nerves and judgment are necessarily awkward and heedless. They unwittingly endanger themselves and others, especially when they are weary. Statistics of accidents by hour of the day, when related to the ages of those injured have no little significance in this connection.

Premature labor in mine and mill also increases the liability to occupational diseases. Mature, vigorous workers can resist certain poisons, dusts, vapors and germs. Young persons cannot. They are helpless against such exposure. But these physical effects of fatigue, illness and disease are no more to be deplored than their necessary consequences in ultimate individual maladjustment and social cost. It is true that the "boy without play is the father without a job," and as might well be added, the community without a genuine citizen. Even weak-end recreations, in the form of clean amusement and outdoor pastime, are denied children exhausted by days of monotonous, unremitting toil.

To the average child, wage labor means robbing him of intelligence, stunting his faculties, making him physically a weakling, or at least, guaranteeing him a premature death. To society it means not merely the incalculable loss of potential contributions by healthy human beings educated for useful, happy living, but

as well the added burden of loss due to feebleness and degeneration, to sickness, incapacity and death, as well as to the squandering of resources already expended on children before they are ten years of age—in governmental protection, schools, sanitation, playgrounds and other public agencies for general uplift. No—this type of inhumanity is uneconomical. It is as wasteful of the present crop of human *workers* as our present practice of forest depletion is wasteful of our trees. It is far worse in its ultimate effects, for in many cases it charges the further toll that society must ever pay for the offspring of ignorant, underpaid, neglected, depraved, neurotic ancestors.

But there is a hopeful phase of the situation. This is the fact that these deplorable conditions are not the evidences of a state of scant or waning resources. They are the symptoms of tardy adjustment to the requirements of the new age of prosperity. The evil is steadily gaining wider recognition. Even the beneficiaries of this form of exploitation are beginning to see its false economy. The time is in sight when we shall be able to divert funds and energies from a fight against unregenerate parents and employers to the work of direct and positive uplift of children.

The child sufferer from premature toil, however, is but a type of what results wherever the effects of dependency and neglect arise. The defective or delinquent child may in many instances be a victim of tainted heredity, and the possibility of transmission should here be cut off by permanent custodial care. But we know that in a vast number of cases, defects of mind or body, or the criminality that springs from these defects or from mischievous associations, are the obvious result of surrounding conditions that we can control. Child-helping practices based on the ideas of an era of deficit necessarily end with the rescue of a child from bad surroundings or with such disciplining of parents or guardians as may make rescue seem unnecessary. In line with this view, child-saving societies are regarded simply as "a hand affixed to the arm of the law by which the body politic reaches out and enforces the law. The arm of the law seizes the child when it is in an atmosphere of impurity, or in case of those who are not fit to be intrusted with it, wrenches the child out of these surroundings, brings it to the court, and submits it to the decision of the court—unless—on the other hand, it reaches out that arm of the law to the cruelist, seizes him within its grasp,

brings him also to the criminal court, and insures his prosecution and punishment."

The child-saving practices of an economy of surplus should be deeper and broader than this. Child-rescue is necessary, but it should be part of a scheme of work that includes both the reforming of individual situations that have gone bad, and the removing of the conditions that have made such individual lapses possible. In line with the conclusions of the recent White House Conference on child-caring work, it must be recognized that the most valuable humane work is not the merely curative, but the preventive; to check dependency, the greatest promotor of bad adjustments with children, by eradicating its causes should be a constant aim. To this end, effective measures must be taken "to check and to prevent tuberculosis and other diseases in dwellings and work places, to guard against industrial accidents, to secure compensation or insurance to families in cases of sickness, accident or invalidism of the bread-winner, to promote child-labor reforms, and in general to elevate conditions surrounding the child." Children should not be deprived of home life except for compelling reasons. Only under unusual circumstances should the home be broken up for reasons of poverty. Relief from private sources should make this unnecessary. Home ties should be severed only when there is no possibility of genuine home life because of inefficiency or immorality. Here, of course, is the place for rescue work, but of a type that recognizes the desirability as well as the difficulty of making careful distinctions. These can well be made only through close co-operation between child-caring agencies in every locality. Relations must be established that will guarantee carefully differentiated and harmonious work, as regards the classes of children to be dealt with or received by each child-helping agency, the relations of such agencies to the parents of children dealt with, and the subsequent oversight of children passing from the custody of various agencies. In a word, the new industrialism with its ever-growing surplus, is supplying both the incentive and the opportunity for the carrying out of the broader program. The time for general rules of action in dealing with children has passed away with the economy that made *only such* rules possible. Each child may, nay *must*, now be viewed as a special case for observation and treatment. His individual needs must be met, and his life should be made

as nearly as possible a part of the normal life of the community.

We must likewise give greater impetus to those practices in the treatment of animals that harmonize with the newer ideals of our modern environment. All of those evils that contribute to waste and to inefficiency must be set forth in a light that emphasizes the bad economy of inhumane treatment. Let us illustrate in this field some of the practical implications of this view.

Let us turn for a moment to the case of teaming or hauling as it is generally conducted in our larger cities. In this instance the ideal treatment of horses is realized in a growing number of exceptional establishments. In this city, the large department stores, breweries and a few large team owners have developed the teaming business to such a state of efficiency that anti-cruelty societies are very seldom called upon to reprimand or prosecute the drivers or managers of these concerns. Every man is required to do a certain amount of work, and every task essential to the success of the business and the well-being of the animal is performed by someone. Every morning and every evening the horses are inspected by the veterinarian or barn-boss; they are fed and cleaned at regular intervals, provided with proper blankets and stabling accommodations, and at the first sign of approaching illness are sent to a hospital for necessary medical attention. When the roads are bad or the weather inclement, especial attention is called to those rules and regulations calculated to prevent over-loading, over-exertion and consequent evil results. The horses are shod at regular intervals and are provided with properly fitting harness. Everything that can well add to the comfort of horses is done in the knowledge that efficient service is dependent on adequate care.

On the other hand, there are thousands of small business men who are compelled to do a teaming business in incidental fashion, who do not feel the necessity for supervising this department with the same attention to detail that is given their general business. Their teamsters are not so carefully selected, and because a barn-boss cannot be afforded to look after the individual needs of the different animals, each teamster is at liberty to use his own discretion. If the teamster is careful and takes a genuine interest in the welfare of his horses, there is little lost by this method of divided re-

sponsibility. And there are many such men in the ranks of teamsters. But it must not be overlooked that an equally large number are shiftless and careless fellows whose interest in their dumb charges ceases with the hour to quit work. Not infrequently these same men waste time in saloons, and then try to make up for this loss by over-driving. The matter of feeding and blanketing rarely gives them concern. They are indifferent whether or not their horses are in proper physical condition for work, and much less do they care whether or not harness fits properly or their animals are compelled to over-exert themselves.

Obviously, such a situation as this is not merely inhumane, but economically pernicious. The intelligent business man knows this. But, fortunately, or unfortunately, competition among team owners is keen. This is owing largely to the notion that teaming is a source of great gain if only one invests in wagons, animals and other primary equipment. The business is regarded as simple; as one that will largely take care of itself. Such is very clearly not the case. Competition soon places inexperienced team-owners with small capital in a position of disadvantage. For even with first-class stock, faulty management and disregard of details of care of animals will bring deterioration and ruin in less than a year. It may or may not seem to be a good sign of the times to see the small owner fail; but failure is inevitable unless adequate methods of care and treatment of animals are adopted. To me this is a good sign. It means the dominance of the more efficient, of the more productive. And efficiency of this type is correlative with humanity.

Let me speak of another related condition which should not be allowed to continue for a moment. Many a man (often an immigrant of a few years' standing) is lured by the prospect of carrying on an independent business as peddler or expressman. He buys a seemingly good horse from a dealer about whom he knows nothing. The animal was probably discarded long before by some firm or family for whom it could no longer render satisfactory service. Doctored up for the occasion, the horse seems to be a profitable purchase. But at best this is false economy. Such an animal costs more, counting interest, depreciation and maintenance, in proportion to service rendered than does an able-bodied animal, and the suffering

entailed is only a part of the cost that must be borne by a community tolerating the inefficient business methods that such exploitation of helplessness makes possible. People with adequate capital know that it does not pay to use decrepit stock. They should carry their knowledge a step further, and avoid the animal torture and social loss that proceed from the sale of horses whose capacity for economical service is gone. The remedy is to be found in the legal prohibition of the sale of superannuated or decrepit horses. Massachusetts has such a law, and in consequence of careful enforcement, old, lame, worn-out horses have practically disappeared from the streets of its larger cities.

The economic gains that would result from the more humane treatment of domestic animals in this and in other respects might easily be given a money reckoning that would seem fabulous. The president of the Connecticut Humane Society recently made such an estimate with reference to the 125,440 cows in the State of Connecticut. These cows average six and one quarter quarts of milk a day. If, as claimed, a cow's productive life is extended two years by proper treatment, the value of this milk at a retail price of seven cents a quart would amount to \$318.50 for each animal, and the aggregate for the cows of the state would be more than forty million dollars. It is perhaps gratuitous to assume even for purposes of illustration that all of the cows in Connecticut are so treated that their average longevity is reduced by two years. But any deductions that might be made to refine the estimate on this ground might be counter-balanced by the added milk-yielding capacity per day of better-treated stock. In any case the lesson is obvious.

Reckless wastefulness is illustrated again in our attitude toward bird life. Birds are not merely objects of beauty. They are part of nature's provision against the devastation of plant life by insects. They make both an æsthetic and a utilitarian appeal. From the latter standpoint alone, bird destruction is in nearly every case either needless or brutally wanton. Painstaking, continued investigation of the food habits of birds proves that those commonly regarded as fruit and crop marauders far more than repay the tribute they exact in fruit and grain by their wholesale destruction of noxious insects. Even supposedly harmful hawks and owls, with few unimportant exceptions, are not the farmer's enemies, but his friends; for their chief

food consists of insects, field mice and other destructive farm pests. Yet hundreds of thousands of hawks, owls, crows and blackbirds are annually destroyed by gunners to guard against the stealing of a few chicks or the pilfering of cherries, berries and a few grains of corn. A few years ago, the legislature of Rhode Island passed a law, against the protest of the Audubon Society, actually offering a bounty of twenty-five cents each for the scalps of hawks, owls and crows. This piece of legislation was entitled an "Act for the Protection of Song Birds and Game." It was really an act of ignorance and prejudice.

But the losses incident to the destruction of birds of this type are small compared with those regularly sacrificed purely for sport or for fashion's sake. Gamebirds, killed for food, are now fairly protected by law in most civilized countries directly through the self-interest of those who engage in the shooting of game as a pastime. This is not the case with such harmless and non-edible birds as herons and bitterns, or with very useful and interesting varieties such as swallows, kingbirds, woodpeckers and night-hawks. These regularly fall prey to the chance that offers a tempting shot. But the greatest slaughter is of those birds that are used for purposes of personal ornamentation. Less than a decade ago, it was stated on good authority that not less than 30,000,000 birds were annually imported into England alone, and Europe as a whole required at least 150,000,000. Adding 50,000,000 to this total to cover the American consumption, an aggregate of 200,000,000 was reached. For several years the slaughter was so great that a startling decrease in the number of wild birds became apparent. Agitation on humanitarian and on economic grounds followed. Protective societies were organized; laws were passed, and an educational movement was inaugurated. In consequence, there has been a decline in the use of native birds for hat-trimming purposes. But modifications of fashion have since been devised, and now the *plumage* of other varieties of birds is worn, rather than the bodies of those previously utilized. As an outcome of these new artifices of the dictators of fashion, the white heron, the tern and other varieties of sea-coast fowl are threatened with extinction. The National Committee of Audubon Societies, with its local organizations, is doing valiant and notably successful work in combating these selfish and wasteful practices. With their legislative and educational propa-

ganda, and the related humane educational work of other organizations, there is ground for the expectation that the "plume-hunter" will go the way of his elder, "native-bird-hunting" brother. This at any rate *must* come soon, if whole species of valuable birds are not to become extinct.

Time is lacking for further illustration along these lines. But in the light of the knowledge we have, the reckless, wasteful and cruel destruction of beasts and birds for their flesh or fur or plumage is surely to be appraised as utterly unenlightened and short-sighted. It is as much a pure anachronism in these days of plenty and of varied productivity as is the bow and arrow as an instrument of warfare. In savage and barbarian times possibilities of subsistence, of shelter and of personal ornamentation were very limited. The primitive man was restricted for his food to the killing of the wild things of forest and streams by methods that had little reference to the future. For protection against cold and dampness he was *obliged* to wrap himself in the skins and furs of animals; and for unusual personal ornamentation he was restricted largely to the plumage of birds and to self-mutilation. But the times, if not the fashions, have since changed. Why should modern woman ape primitive man in this regard? The varied product of the craftsman's skill of hand and eye is surely a much more reasonable and gratifying article of adornment than are the tail feathers of heron or the wings of doves. The wearing of the former is evidence of taste and artistic judgment adjusted to contemporary conditions. The wearing of the other is merely a survival of by-gone practices maintained for present-day purposes of conspicuous consumption. It better serves its ends only as the objects of its regard the more nearly approach extinction.

Why should we promote the cruel extermination of fur-bearing animals in the same way? The product of the loom may surely be made as warm and as beautiful. And every new demand on human skill in this direction stimulates that ingenuity and resourcefulness which is both the root and the flower of our modern economy. The same lesson may be drawn from all of the cruel and wasteful practices that characterize the present-day treatment of animals. Humane feeling is benign not merely because of its immediate effects on the comfort of animals and on our own peace of mind, but

even more because it is the very foundation of an increasing prosperity and well-being that makes a rising tide of humanity possible.

Such then, is the beginning and the end of our lesson. In the first lecture of the course we were told that sympathetic feeling has been generated in the course of human development by the same struggle that has produced our selfish traits. We are now ready to see that our present civilization is the first in which a well-rounded sympathy is attainable. Ever before, humane feeling has had to enforce its claims in the face of an adverse situation grounded on the precarious foundations of an unfriendly economy. Now, the humanitarian and the economist may join hands, for the evils bred by niggardliness and exploitation are as profoundly and ultimately uneconomic as they are inhumane. Animals need no longer be used by man in ways that bring pain, or stunted growth or premature death. But even more, it is not merely that we can afford the long-range policy; we can at the *same time* recognize the identity between the superior economy and the greater humanity of such a policy.

Children, likewise, need no longer be exploited for the sake of immediate material returns from their work. They need no longer be subjected to narrowing influences that bring a too early and under-developed maturity. On the contrary, children may, yes *must*, be guaranteed a prolonged childhood in which to unfold and expand qualities of body, mind and will that make for progress in hopeful, happy and efficient living.

From age to age we have passed from standard to standard in our judgment of practice and policy. Is it ordained of God? Does it strengthen the state? Does it promote the social welfare? Does it favor the best breeds of men? To these the economist would add a test that is as fundamental in its practical idealism as it is harmonious with the essentials of religious, social or biological standard. Does this practice promote the multiplication of strong, capable, efficient individuals, tempered with a self-restraint and a sympathy that guarantees the progress in happiness and welfare of fellow creatures. We may be hazy as regards what is ordained of Providence. We may disagree as to what promotes social welfare; but we all know and treasure a vigorous, intelligent, ambitious, unselfish man.

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Under the Management of

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JUNE, 1909

A FEW ODD CASES

Under the heading "In Court" the HUMANE ADVOCATE each month publishes a few of the cases prosecuted by the Society during that month.

In the course of the year's work of the Society there are a large number of complaints where legal advice, instruction and assistance are given but of which no record is kept. There are as many more, perhaps, where counsel and police assistance are furnished, but which are woven into the records as "cases investigated." The following are examples of this last named class and will serve as a striking illustration of the calls which sometimes pour in at the Society's office and may prove interesting as showing the diversified character of the work of the organization, and as a testimony of the good results that may accrue from investigation alone:

In a letter received from the Cleveland Humane Society, our Society was asked to make an investigation in the case of a man who was known to have been negligent of his family responsibilities and had finally deserted his wife and two children—fifteen and thirteen years of age—going to Chicago, where he was said to be living under an assumed name.

After repeated attempts made by

our officer, satisfactory information was gained in this case and the Cleveland Society notified.

As this particular case affords a fair example of the manner in which the humane officer is in the habit of following up his cases even when, as in this case, it is to prove only a tour of investigation, not a case for prosecution, we give details by way of illustration.

The officer called at the Chicago address of the deserter, as given in the letter, to find that no such person lived there; but was given another street number, at which place the officer might discover him. Upon going to this place, the officer found that he had located his man, though he was not at home, being engaged in work at the Stock Yards.

The following Sunday a third visit was made by the officer, in the hope that the man would surely be at home at that time, but it was found that he was again at work at the Yards. The landlady of the hostelry told the officer that the man had been very ill and unable to find work during the winter, but that he was then regularly employed. She also said that when she had told the man about the call of the humane officer relative to his abandonment of his children, he had expressed himself as anxious to find out where his children were, as he had been unable to learn of their whereabouts for some time. The officer told the woman to ask the man to call up the office of the Society by 'phone. A message was received later to the effect that the man would call in person at a definite time. He did not come. A few days later the officer again called at the man's boarding house, leaving an order to have the man call at the Society's office without fail.

The man appeared at the office the

following day. He said that he had but recently heard of the death of his wife, and that he had written at once to the woman having the custody of his children, telling her that he would soon be in a position to claim and care for his children, to which letter the woman made no response. He said that he had since learned that the woman had moved, but could not learn to what place. Fifteen dollars which he had forwarded to the children at the same time had, however, been returned to him.

The man claimed that through illness and lack of money with which to make provision for his family he had lost trace of them, but was anxious to find his children and do for them.

He asked that the Society advance him sufficient money to care for the children, promising to repay it as soon as he was able to do so.

All this information was forwarded to the Cleveland Humane Society and the case is pending.

A short time afterward, an appeal was made to the Society to aid in the rescue of a boy who, while walking over railroad tracks running over a bridge at Kinzie and 31st streets, had been struck by a train and thrown into the river below. The man who reported the case said that the boy had been drowned, and claimed that no effort had been made on the part of the bridge-tender or railroad officials to save the child or recover his body.

Investigation discovered that the Brighton Park Police Station had done all within its power to be of assistance, and that after various futile attempts to find the drowned boy, the father of the child had decided to ask the help of the drainage board and to resort to the use of dynamite or

the services of a professional diver to recover the body of his child.

The next day, a report came to the Society that pigeons were being cruelly rapped on Clark street, near Adams street. It was said that the pigeons were being fed kernels of corn which had been pierced and threaded with small, stout strings.

These lines, baited with corn, were being thrown out to the birds. Attracted by the corn, the birds eagerly picked up the kernels, after swallowing which they found themselves captives.

This novel game of angling for pigeons drew crowds of curious spectators. When the officer reached the place there were no pigeons and no trappers in evidence. Upon inquiry he learned from a man officing on the top floor of the building that pigeons had been caught there after the manner described, for he himself had found one poor bird hanging suspended from the cornice of the building by a string, dead, but that he had no idea as to the identity of the person or persons guilty of practicing such cruelty. Careful, diligent search profited nothing in the way of added information in this case, but this place is being kept under surveillance.

Almost before the message about the pigeons had ceased to vibrate on the telephone wires the circuit was again busy registering a complaint from the north side about a dog that had been thrown into a discarded steam boiler and then left a prisoner.

The Humane Society officer found that the animal had been dropped into the boiler by a deaf and dumb boy eleven years of age, and that when the boy had attempted to remove the dog, the animal had caught the boy's fingers in his teeth (probably in his eagerness to be rescued), whereupon the boy had become frightened and

determined to run away and leave the dog to his fate. Our officer further learned that an officer of the Thirty-fourth Precinct Station had gone to the rescue, but finding the dog wedged in tightly between the flues of the boiler as in a vise, had shot him to put him out of his misery.

Within a half hour after the report of the dog case, came a request from a woman on the north side that an officer be sent to call upon her regarding a case of cruelty. When the officer responded to the call the complainant told him that she wished him to investigate a case of a young woman who had become the subject for the experimentation and demonstration of a certain hypnotist, and was being exhibited in the show window of a North Clark street store as an advertisement of the professor's hypnotic power. It was alleged that the girl had been in the so-called trance from noon of one day until midnight, at which time the girl had screamed out in anguish.

The officer visited the place and found the young woman lying in a bed as if asleep, in the show window of the store, where a placard gave notice to the public that the girl was under the influence of the celebrated Professor ———'s hypnotic power and would remain so for fifty hours, at the end of which time the professor would awaken her from her sleep in the presence of the audience present at the Wednesday matinee at a certain theater. A physician was called to examine the woman, which he refused to do, except in the presence of the hypnotist, — at the same time expressing himself, as being thoroughly opposed to public demonstrations of that kind, saying that in his opinion, subjecting any one to hypnotic suggestion continuously was to keep them in a perpetual cataleptic

state, which would reduce the subject's power of will and weaken the mind.

The following day, after the doctor had interviewed the hypnotist, the humane officer called upon him and learned from him that the case was a complete fraud and fake; that he had discovered the woman to be playing the part of a professional sleeper — while in reality she was awake and conscious and even imbibing liquid food a large part of the time, while pretending to be asleep. The professor said that he had hypnotized the woman on several occasions but only for short periods of time, and admitted that for the most part she was "playing possum." She was the accomplice and apprentice of a man who advertised himself as "The European Exponent of Occult Science." The exhibition was stopped in Chicago.

ILLINOIS VETERINARIANS

An article concerning veterinary surgeons in the various states, published in a recent number of a paper well known for having the cause of humanity at heart, is, unfortunately, so full of erroneous statements that, in justice to Illinois, we feel the necessity of setting forth the actual qualifications required of a veterinary surgeon by the State of Illinois.

It is alleged in this article that a number of states have no requirements for preliminary or professional training, and others to have licensing tests, assumed to be "rather farcical than otherwise," the State of Illinois is specially referred to in the following language: "Thus the State of Illinois requires that the 'vet' shall be more than 21 years of age, and of 'good moral character'." It must be very gratifying indeed to the horses, dogs, and other valuable animals to know that while the man who is dosing them

may be wholly ignorant of his business, he is of "good moral character."

The article presumes that any applicant over 21 years of age, and who is able to procure a certificate of good moral character, may be admitted to practice as a veterinary surgeon, in Illinois, though wholly ignorant of his business.

Such, however, is not, by any means, the case. The Illinois law requires all applicants for a license to practice veterinary medicine and surgery to be over 21 years of age, and of good moral character, that is to say, before taking the examination to test their qualifications to become veterinary practitioners, they must satisfy the State Board of Live Stock Commissioners and Board of Veterinary Examiners on these important points. Surely it is a wise and proper precaution to require applicants to be of good moral character in order to stop at the threshold of your profession applicants of bad and vicious characters. It is the usual requirement in all other professions. Why not in this?

After these preliminary safeguards have been complied with, all applicants are required to pass an examination before the Board of Veterinary Examiners, such examination to be in writing and include the following subjects: Veterinary anatomy, surgery, practice of medicine, obstetrics, pathology, chemistry, veterinary diagnosis, materia medica therapeutics, physiology, sanitary medicine, meat and milk inspection, veterinary dentistry, and such other branches as the Board of Veterinary Examiners may prescribe.

Those having diplomas from recognized veterinary colleges, where the course of study is thorough and lasts over three or four years, are sometimes, in the discretion of the Board of Examiners, certified for a license without an examination. Graduates

of two year schools and non-graduates must take an examination.

The Board of Veterinary Examiners consists of three well-known veterinarians, graduates of reputable veterinary colleges, appointed by the State Board of Live Stock Commissioners. The applicant who passes a successful examination before the Board is certified as entitled to a license to practice, and this license is obtained from the State Board of Live Stock Commissioners, and when obtained must be recorded in the county where the holder thereof resides before practicing.

The Illinois law makes it a misdemeanor to practice veterinary medicine and surgery or dentistry without a license. And any person shall be regarded as practicing veterinary medicine and surgery within the meaning of this law, who professes publicly to be a veterinary surgeon or dentist, or who appends to his name any initials or title implying qualifications to practice; or who shall treat, operate on or prescribe for any physical ailment in, or any physical injury to, or deformity of, any domestic animal, for which he shall receive any compensation, either directly or indirectly. Illinois has a Veterinary Practice Act as good as that of any other state. It has a Board of Veterinary Examiners doing conscientious work. It has two thriving veterinary colleges. There are practically no illegal practitioners in the State and the profession stands high in the estimation of the public.

There were colleges of different kinds authorized by the laws of the states in which they were located in which there were intended to be annually delivered full courses of lectures and instruction upon the arts and sciences professed to be taught, that were not "reputable" because they graduated for money, frequently with-

out any reference to scholarship. A diploma from such an institution afforded no evidence of scholarship or attainments in its holder. It was a fraud, and deserved no respect from anybody, and it is against such diplomas that the law was intended to protect the public and therefore required that the colleges be "reputable," that is to say, a legally authorized college in which there was, at the time of the issue of such diploma, annually delivered a full course of lectures and instruction by competent reputable teachers or professors supplemented by examinations held from time to time to test the qualifications and understanding of the student.

A veterinary surgeon impliedly engages and is bound to use, in the performance of his duties and employment, such reasonable skill, diligence and attention, as may be ordinarily expected of persons in that profession. He does not contract to use the highest degree of skill nor an extraordinary amount of diligence, nor, in the absence of special contract, to effect a cure, and negligence cannot be implied from his failure to do so.

As to the value of a preliminary or basic educational requirement, it is undoubtedly a great advantage to the student to enable him the more readily to study and understand the principles involved, but does not necessarily furnish the student with good judgment which comes from practice rather than learning. Many so called learned men are deficient in the faculty of judgment. They know the rules but are unable to properly and judiciously apply them.

We invariably serve mankind when we serve humanity.—*Kant*.

Compassion is the object of religion, the soul of virtue and the innermost essence of the law.—*Bossuet*.

MICHIGAN STATE HUMANE ASSOCIATION IN THEIR ANNUAL MEETING AT KALAMAZOO, MICH., MAY 24th.

The third state convention of humane societies was held at Kalamazoo May 24th and 25th, 1909.

The meeting opened with Address of Welcome by Hon. Samuel Folz, President of the Kalamazoo Society, response to which was given by W. E. Tallmadge, President of the Association. The business of organization took place and the delegates were registered, twenty delegates being present and nine societies being represented, and a large number of visitors were present. Societies represented were Kent. Co. Humane Society, Michigan Audubon Society, Detroit Society P. C. C., Kalamazoo Society P. C., Hartford Humane Society, Bay City Humane Society, Manistee County Humane Society, Ann Arbor Humane Society, Hart Humane Society.

Addresses given Monday were by C. S. Udell, President of Kent County Humane Society, on "Vivisection"; James F. Hill, Attorney Detroit Society P. C. C., on methods of humane societies, and Mr. George A. H. Scott, Secretary and Legal Counsel of the Illinois Humane Society of Chicago.

Monday evening lectures were given by Rev. Joseph P. McCarthy of Kalamazoo, and Attorney Jefferson Butler of Detroit, Secretary of the Michigan Audubon Society.

Tuesday morning the reports of officers and societies were given at length and much interesting information imparted.

Third annual report of the Secretary for part of year ending May 25, 1909:

Financial Report—	
Aug. 1, 1908, funds on hand in treasury	\$ 6.10
Dues received from six societies...	30.00
Donation, cash	25.00
Total receipts	\$61.10
Disbursements on Vouchers—	
Aug. 25, 1908, printing.....	\$ 7.75
Oct. 6, 1908, printing.....	2.50
Nov. 20, 1908, expense Secretary..	5.44
Dec. 12, expense Secretary, amt. donation	25.00
Total expenditures	\$40.69

May 25, balance in treasury....\$20.41
Amounts of dues received from three societies after preceding convention were paid to former Treasurer and not in-

cluded in foregoing report, funds being transferred August 1st, 1908.

Total number of societies listed in the state	25
New societies formed during the past year	6
Societies joining Association.....	9
Individual members	2

Recent societies have been formed at Battle Creek, Hartford, Au Sable, Hart and Bay City.

A meeting of the Executive Board of the Association was held at Detroit December 15th, with a full attendance. Attorneys Hill and Butler were constituted a Legislative Committee with Attorney Scott of the Illinois Humane Society as Advisory Counsel, to present a bill to the Legislature incorporating the Association. The bill is now pending and the Committee reports that owing to the number of bills now in the Legislature and the lateness of the session they consider it now advisable to incorporate immediately under the general incorporation law, and present a special act to another session of the Legislature.

The report given by the Treasurer, C. G. Kleinstuck, of Kalamazoo, accorded in every item with amounts listed and reported by Secretary, and both were referred to a committee which later reported that they had found them correct.

Reports of societies concluded the forenoon's session.

Tuesday afternoon the session opened with an address on Humane Education by H. A. Pershing, Secretary of the South Bend Humane Society, Indiana.

The business of the afternoon was opened by Mr. C. G. Kleinstuck, who suggested that the Association appoint agents-at-large, state humane marshal according to law when incorporated; the suggestion was referred by motion to the Executive Board. It was also moved by Mr. Kleinstuck, and carried, that the office of State Organizer be created and that Mrs. Branch, Secretary, be named to fill that office. This motion prevailed.

The Committee on Resolutions reported resolutions relative to the death of Mr. George T. Angell; President Taft's interest in all humane work; the Press; the local humane societies; to Mr. George A. H. Scott, for valuable assistance rendered; the transportation of poultry; the shipping of young calves; and the separation of calves from their mothers; the amendment of the present By-Laws of the Michigan State Humane Association.

The Nominating Committee recommended the following list of officers and the Secretary was instructed to cast the ballot for them as a whole:

President, W. E. Tallmadge; Secretary, James F. Hill, Detroit; Treasurer, C. G. Kleinstuck; First Vice-President, Angeline Fowler Branch; Executive Board, additional, B. A. Finney, Ann Arbor; C. S. Udell, Grand Rapids; Rev. Jos. J. McCarthy, Kalamazoo; Leonard Laurence, Detroit; F. D. Taylor, Detroit.

Vice-Presidents, Jefferson Butler, Detroit; C. D. Gardner, Manistee; J. J. Good-year, Ann Arbor; Charles H. Thropp, Big Rapids; Miss Rebecca L. Richmond, Grand Rapids; R. S. Lillibridge, Iron Mountain.

Suggested that a Literary Bureau be established, and Executive Committee instructed to establish such a feature for the Association.

Telegrams were received from the Mayor of Detroit and the Manager of Convention Bureau of Detroit, inviting the convention to Detroit next year.

The convention voted to accept these invitations which were seconded by the Detroit Society P. C. C., and hold the next convention in Detroit.

Motion was made and prevailed to incorporate the Association immediately under the general incorporation law.

Considerable discussion took place relative to the question of paid agents, investigation of cruelty cases.

The matter of Junior Humane Societies as presented by H. A. Pershing was referred to the Executive Board for further investigation, with motion commending the idea of humane education.

The business being completed the convention adjourned, the delegates meeting again in the evening at a reception given by the Kalamazoo Society at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Kleinstuck.

ANGELINE FOWLER BRANCH,
Secretary.

ST. JOSEPH, MICHIGAN

At a meeting of the Berrien County Humane Society held on Monday evening, May 17th, at St. Joseph Michigan, presided over by the president, Mrs. W. W. Dresden of Niles. Mr. C. W. Clawson was appointed a special officer of the society for the summer months. He will devote his entire time to looking after the dumb creatures during the fruit season and will see that wagons are not overloaded. His salary will be paid by special subscription. (The state of Michigan is moving in the right direction.)

CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT

THE BUTTERFLY

Yes, go, little butterfly!
 Fan the warm air
 With your soft silken pinions
 So brilliant and fair:
 A poor fluttering prisoner
 No longer you'll be;
 There! out of the window!
 You are free—you are free!

Go, rest on the bosom
 Of some favorite flower;
 Go, sport in the sunlight
 Your brief little hour;
 For your day, at the longest,
 Is scarcely a span:
 Then go and enjoy it;
 Be gay while you can.

As for me, I have something
 More useful to do:
 I must work, I must learn—
 Though I play sometimes, too.
 All your days, with the blossoms,
 Bright thing, you may spend;
 They will close with the summer,
 Mine never shall end.

—T. S. ARTHUR.

THE BUTTERFLY

Can I ever get loose? I cannot endure this pain much longer! I twist and writhe in my torment—will it never stop? Why was no voice given me—poor, defenseless little being—that I might beg for mercy from my persecutor? Do you not understand, you little miscreant, what my convulsive movements mean? Are you destined to become a murderer, hard-hearted boy—since you are beginning to kill in your youth?

You deliberately stuck a sharp needle through my body! Imagine yourself in my place—spitted with a spear which pierced your body! Why do you persecute me so? You know very well what I am called and how I look—or, if you don't know exactly you can hunt it up in a beautiful book, where I am pictured and described.

Why do you torture me so horribly? A kind and noble heart is better than a collection of lifeless butterflies. If every boy treated us as you do, very soon there would be no butterflies, at all.

—EMIL KNODT.

MAINE—A DANISH HERO

By Charles S. Pearson.

Around the campfires of the American soldiers in the Philippines during the native uprising two topics proved the most fruitful of discussion to the boys in blue: Aguinaldo and the remarkable war dog of a California regiment. The animal was the Great Dane Maine, the mascot of a California battery, which proved herself a true daughter of Mars, inasmuch as she served with Amazonian valor in half a dozen engagements. To her alertness and courage was due the life of at least one sentry on far outpost duty. Single-handed (single mouthed would be more fitting) she made prisoner a Filipino *insurrecto*, who was creeping up in the darkness to hold an unsuspecting picket. Not only did this wonderful dog effect the capture unscathed herself, but, more remarkable, held the prisoner safe until, summoned by her deep throated barks, aid arrived. The news of this achievement must have spread to the Filipino ranks, for afterward fewer sentries were reported missing, their bodies to be discovered later in the jungle growth hacked to pieces by the terrible bolos.

At Noveleta a sharp battle was fought. In advance of the skirmishers where the smoke of battle hung thickly, Maine was struck down by a bullet from a Filipino rifle. Swiftly the news spread to the American soldiers that their mascot had been killed. Only for an instant, however, did the dog remain quiescent; the next she was on her feet and had darted again in advance of the firing line, to return, growling fiercely with a wide Filipino sombrero in her mouth. Though engaged in the fierce heat of the conflict, the dog was caught and every effort made to get her to go to the rear, but she would not leave her comrades, and, though weak from loss of blood, permitted one of them to fire shot after shot from his Springfield over her recumbent form. Later she permitted herself to be led off the field, where her wound was examined. A bullet had entered back of her shoulder, very near a vital spot, and it was weeks before she recovered. Other engagements in which this remarkable dog participated were those of San Roque, Caridad and Dalalican, in February, 1899, and

Rosario, Salinas, with Noveleta, in June.

Maine was presented to Battery D, California Heavy Artillery, U. S. V., while a puppy, at Los Angeles; was taken to the Presidio at San Francisco sometime later, to be smuggled aboard a transport when the battery was ordered to the Philippines. Although a soldier, she was not a sailor, too, as it proved, and was so ill at Honolulu that she was taken ashore and invalided. Ultimately she reached Cavite, where she proved as good a comrade as later she was to demonstrate herself a relentless foe in the wilds of Luzon.

When her comrades were ordered to leave the islands the famous dog, now grown into a magnificent animal weighing nearly two hundred pounds, accompanied them to San Francisco, where she was mustered out with honorable discharge, in the form of a beautiful silver mounted collar, subscribed for by men of Battery D and other enlisted men in the service at Cavite. The collar bore her name, stating she was a "veteran of the Spanish-American War, 1898-9, and Philippine insurrection, 1899," giving details of presentation and travels. On either side of the silver inscription plate on Mexican dollars were the names of engagements in which she took part.

Maine's maternal instinct was strong as her martial one. She found a mate of the same strain, and one of her puppies was presented to Admiral Dewey, who with his fellow naval officers was delighted to make her acquaintance at Manila, and another to Major General Otis of Los Angeles.

MAKE GLAD AND HELP

Some children roam the fields and hills,
And others work in noisy mills;
Some dress in silks and dance and play,
While others drudge their life away;
Some glow with health and bound with song,
And some must suffer all day long.

Which is your lot, my girl and boy?
Is it a life of ease and joy?
Ah, if it is, its glowing sun
The poorer life should shine upon.
Make glad one little heart to-day,
And help one burdened child to play.

From *St. Nicholas*.

NOTES FROM ENGLAND

Judge H. W. D. Langston, President of the Galveston, Texas, Humane Society, paid a visit to his native England not long ago. In speaking of some of the things which claimed his attention, he said:

"It is very interesting to notice the social customs of our cousins across the water that differ from ours. I was surprised to see that, while the drivers of vehicles keep carefully to their proper side in meeting and passing other vehicles, which, by the way, is the reverse of ours, that pedestrians do not, and so instead of there being two regular streams of humanity going and coming on the sidewalks, everyone seems to meet and pass others in a haphazard manner, sometimes on one side and sometimes on the other, which certainly shows a want of system. The rule between drivers and pedestrians is also the reverse of ours; the driver has the right of way and if a pedestrian is run over and any damage ensues, in addition to his injuries he is liable to be sued for damages. It is left, therefore, to the feelings of humanity of the drivers to be careful, and it is through their exceeding carefulness and consideration that very few accidents occur.

"A novel sight to me was a young woman standing on the sidewalk in front of the Savoy Hotel in London holding a black cat by a chain. The cat was very fat and had a well-fitting little blanket on it and was seated on a carpeted box. By its side was a large placard stating that the young woman was soliciting funds for the maintenance of a home for homeless and starving cats, and that their home had already cared for 147,000 deserving ones. Dogs are not permitted loose on the streets, but are led in leash. The laws regarding dogs are so stringent that rabies has been completely stamped out, there not having been a case of hydrophobia in England in the last three years.

"In Belgium I saw numbers of the enormous Flemish horses, the descendants of the destriers or war steeds of the crusaders and the mailed knights of the age of chivalry. Their great size is more noticeable than their symmetry, and their prevailing color is unusual, being a red roan. Every horse is docked over there, and while there may be an excuse for docking driving horses on account of style, a bob-tailed draft horse seems incongruous. Not only in the cities is this the case, but on the farms as well. Fortunately, there are very few flies in that climate, or it would make their lives miserable.

IN COURT

**The Original Documents in the Matter of All Cases Reported Under This Heading,
Comprising a few of the Cases Attended to by the Society During the Month,
are on File at the Home Office of The Illinois Humane Society.**

On May 1st, Lieutenant Hutchinson of the 42nd Precinct police station, called the Society's attention to an old thin, roan horse, having sores on the shoulders and back. The animal was also blind in the left eye. The owner of the horse was arrested and fined \$3.00 and costs before Judge Foster in Branch No. 3, Criminal Court Building. The horse was put out of service.

Animal Record 79; Case 554.

On May 11th, while two Humane Officers were at 46th Avenue and North Avenue, examining teams, they found a horse having sore shoulders, caused by an ill-fitting collar. The horse was one of a team attached to a wagon loaded with sand, and the driver was the owner of the team. The horse was unharnessed and sent to the barn, and the owner arrested.

On May 13th he was fined \$3.00 and costs by Judge Houston at the Shakespere Avenue Court.

Animal Record 79; Case 804.

On May 12th, it was reported to the Society that a dog had been thrown from a window on the third floor of a building by a colored woman and injured so badly that it had to be destroyed.

A little girl, 9 years of age, saw the dog thrown from the window, and immediately notified her mother, in whose care the dog had been placed for treatment by its owner. The owner was notified and the dog chloroformed.

The only excuse given for the act of the defendant was that the dog was dirty and mangy, and it made her angry to have it around. The respondent was arrested. A fine of \$3.00 and costs was imposed by Judge Himes at the Desplaines Street police court in this case.

Animal Record 79; Case 699.

On May 15th, two Humane Officers stopped a team of bay horses at Laflin and Sixteenth Streets. The team presented a neglected appearance, and the off horse was very lame.

Upon examination the horse was found to be suffering from an ulcerated corn and to be stiff in both hind hocks, in addition to which it had sores on both shoulders, was old and thin in flesh and entirely unfit for any service. The other

horse of the team was also thin in flesh and apparently neglected.

The team was unhitched from the wagon, sent to the barn and the driver, who was also the owner of the team, was warned not to work the horses until they were fit for service.

The owner was arrested and on May 26th was fined \$5.00 and costs amounting in all to \$13.50, by Judge Beitler at the Maxwell Street police station.

On a subsequent visit to the barn on June 2nd, the officers found the horses still laid up in the barn and being treated.

Animal Record 80; Case 44.

Officer Reynolds of the Mounted Squadron, on May 17th, stopped an old sorrel mare attached to an express wagon, having a large sore on its back, another sore on the right shoulder, one on the left shoulder, and also a sore on the right leg.

A Humane Officer took charge of the case. The driver was placed under arrest and a warrant issued for the arrest of the owner. The horse was sent to the barn. The next day the owner was fined \$10.00 and costs, amounting to \$16.50, by Judge Humae at the Harrison Street police court. The case of the driver was dismissed.

Animal Record 79; Case 758.

On May 17th, complaint came from one of our friends in Marengo, McHenry County, stating that two horses were being kept in a barn a short distance from Marengo, that were not properly cared for or fed.

On May 19th, a Humane Officer went to Marengo, and together with Mr. St. John, the City Marshal, investigated the case. They found two old horses in very bad condition, so weak from starvation that they were unable to even get up on their feet. They were, of course, emaciated, and in other respects a pitiable sight. There was no bedding of any kind for the animals, and the barn was in a filthy condition. The only feed to be found was one bale of hay and a few ears of corn.

The owner, when charged with failing to feed the animals, stated that he had bought plenty of feed, and gave the names

of two feed stores in the town as references whereby the officer could verify this statement.

Dr. Willitts, a veterinary surgeon, was called to examine the animals, and pronounced them to be dying from starvation. He suggested that they be let out into the pasture close to the barn. When taken out in the pasture, one fell from exhaustion, which had been standing in the barn in a sling, but started eating grass ravenously, although down.

The veterinary advised the owner to allow these horses to remain in the pasture.

From the feed stores it was learned that very little feed had been purchased by the respondent. The Humane Officer, in company with the Marshal, visited the Mayor, Hon. J. H. Patterson, and consulted with him in regard to this case. They decided to bring the respondent in on a warrant immediately, charging him with cruelty to animals, and the defendant was brought before Justice of the Peace, P. D. Parkerhurst. The laws concerning cruelty to animals were read and explained to the defendant, who was a property owner and had means, so that there was no excuse whatever for his actions on the ground of poverty, after which the defendant pleaded guilty, and a fine of \$5.00 and costs was imposed by the Justice. This fine was subsequently suspended on the promise of the respondent to change his ways and do better. The entire town was interested in the case and accorded with its disposition. The defendant's treatment of these animals is being closely watched by the local authorities and citizens.

Animal Record 79; Case 778.

On May 20th, a complaint was made that there was a lame horse, attached to an express wagon, standing in the alley in the rear of Hillman's store.

An officer of the Society found the horse lame and having an open sore on one hind leg, the heel of which was bleeding and matted, caused by scratches. The driver said that he had been using the horse for several days but that he had notified the barn boss of its condition.

The driver was arrested and the horse sent to the barn. The barn boss was brought in on a warrant, and the case tried before Judge Hume. The driver and owner were both fined \$5.00 and costs, amounting in all to \$24.50.

Record 79; Case 793.

On May 25th, a Humane Officer was called upon to look after a man who had come home intoxicated, and was abusing his wife and child, 13 years of age. This man had not been living at home, but occasionally came there while under the influence of liquor, and was very abusive. The mother of the girl, was quite able to support her without the help of the father.

The man was arrested and Judge Houston imposed a fine of \$5.00 and costs, amounting to \$11.50. The defendant was sent to the Bridewell in order to pay.

Child Record 59; Case 594.

On May 27th, the Canalport Avenue police station called for a Humane Officer to examine a team of horses being held at the station.

The team consisted of a dark brown mare and a gray mule. The mule had a raw sore on the rump and was very thin in flesh. The horse's neck and breast were in bad condition, there being a large sore two inches deep on the breast, which was very painful to the touch. The breast collar was bearing directly on this sore.

The driver informed the officer that the owner knew of the condition of this horse but had, nevertheless, told him to take it out of the barn that morning. The driver had a card given him by a veterinary surgeon on which was written "This black mare with sore on neck is working as advised by me." The collar was readjusted so as to take the bearing off the sore as much as possible and the team was sent to the barn.

In the effort to haul a heavy load of gravel up the incline at the South Halsted Street bridge this team had become stalled; the horse had fallen down and the wrecking crew had to be called to help it up. Officer Leahy ordered the load removed from the wagon and sent the team to the Canalport Avenue station.

Both the driver and owner were arrested on warrants charging them with cruelty to animals.

On May 28th, Judge Bruggemeyer imposed a fine of \$5.00 and costs, amounting in all to \$13.50, against the owner, and discharged the driver, at the East Chicago Avenue police court. The veterinary surgeon was present in court, and made a strong argument on behalf of the defendant, stating that the horse in question was fit to work. We are informed that the veterinary paid the fine.

Animal Record 79; Case 859.

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A PLEA FOR THE BIRDS

BY MARSHALL SAUNDERS—Author of "Beautiful Joe."

A few days ago, a young man called on me with a wounded bird in his hand. He had been in Camp Hill cemetery and saw a number of boys stoning this wood-pecker that he promptly rescued. The pretty gray creature with its red cap, was drooping pitifully. One eye was closed and swollen, his heart was beating rapidly. Fright and pain were so evident that twice I attempted to end his sufferings by means of chloroform. Both times he raised his head, gave me quick glances as if to beg for a few hours' grace. I spared him, and hope soon to restore him to his home in the cemetery.

Now the question arises, why did those boys stone a bird who was searching tree trunks for the eggs and buried larvæ of insects who would, if not destroyed, hatch out into thousands of flying and crawling creatures that would destroy the vegetation in the cemetery? Who is responsible for the ignorance of those boys and for their idle roaming about the city at ten o'clock on a schoolday morning? Is it their fault that they do not know it is not only a cruelty to kill any of God's creatures, but that it is also money from their parents' pockets every time they destroy an insect-eating bird, or a bird that devours the seeds of noxious grasses? Why don't the parents teach their boys to protect the birds? Every one who has a garden knows what a plague the insects are. One must spray and poison and kill them by hand, whereas if we protected our birds, we should have an army of useful servants who would keep our gardens clean for us.

In the United States the bird question has now become one of the questions of the day. The annual loss to our neighbors from insect pests is more than their national debt, and the national debt is \$997,349,751. Can we keep this great tide of insect life from

crossing our border? We can not. Some insects are here now, and more are coming. The superintendent of education for Nova Scotia in his semi-annual supplement to his report gives us a colored plate of the brown-tail moth, with an account of it and measures to be taken for its destruction. This moth is hurtful to human beings as well as to vegetation. Our government at first established a bounty system for nests of this pest. Then it decided to discontinue the system for the very good reason, I suppose, that dishonorable persons might do here as they do in the States, viz., propagate the moth for their own enrichment. The birds are not dishonorable. They are the best servants we have where insect plagues are concerned. They work hard and ask for nothing but protection. Enlightened persons take care of the birds. In Germany, Baron Berlepsch on his estate at Seebach, has been carrying on highly interesting scientific experiments for over twenty years. He says men have largely destroyed nesting conditions for birds and must restore them. He studied the structure of birds' nests, found that wood-peckers, for example, though they excavate holes of different sizes, all have a uniform plan. He had these holes imitated in nesting boxes, and has hung up 2,000 boxes for these birds and for others, in different parts of his estate. His park, gardens, orchard and shrubberies are a paradise for birds, with the result that when a destructive moth stripped his neighbors' trees, his remained a green and beautiful oasis. His shrewd neighbors when they saw how the birds had kept his estate free from the moths, at once put up nesting-boxes to induce the birds to settle near them.

Massachusetts, New York, and some other states have ornithologists who issue bulletins

to the farmers telling them which birds to protect and which to destroy. Americans are finding out that it pays to take care of their birds. Ornithologists do not cost as much as the insects do.

How do we treat our birds in Nova Scotia? As far as I am familiar with country places, birds are protected better than they are in the neighborhood of Halifax, though there is not much intelligent comprehension of the immense service birds render the farmer. Last summer I drove in and about this city nearly every day. I found all about the outskirts of the city occasional houses where gold-finches and purple-finches, commonly called linnets, were languishing in cages. I found only one robin, where formerly quite a number could be seen. The shy, beautiful purple-finch, one of our sweetest singers, is one who suffers more in captivity possibly than any other bird. He is the chief victim of bird-catchers. One woman had four in small cages. Every bird captured means many frightened away. This woman lived near the Park, and was much surprised when I told her it was an offense against the law to have a wild bird in a cage. None of the persons with whom I remonstrated would acknowledge that they knew they were doing an illegal thing. The denizens of Africville had quite a number of gold-finches in cages. Why can we not stop this trapping and have more wild birds in the neighborhood of Halifax? A few years ago robins, summer warblers, chickadees, purple-finches, gold-finches, and other wild birds came frequently about the houses on Spring Garden road. Now I rarely see them. New England has spent millions of dollars in trying to keep insects from trees, and in many places the money has been spent in vain. The insects rule. If New England had protected her birds there would be no need now to send clumsy men up in the tree-tops to look for moths.

Why have we so few birds in our beautiful Park in Halifax; why so few about our south end streets, the best wooded in the city? To look at the south end from the Citadel it seems as if we have a mass of verdure. If insects should invade these beautiful trees will the city spend money as freely as New England cities have done? If we wish to be business-like and utilitarian we will put up nesting-boxes, throw out food in times of scarcity and coax our bird protectors back again.

Boys and girls will not harm the birds if we take the trouble to give them definite instruction as to the beauty and utility of these friends of man. Nothing interests

children more than a talk about birds. In some cities children are the birds' best guardians.

If you wish your children to be taught some simple lessons on the usefulness of birds to man, teachers in schools will be delighted to comply with your wishes. Civic pride can be taught to the youngest child. While visiting a large public school in an American city, I noticed that the children on leaving the building kept carefully on the concrete walk. On mentioning this to the supervisor, he smiled and said that one day these children stared so remonstratingly at him that he asked one of the teachers how he was offending them. "You are standing on their grass," she said.

Parents who allow their children to roam the streets during school hours, to run down town and about their own neighborhood after dark, must not be surprised when these boys and girls grow up to be bad-mannered, unpopular and unsuccessful. Our children are what we make them.

I should like to see more teaching about animals and birds given in schools. I think the children would like to know that the little chickadee whose sweet note is often heard can in one day destroy 5,550 eggs of the canker worm moth. The robin works diligently, looking under clods of earth for the grubs that would, but for him, devour the roots of plants and grasses. Blue-birds, cat-birds, cedar birds, blackbirds, swallows, thrushes, ring birds, and many other kinds of birds destroy a vast number of insects. Let us teach the children to be kind to them, and to study their habits, thus giving them something to occupy their busy little brains that so easily turn to mischief if not usefully employed.

THE SINGER

O Lark! sweet lark!
Where learn you all your minstrelsy?
What realms are those to which you fly?
While robins feed their young from dawn
till dark,
You soar on high—
Forever in the sky.

O child! dear child!
Above the clouds I lift my wing
To hear the bells of Heaven ring;
Some of their music, though my flights be
wild,
To Earth I bring;
Then let me soar and sing!
—Edmund Clarence Stedman.

AN ANIMAL STORY FROM THE MIDDLE AGES

By ALICE S. MILLARD,
Secretary, St. Paul Humane Society.

Boys and girls, have you ever noticed the power some people possess over animals, a power that seems almost supernatural? Balky horses and obstinate mules grow tractable at their touch, and the big watchdog—usually cross and suspicious—runs with tail wagging and trustful eyes to be stroked and patted by the unknown but friendly hand.

To-day, when the rights and wrongs of our four-footed brothers are brought to our notice, and we are led to think of them as fellow-creatures, created by the same Father in heaven and sharing with us His love and protection, we will picture to ourselves some scenes in the life of a friend of animals who lived in a bygone age and in a far off land.

Among the wild and turbulent times of the thirteenth century, when might was right, and even the Church was often false to the Gospel of peace and good will, moves like a beneficent spirit St. Francis of Assisi, who in a very unusual degree followed in the steps of his Master, living a life of absolute poverty and spending many years journeying hither and thither among the towns and villages of Italy, preaching the Gospel to the poor and setting an example of cheerful contentment to all.

In his simple out-of-doors life he made friends with all he met; the rude peasants and the scarcely less rude, though powerful, nobles, alike welcomed him and gladly furnished the modest shelter and food he asked. He loved the woods and highways of sunny Italy, and the wild creatures of the forest looked upon him as a friend and protector. Many beautiful and true stories are told of his power over them.

Once, when he was preaching in a certain town, a wolf, large, terrible and fierce, was devastating the surrounding country, devouring the flocks and even the human beings that came within his reach, so that the whole community were in peril of their lives. Francis, having compassion for his friends, determined to seek out the monster and deliver them from its power. So, unarmed save by his trust in God and the strength of his compassionate heart, he approached the wolf, who came rushing at him with open mouth and cruel fangs. "Come, Brother Wolf," he called, "I command thee in Christ's Name that thou do me no evil."

Immediately, says the old chronicle, the terrible animal closed his mouth and came quietly and lay like a lamb at his feet.

On another occasion a hare, hunted and chased, ran towards him. "Come, little brother," he said, "take refuge with me"; and the little animal nestled in the folds of his gown until danger was past and he was tenderly bidden to depart.

Often when in company with his followers he journeyed through the leafy glades of central Italy, and heard the multitudes of birds singing, he would stop and say: "Our little sisters are praising their Maker; let us go into their midst and join them in singing our evening hymn."

And here we will leave the gentle saint, surrounded by "his little sisters," the birds, and with them singing and making melody unto the Lord.

* * *

It is a long, long step from the country and times of St. Francis to the United States of the twentieth century, but in Yellowstone Park it is seen that where man is forbidden to hurt or destroy, the wild creatures live in close and happy companionship with him. There chipmunks and squirrels scamper saucily 'round the feet of the tourists, and even the shy and timid deer merely move aside when they hear the sound of footsteps, while the larger and generally fiercer animals come regularly to be fed from the hands of their friends.

We believe that the time is coming when this happy condition will not be confined only to one portion of the country; but as our children are taught gentleness and mercy to all living things, the woods and parks 'round our homes and schools will again resound with the songs of countless happy creatures, secure in the protection of many young followers of St. Francis.

SAINT FRANCIS OF ASSISI

By MARY GRANT O'SHERIDAN.

Saint Francis lived in olden days,

A holy man and wise,
Who spent his time in prayer and praise,
Good works and sacrifice.

And love had he for every thing,
God's creatures great and small;
He loved the little birds that sing
Among the tree-tops tall.

And when thro' forest glades he walked,
And birds around him flew,
He often stopped and to them talked;
All birds Saint Francis knew.

And unto them he preached one day
A sermon in the wood;
They bowed their little heads to pray,
Each word they understood.

The good Saint chose his text with care:

In love true service lives;
And little birds with men may share
When God His blessing gives.

And when doxology they sung,

Saint Francis' voice was heard:
"Praise God from whom all blessings flow,
Alike to man and bird."

MR. ELLMAN AT MOLINE, ILLS.

In a speech made at a recent meeting in Moline, Illinois, held for the purpose of reorganizing the Moline Humane Society, Mr. George Ellman, of Davenport, Iowa, said among other things:

"The history of Humane societies, the world over, is part of the history of mankind. It is the history and the sum total of all the great religions of the world. Confucius, Moses, Jesus, Mohammed, and all the founders of the great religions were presidents of humane societies, minus the membership list. They, all, preached mercy, kindness and love to man and beast alike.

"What is a humane society, if it is not the practical application of love, mercy, kindness to man, beast and creeping thing? What is a humane society if not the very embodiment of that golden rule, 'Love thy neighbor as thyself'? Nay! The definition of 'thy neighbor,' by the humane societies ought to include the 'beast and the creeping thing,' as well as the man neighbor; they are all His creation and handiwork.

"We are getting better and better day by day. We have begun to feel that we are, to a certain extent, our brother's keeper. We have come to realize that we have the full right to see that our neighbor lives up to the established system of organized society. And rightly so. Is he not a part of the community? Are not our children brought in close contact with his children at school, on the streets, and in the office or shop, and since they do touch elbows with each other, we, the guardians of our children, must see to it that they are not contaminated. The same thing is also true with his horse, dog or cat.

"This, my friends, is the field of the Humane society. It is the practical application of the time honored Golden Rule. It is non-sectarian, non-religious, non-political and no respecter of persons. It calls things by their proper names and it teaches by example. It carries love, mercy and kindness to man and beast alike. It is not a prosecuting machine, it does not run after

the people with the policeman's stick, but it does teach the people by persuasion and through education to practice 'love thy neighbor as thyself.'"

SOUTH BEND, INDIANA

At the recent annual meeting of the South Bend Humane Society, the following officers were elected for the year: Hon. T. E. Howard, president; T. C. Barnes, first vice-president; Rabbi Abram Cronbach, second vice-president; Burr C. Stephenson, third vice-president; Chauncey N. Fassett, treasurer; Henry A. Pershing, secretary; board of directors for the year, Hon. T. E. Howard, T. C. Barnes, Max Livingston, Burr C. Stephenson, Mrs. W. Osgood Orton, Myron Campbell, Henry A. Pershing, C. G. Folsom, George Beitner, Simon Greenebaum, Channey N. Fassett, H. L. Yerrick, Rev. A. H. De Long, Rabbi Abram Cronbach, Mrs. Mary Hine, Mrs. George Wyman, Mrs. Janette Reynolds and Fred B. Eberhart, of Mishawaka.

The secretary was ordered to place an application before the National Humane alliance, of New York, for one of their \$1,500 drinking fountains, which is presented to cities having humane societies. Judge Howard was selected to make the presentation of the two prize pictures at the county exercises at Springbrook on Saturday, June 12, for the two country schools doing the best work in the Junior Humane society work.

Miss Jessie Brown, the society's solicitor, reported having secured 14 new members and collected dues amounting to \$402. Total number of members 100. The treasurer's report showed a balance on hand of \$145 with \$362 on interest, making a total of \$507. The secretary reported 4,644 Junior Humane society members in the county. Officer Moore's account showed that he had looked after 800 cases, of which some 200 were neglect of children and families.

The secretary was instructed to order one copy of "Our Dumb Animals," published in Boston, sent for one year to each member of the Humane society at the special price of 25 cents a year. At the close of the business session the Rev. A. H. De Long, of Grace church, gave a very interesting talk, in which he spoke of the birds, their usefulness and beauty and the effect upon children who are taught to love them and the animals.

THE NEW HAMPSHIRE WOMAN'S HUMANE SOCIETY

Incorporated, February 1907.

President, Mrs. M. Jennie Kendall,

Secretary, Mrs. C. C. Mercer,

Treasurer, Mrs. Geo. E. Anderson.

The N. H. Woman's Humane Society was organized and incorporated as a State Society for the prevention of cruelty to animals. It endeavors to induce men, women and children to become more humane, to appreciate the intelligence of animals, to stop cruelty to children and rescue them from vicious influences, to stop the cruel beating, overloading, underfeeding and working suffering horses, to introduce drinking fountains, better roads, better methods of transportation for cattle, to induce boys not to molest birds' nests, and to teach kindness to children, to induce trainers and owners of horses to try kindness, and to feed animals regularly. It is a work that appeals to every man, woman and child in the State. There is no nobler charity, none that touches a tenderer chord in the heart of humanity than the work of this Society.

In many instances children, who had been cruelly abused by parents or custodians, have been rescued and conditions remedied.

Fathers of families who have neglected to provide or care for their families have, by the Society's persistent efforts, been compelled to provide and care for their families.

By its influence and instruction, hundreds of children have been taught that "Cruelty is the meanest crime," and have learned to pity and care for dumb animals and have proved effective protectors of them.

The Society, by their efforts, have mercifully laid to rest a large number of worn out horses in all parts of the state, also many diseased and homeless dogs and cats.

The Society has also placed in good homes many dogs and cats, also a few horses.

It has fed doves and birds and encouraged the feeding of them by children.

The Society has, by persistent effort, made improvements about the slaughter houses, and the slaughtering of animals and also stopped the Kosher killing of animals.

The Society has caused the erection of two drinking fountains, and one member has erected one on the State road and one member at his own expense put one in running order in one of the country towns.

A close watch has been kept over circus tents and animal exhibitions, also all animals in transit. In times of hard traveling through the city streets and crossings, strong horses have been furnished by the society to assist the teamsters with their heavy loads.

We ask the co-operation and contributions of all who hate to see helpless children or suffering animals abused, or who do not like to think of any corner of our beautiful Granite State as being a habitation of cruelty.

JULY

In the pleasant summer morning,
Hiawatha stood and waited.

All the air was full of freshness,
All the earth was bright and joyous,
And before him, through the sunshine,
Westward toward the neighboring forest
Passed in golden swarms the Ahmo,
Passed the bees, the honey-makers,
Burning, singing in the sunshine.

Bright above him shone the heavens,
Level spread the lake before him;
From its bosom leaped the sturgeon,
Sparkling, flashing in the sunshine;
On its margin the great forest
Stood reflected in the water,
Every tree-top had its shadow,
Motionless beneath the water.

—Longfellow.

TWO KINDS OF SPORT

" 'Tis a beautiful morning," a sportsman
said;

"The world looks so happy let's each take
a gun,

Go out and kill something for pastime and
fun

And proudest be him who counts the most
dead."

They blotted out lives that were happy and
good;

Blinded eyes, and broke wings that delighted
to soar—

They killed for mere pleasure, and crippled
and tore,

Regardless of aught but the hunger for
blood.

" 'Tis a beautiful morning," a sportsman
cried,

Who carried a kodak instead of a gun;

"The world looks as happy, so golden the
sun!

I'll slip to the woods where the wild things
hide."

The deer that he "shot" never dreamed of
his aim

Yet the bird that he caught went on with
her song,

Peace followed his footsteps, not slaughter
and wrong,

Yet rich were his "trophies" and varied
his game.

—The Pythian Guest.

HORSE SENSE IN HOT WEATHER

Now that the heat of summer is upon us and likely to remain with us for three months, it is well to give a little thought to the subject, with the view of directing our activities, so far as possible, toward the prevention of suffering among horses.

The second day of a hot spell fatigues horses very much. The third day always produces some heat prostrations or sunstrokes, and each successive day produces more, in a greatly increased ratio. The fatigue of the second day increases until the horse goes down in complete prostration, soon becoming insensible and dying, in an hour or two, unless he receives very prompt relief.

The first symptom of heat prostration is panting. This is usually accompanied by profuse sweating, dilation of the nostrils, hanging of the head, drooping ears, slowing up, loss of animation, bloodshot eyes. If the horse is pushed along, he ceases to perspire, staggers, goes down and soon becomes insensible. Death follows in an hour or two.

PREVENTION: Don't overfeed. It is generally believed that horses, which die from sunstroke, are suffering from indigestion. Certain it is, that there are many cases of colic from indigestion in very hot weather, and the probabilities are, that the stomach is out of order in a case of prostration. To keep this organ in good order, the best of hay and oats should be used, and a double handful of dry bran should be mixed with each feed of oats. It is a good plan to feed a little less in hot weather than the horse has been accustomed to.

Don't overwork. It is the overworked horse that usually gets sunstruck. He is not able to do as much in hot as in cold or mild weather; consequently, horses should not be loaded as heavily nor driven as fast, nor as far, as in cool weather.

Don't neglect to water often. Horses should be watered on a hot day every hour or so. When a horse begins to pant and show signs of weariness, he should be allowed to stop in the shade and rest for half an hour. The owners of horses should give this order to their drivers, as it will be the means of saving their animals and, consequently, their money.

It is really a duty to interfere in all cases of overwork, overdriving, excessive fatigue and heat prostration; and to advise the owner or driver of horses to call in their veterinarian in such cases. Delays are dangerous. Almost all cases of sunstroke can be saved if relief is given promptly, but, if delayed even half an hour, death is likely to be the result.

A. H. BAKER, V. S.

SUGGESTIONS

Report all cases of cruelty to children and dumb animals to the Society, whether requiring prosecution or not, either in writing or by telephone.

In cases of cruelty to children, give names and residence of child or children, offender or offenders; state nature of cruelty, place where and time when occurring. If names and residences are unknown, give any information available, to enable officers to locate and identify parties.

In cases of cruelty to dumb animals, give name of driver or owner or party offending, and residence, if possible; if unknown, give name of number on vehicle. State nature of cruelty and effect thereof on the animal or animals, also place where and time when occurring, and some description of animal.

Complainants should always give their own names and addresses, so that our officers can interview them in case further information is desired. Names given in confidence are never disclosed.

In cases requiring ambulance, have owner or man in charge of animal, make the request for ambulance, by telephone or otherwise.

Telephones: Harrison 384 and
Harrison 7005

THE ILLINOIS HUMANE SOCIETY

560 Wabash Avenue, Chicago



Humane Advocate

Under the Management of

The Illinois Humane Society.

EDITED BY MISS RUTH EWING.

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JULY, 1909

CUBA PROGRESSING

Cuvier, the great French naturalist, once took exception to the descriptive definition given by the French Academy of a crab, namely, that it was "a small, red fish that walked backward." He stated that "that would have been an excellent description except that the crab was not red—was not a fish—and did not walk backward."

It has been said that in every way Cuba is "progressing backward." We protest against the employment of that descriptive title for present-day conditions in the humane movement in Cuba, taking exception to it after the manner of Cuvier, because, in the first place, there is no such thing as "progressing backward," and, in the second, if there were, that is not what Cuba is doing in that particular line of endeavor.

Certain it is, that it is unjust to make the assertion that the humane cause is on the backward march, in Cuba, when the "Bando de Piedad de Cuba" is in evidence.

The truth of the saying "The salvation of our country lies with our children" is being verified in Cuba in a striking manner. This Band of Mercy, numbering some five hundred members, is the army of animal defenders which Mrs. Jeanette Ryder,

of Havana, organized in October, 1908.

Mrs. Ryder is an American woman, who, with her husband, Dr. Clifford Ryder, went to live in Cuba several years ago. She has consecrated herself to the humane cause, and to any one following the work of her band of helpers, what they have accomplished seems quite wonderful.

Through Mrs. Ryder's untiring devotion to its interests, a strong organization has been developed which, to-day, is doing creditable work for the protection of animals in Cuba.

Realizing the immense value of proper training in self-discipline and citizenship—the lack of which among the adults of the Island has been largely responsible for the humiliation in the mismanagement of Cuban affairs—Mrs. Ryder decided to remodel the Band of Mercy into a model city, after the manner prescribed by the "school cities" of the United States. This was done, and at the present time, all meetings of the Society are being conducted after the rules of a city government. The boys and girls are being taught high ideals and are acquiring a fine sense of responsibility and fast cultivating the dignity which the recognition of responsibility always brings. In short, this has become a splendid training school, with humanity as its underlying principle, and is become a power in the community and a feature of general interest even to tourists.

Shortly after the organization of the Band, an Animal Refuge was established, where over three-hundred animals are handled per month, and last November, the publication of a humane journal, known by the name of "Filantropia," was begun. These are branches of humane work, any one of which would constitute a fair amount of accomplishment for any

one person or Society in any one year. Added to this are the work in court, the inspection of plazas and all crated poultry, the transportation of any and all animals and the disposition of incurably sick or injured animals condemned at the Refuge."

The Band celebrated its first anniversary in October last, the Refuge has not had a birthday as yet, and the paper, "Filantropia," is just nine months old, but they are all flourishing under the personal direction of the woman who has been for them in turn, founder, president, secretary, treasurer, lecturer, inspector, counsel, officer, manager, publisher, and writer, and also sponsor to the humane cause in Cuba,—the sum-total of whose work will be a record of stupendous courage, labor, sacrifice and established good.

It has been deplored that bull-fights are still being held in Cuba and patronized by distinguished personages and members of the cabinet and legislative body, but even so it does not follow that good humane work is not being carried on in other ways. Just because the "humans powers that be" have failed to prevent that one variety of "spurious sport" does not signify that no good is being accomplished in other directions. While bull-fighting is generally regarded as a revolting, degrading form of entertainment, it is, nevertheless, an open question requiring "expert testimony" to determine whether or not it is higher or lower in the scale of decency than half a dozen other cruel practices. Could anything offer more chances for cruelty than the endurance-contest-horse-races that take place in our own country, and which, were it not for our good fortune in possessing powerful state humane societies and The American Humane Association, we, too, would be power-

less to prevent. As it is, we are not able to abolish these things—only to supervise and regulate them.

If it were understood against what heavy odds—lack of both sympathetic and financial support—the humane force in Cuba has been established, it would be regarded as a superhuman feat. Were it to fail to-morrow—as many another good thing in advance of its time and surroundings has seemed to do—it would be no matter for censure. No criticism should come to add its weight of oppression to that of other obstacles. Such criticism would only instance "man's inhumanity to man." A harsh judgment is invariably an ignorant one. So much good dies for want of encouragement that we should make it a point to find good rather than fault. Furthermore, the kind of criticism which does not recognize the good attained (though it be little) and offers no encouragement, is not progressive. Condemnation is never prompted by a spirit of helpfulness. "In the lexicon" of humane societies there should be no such phrase as the "cant of criticism."

No better code of conduct could be found than that included in the rules of the children's Band of Mercy, of Havana, one paragraph of which instructs that "Above all comes loyalty to our Band and to its members, that makes it impossible for us to talk outside our business meetings of the failings and weaknesses of ourselves or others; that prevents our fault-finding and takes away any desire to criticize merely for the sake of criticism. It is an excellent rule never to find fault unless we have at hand the remedy for the trouble."

"The difficulties and displeasures which must inevitably come to us must not discourage us. We have struck out from our vocabulary the

words 'give up.' Justice for the weak, charity for those who misunderstand, and love for all—are the weapons with which we shall meet and conquer the difficulties, sorrows, trials and humiliations that compose the army of the enemy."

These are rules for motives and acts it were well for all humanitarians to adopt.

THE CINNAMON BEAR AT SANS SOUCI PARK

A letter from a Chicago citizen, dated May 23rd, 1909, addressed to The Illinois Humane Society, stated:

"There is a large brown bear in an exhibit or show at the Sans Souci Resort, Cottage Grove and 61st Street, which is restrained by a very short chain attached to the floor, and has a ring in its nose; its movements are greatly limited and when going after nuts thrown by the spectators would seem to be in much pain. This bear should have more freedom, and I call your attention to this matter."

On the next day, May 24th, two officers of the Society went together to Sans Souci Park and saw the bear. It was found to be a small cinnamon bear, and was tied in a cage twelve by twelve feet, by means of a four-foot chain attached to a ring in its nose. It was fat and sleek and seemed lively and well.

On Sunday, May 31st, a humane officer accompanied by Dr. William F. Reasner, a veterinary surgeon, again examined the bear. The doctor pronounced it to be in excellent condition, evidently suffering no pain nor inconvenience from being chained in captivity. He said the bear was about five years old, and, that while it was being held by a ring in its nose, the animal had no appearance of being fretted.

Mr. Frank Stevens, the owner of the bear, was found and interviewed.

He said that the bear was well fed, watered and cared for; that it had as many as four shower-baths a day; and performed but four times during the day, and not to exceed five minutes at a time. The humane officer advised that the bear be left loose in the cage, which Mr. Stevens said he would arrange to do.

The following day, June 1st, two humane officers made still another call upon the bear, and found it unchained, enjoying the freedom of its cage. The cage was found by actual measurement to be twelve by fourteen feet instead of twelve by twelve.

Twelve days after the bear had been released from its chain, an item published in the Chicago Tribune, of June 13th, appeared to give credit for the improved conditions for the "Cinnamon Bear at Sans Souci Park," to another Society.

In order to make sure that our Society was in no way interfering or causing misunderstanding in the matter with any other Society, one of the officers who had been detailed on the case from the first, called again upon Mr. Stevens, the owner of the bear, and learned from him that no officers or representatives of any Society other than those from the Illinois Humane Society had either written or called upon him at any time, relative to the case of the bear.

While this Society made the investigations and examinations in due pursuance of its duty, it feels that the credit for the improved conditions for the bear is due Mr. Stevens, himself, who responded with the utmost willingness to the suggestion of releasing the bear from its chain, and whose desire for the welfare of the animal was evidenced in its healthy appearance and physical condition.

CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT

BLOOMINGTON CHILDREN WRITE HUMANE ESSAYS

The Bloomington Humane Society, Mr. Henry Behr, President, recently offered ten prizes of \$1.00 each, for the ten best stories written by the school children, below eighth grade, in both the public and parochial schools of Bloomington and Normal, Illinois.

As a result, one-hundred and fifty compositions were entered by the pupils, from which number the best ten were selected by a committee of three appointed judges, and the prizes awarded to the winning writers.

Mr. Behr says: "The prize contest among the pupils of the Bloomington and Normal schools for best composition on humane treatment of animals has had very satisfactory results in showing the interest and sentiment of the school children on this singularly important question. Having read all the papers subsequent to the decision of the judges I am free to say that all are readable stories and a credit to the writers. Being class room compositions without corrections by teachers they are interesting when the different lines of thought are noted, the naive views taken occasionally and the various arguments and reasonings. Most of the stories come from intermediate grades, and some of the prizes went to these grades, a very creditable showing I think. No doubt the judges found it a difficult matter to select out of many good stories the best ten and those children who did not receive any of the prizes will, it is hoped, feel gratified by the thought that they did a commendable thing and showed they were capable of expressing their ideas on a concrete subject."

The following are five of the ten prize essays:

There were five of us boys and we were trying to find a name for our club. Meetings were held every day in an old shed, but no satisfactory name could be found.

On a warm day in December, four boys and myself were walking down Locust street. We heard a faint cry. Looking down a man-hole we saw a small cat, wet and thin. We got a clothes-prop, but it wouldn't climb up the pole. We then got a long rope and made a loop at the end of it. We got the cat around the stomach and pulled it up rapidly.

I carried it home, petted it, kept it a few days and then let it go.

We named our club "The Animal Rescue Club." We had no officers and needed none.

We fed all half-fed animals in our neighborhood, kept them a few days, and then let them go.

I kept a small fox terrier a lady wasn't going to keep. I still have it and hope to keep it.

DON H. BAKER,

Hawthorne School.

Once there was a junk buyer who used only one horse to pull the wagon. One day he was going home with a heavy load of iron bars. He had driven up the hill in front of his barn; then he stopped to let the horse rest. Now he must back the heavy load in at the open door of the barn. "Back, Jim, back!" said the driver pulling lightly at the reins. The horse braced his feet and pushed, but did not move the wagon. The man got down from his seat, went to the back of the wagon and pushed. "Back!" he cried. The horse strained every muscle. "Back!" cried the driver again. The wagon moved this time at least a foot. Once more the driver pulled and the horse pushed. The great horse pulled with all his might. There was a sound of splintering wood and the wagon rolled back. Not a blow had been struck. Only gentle words had been spoken, and the horse had done the rest. The man went to the horse's head, took his nose in his hand, patted him between the eyes and said: "Good, old Jim; you did it, didn't you? I knew you could." The horse rubbed his nose against the man's cheek.

CLAYTON BRILEY,

Fifth Grade.

In Richmond, Va., a fine of five dollars must be paid if any person is seen tormenting or molesting the squirrels.

In the streets, as well as the park, the squirrels are as tame as can be. In the parks the city officers take special pains as to the treatment of the squirrels by making little platforms about eight feet high on the trees and keeping them well supplied with corn and nuts. The city appoints men to go around to the different parks and look after the birds as well as the squirrels.

On the grounds around the executive mansion the squirrels and birds are as tame as if they were pets. The squirrels will come by twos and threes to the fence and eat out of your hand.

If the people of Bloomington could provide for these same rules as to the "kindness to animals," we also might have the birds and squirrels in the parks at any rate, as tame as those in Richmond.

ELDON ROUSE,

Grade 8 A.

The Humane society sees that children and animals get enough to eat. They shouldn't let anyone have their horses out in the cold.

Once an Indian prince on crossing the Indian ocean was shipwrecked. On this boat was a man-eating tiger in a wooden cage. When the boat began to sink the cage was thrown into the ocean.

The drowning prince looked around for something to hold on to. But all he saw was this large tiger floating in the cage. The only way for the prince to keep from drowning was to hang on the cage. When he reached the cage the tiger wanted to get out. The prince unlocked the door, but the tiger instead of eating him swam with him. They hung on the cage for many hours.

At last they reached shore where the prince fell unconscious. On reviving the tiger was standing over him, licking his face.

They traveled through a jungle. Every night the tiger guarded him and brought him food.

They approached a village. Then the tiger licked the man's hand and disappeared in the jungle.

This shows that when the man was kind to the tiger, the tiger was kind to him.

WILLIAM STRAIN,
Jefferson School.

Almost every girl and boy has a pet of one kind or other, some dogs, others cats, and some very fortunate, ponies. These pets are generally very faithful and loving to their little owners, but are not always treated so by them.

We should always be kind to dumb animals because they are not able to speak for what they want. Then if we treat them well they are sure to do something for us.

Dogs are especially faithful to their masters. We know of the way the large St. Bernard dogs will hunt for people who have been lost in large snowdrifts in Newfoundland and other cold northern countries. Then in circuses and dog shows we see little dogs climbing ladders and diving into pools of water many feet below, at a word from their master.

But all this is not accomplished by whipping and scolding them, but by kind consideration treatment.

So if we want to keep a nice little pet which will love us, we must remember that they are not "just animals" as we often hear said, but creatures with feelings as well as us.

PAULINE BOYLE,
Edwards School.

THE CHOSEN CHILD

She was a wee baby, just a few weeks old, when she came to gladden the hearts and home of her foster parents. From the moment of her arrival she was beloved and very interesting. Many friends and new relations showered the baby with gifts and dainty things to wear. Never was a little princess more welcome and beloved and royally treated. People would look at the sweet, little, round face, and golden curls, and say: "My, what a fortunate baby to have such a lovely home, and so many beautiful things and such a loving father and mother." And then the mother would answer, with pride: "We are the fortunate ones to have found and chosen for our very own, such a sweet little daughter."

The months and years went by, and each day brought forth some new and interesting development in the little child. Finally the time came for her to go to kindergarten, and her mother told her many stories those days—some she read from pretty books and some she told right from her heart. Very often the mother would say to the child: "Real love gave you to me, dear." The story which the child learned to love most of all, came from the mother's heart and was something like this:

"Once upon a time, about four or five years ago, there was a man and woman who lived in a nice, big home, all alone. They had been married many years, but there was no little child in the house. They had often said they would like to find a dear little baby, to come and live with them, but they kept putting it off from year to year, thinking that babies were lots of trouble and 'we'll find one next year.' They also thought they would prefer to take in a little child, about two years old. It was a very easy thing to postpone, but little did they realize all the sweetness and joy they were missing, and, so, many years went by. Finally, one day the lady thought: 'I wonder when I am going to find just the right little baby to come and live with us,' and then she said softly to herself, 'But I must be ready and willing and when the call comes from the baby who needs a home and a mother, I will go and choose that baby to be my little daughter, no matter what she looks like, or where she is.'

"The lady didn't wait very long after this sweet thought had come to her, for one day a friend of hers told her over the telephone about such a dear little baby, a few weeks old, who needed a mamma right away. At first the lady said she couldn't take such a tiny little bit of a baby, but then she stopped and remembered what she had

said about 'being ready,' so she put on her things and went down to see that little baby, and took her in her arms and kissed her and said: 'I choose you for my little daughter.' After she had had her baby a week, she wouldn't have parted with her for a million dollars. Her father loved her very much, too, and they called her 'their beloved chosen child.' The mother and daughter were constant companions and loved each other, and the mother said to her little girl one day: 'My precious child, if any of your little school friends ever say to you, "That ain't your really papa and mamma you live with, you are just an adopted child," you smile and say, "An adopted child means a chosen child" and tell them that real love has made you our real daughter. Always be thankful that you are a chosen child, my dear, for you were chosen out of all the world full of babies. We didn't have to take you. We took you and kept you because we loved you, and wanted you. It is an honor to be an adopted child. It is the greatest of honors to be a chosen child. I am proud of you, dear, and I love you, and are you not glad that you are our little girl?' And of course the little girl replied: 'Yes, Mamma.'"

The child learned to love this story, of the little chosen child, and one day her mother said: "My dear, you know the little chosen daughter. Do you suppose you can guess who she is?" The child named several of her little friends, but her mother shook her head, and said: "No, guess again." Finally the mother took the little girl tenderly on her lap, and folded her close in her arms, and kissing her said: "You know, mother has often said that real love gave you to us. Now, I'll tell you who the chosen child is, dearie, she is YOU, and I am the mother who chose you. I never asked anything about your other mamma and papa that you came to first; for some reason, they couldn't keep you and take care of you. It was enough to know you were God's child, in need of, and entitled to a home, and the real love of a father and mother, so God filled your need and blessed us a thousand fold in our loving service for you. Thank God, dear, that He helped us to find each other."

—M. Richardson, Kansas City, Mo.

WHITEY

Instances are common enough where dogs and horses, and even cats, have been instrumental in saving human life; but this is the first instance in the writer's knowledge of such remarkable actions by a rat.

One of the two boys of a Danish family of four, named Nelson, living in Southern Wisconsin, was given a white rat, named Whitey, which became so contented that it never attempted to run away, notwithstanding that it was given the run of the house.

Before retiring one night, the husband filled the bedroom stove with soft coal. At about three in the morning Mrs. Nelson was disturbed by something pulling and scratching at her hand and wrist, and awoke to find the room filled with gas, and Whitey squealing and jumping on the floor beside her. She was so nauseated and weak that she could do no more than roll off to the floor and crawl to the stairs. When attempting to descend, she fell to the bottom, her head resting near the front door. The cold draft entering under the door finally roused her, and her screams for help brought the neighbors, who revived her husband.

Whitey died peacefully a year later, and a friend of the family diagnosed the case as one of gout.—*Chicago Record-Herald*.

A FRIEND IN NEED

"A friend in need," my neighbor said to me—

"A friend indeed is what I mean to be;
In time of trouble I will come to you,
And in the hour of need you'll find me true."

I thought a bit, and took him by the hand.
"My friend," said I, "you do not understand

The inner meaning of that simple rhyme—
A friend is what the heart needs all the time."

HENRY VAN DYKE.

Kindness is the golden chain by which society is bound together.—*Goethe*.

IN COURT

**The Original Documents in the Matter of All Cases Reported Under This Heading,
Comprising a few of the Cases Attended to by the Society During the Month,
are on File at the Home Office of The Illinois Humane Society.**

On June 9th, Officer Carrons of the Eighth Precinct, told the Society of a horse which was down in a barn, in a suffering neglected condition.

A veterinary was called by the Humane Officer to examine the horse. Its left front leg was found to be broken below the knee, the bones protruding through the skin at the ankle and just below the knee.

The Humane Officer lost no time in putting the horse out of its misery, and then went in search of the owner.

The owner was finally located and arrested, and on June 18th, was fined \$5.00 and costs by Judge Beitler at the Maxwell Street police court.

Record 80; Case 119.

On June 10th, a black horse attached to a peddler's wagon was stopped by a Humane Officer at Waller and Maxwell Streets.

The horse was suffering from an ulcerated corn and was very lame. The horse was immediately ordered to the barn, where the corn was treated under the supervision of the officer.

The owner was arrested, and on June 12th, fined \$3.00 and costs by Judge Scovel, at the Maxwell Street police court.

Record 80; case 87.

Teams hauling stone at Twelfth and Rockwell Streets were examined by Humane Officers, on June 10th.

Two horses were found unfit for service and sent to the barn.

A warrant was sworn out for the owner, and on June 14th, he was fined \$3.00 and costs by Judge Scovel at the Maxwell Street police court.

Record 80; Case 86.

Mounted Officer Evans stopped a horse at State and Lake Streets which was examined by a Humane Officer.

The horse was being driven to a single express wagon. Three sores were found upon the animal; one on the neck; another on the right breast; and a third on the back, all of which were in bad condition. All of these sores were being rubbed and irritated by the harness. It was patent that

an effort had been made to hide the sores from sight by means of pieces of burlap.

The driver, who was the owner, was arrested and taken to the Harrison Street police station. The horse and wagon were taken to the Pound, and, later, the horse was sent to the barn of the owner and laid off from work. The wagon, loaded with merchandise, was taken care of by the Society, and the owners notified to call for their property, which they did.

When this case came up for trial at the Harrison Street police court, on June 11th, before Judge Blake, the respondent's employer appeared and stated to the Court that the friends of the respondent were endeavoring to get him another and better horse, and asked that the case be continued for another week. In the meantime, however, the respondent's wife had him arrested and locked up at the Maxwell Street police station, where he still was at the time the case was again called before Judge Blake at the Harrison Street police court.

The horse was destroyed and the case dismissed.

Record 80; Case 141.

On June 12th, the attention of the Society was called to some horses in a barn that were weak and suffering for the lack of feed and water.

The Humane Officers found three horses in the custody and care of a young man. One of the horses had sores on its back and breast which appeared to be the result of gross neglect. The barn was in a filthy condition.

The owner was arrested and taken to the Maxwell Street police station, and on the following day was fined \$3.00 and costs by Judge Scovel.

Record 80; Case 176.

On June 14th, the Evanston police called the attention of the Society to a horse held at the Evanston Pound.

The horse was old and decrepit and had sores on its back and other parts of its body, which were painful. The horse was also going blind in the left eye. The driver of this horse came from Wilmette, and was ar-

rested on June 12th, by the Evanston police for cruelly working and beating the horse in question on Davis Street, Evanston. The horse was placed in the City Pound and Officer Ruland, of the Evanston police, saw that the horse was given plenty of feed and water, and was well cared for. The defendant was tried before Justice Boyer, on June 16th. The owner of the horse was also arrested on a warrant sworn out by a Humane Officer. Evidence was given by a citizen of Kenilworth, a police officer of Evanston, and a Humane Officer. The driver was discharged on payment of costs. The owner was fined \$25.00 and costs. The defendant was unable to pay the fine. The Court finally ruled that the fine stand suspended at the pleasure of the Society, but that if the defendant did not do what was right by his horse in the future, the fine should be paid or the defendant sent to jail. Later, on June 22nd, the horse was delivered to the defendant, and a few days later, on June 29th, the horse was destroyed, at the request of the owner, by Officers Sieber and Hoph of Wilmette.

Record 80; Case 178.

On June 17th, at the Wells Street Bridge, Mounted Officer O'Neil stopped a horse that had two sores on its back, upon which the saddle was bearing.

A Humane Officer adjusted the saddle so as to take the pressure off the sores, and sent the horse to the barn for treatment.

The driver of the horse said that his father owned the animal and had known about the sores and general condition for three days past.

The owner was arrested on a warrant, charged with cruelty to animals, and on June 19th was fined \$3.00 and costs, amounting in all to \$11.50, by Judge Hume, at the Harrison Street police court.

Record 80; Case 220.

A most interesting case was prosecuted in Henderson County on June 23rd before Judge Robinson in the County Court.

A boy, twenty years old, was arrested on the morning of June 4th, on the charge of cruelly beating a horse. After the beating, the animal was taken into the barn of one of the witnesses in the case, but was in too much pain to either eat or drink. A day or two later, in order to put a merciful end to its suffering, the animal was shot.

This case was tried before a jury. The evidence produced on the trial of the case was not sufficiently strong or convincing to

impress the Judge with the fact that a case had been made out. The Judge recalled the jury instructing them to bring in a verdict of "Not guilty," which the jury accordingly did. The testimony as given by witnesses in court, was not the same as given before the trial, and at the time of the beating. Thus it was that an apparently strong case faded away at the time of the trial. At least the horse was put out of his misery, and the publicity given the matter has done much good in the community.

Record 79; Case 873.

On June 23rd, Police Officer Barry stopped a horse at South Water and Clark Streets.

It was attached to an organ wagon and was being driven by a boy fifteen years old. The boy's sister, a girl sixteen years old, was with him.

Upon the examination made by the Humane Officer, the horse was found to have two large sores on the breast, under the collar. The officer adjusted the collar, so as to take the bearing from the sore, and learned from the boy that his father had sent him out with the horse. The girl was sent home, and the boy and horse taken to the Humane Society, and the father notified to come there at once.

The father was arrested at the office of the Society, and on June 25th, was fined \$5.00 and costs, amounting in all to \$13.50, by Judge Foster of the Municipal Court. The horse was sent to the barn and laid off from work.

Record 80; Case 267.

One June 29th, Mounted Officer Cottrell stopped a horse at Dearborn and Randolph Streets.

It was an old, black horse, weak and apparently unable to pull a load of about 3700 pounds. The horse weighed about 900 pounds. The load was transferred to another wagon, the horse sent to the barn and the driver placed under arrest. A warrant was also sworn out for the owner by a Humane Officer.

On the following day at the Harrison Street police court, Judge Fake admonished the driver and also the owner, and allowed them both to go. He cautioned them, however, that should they be brought before him again on a similar charge, they would receive less consideration on account of their poverty.

Record 80; Case 390.

HORSE-LOGY

A stable should be kept in clean, healthy condition, have good drainage and be light, and well ventilated.

Fifty-five degrees Fahr. is a good temperature.

The first and most important step to be taken in the care of a horse is to engage a good groom—the best is none too good.

Stable work should begin early in the morning, the horses be looked over to see if in good condition, free from possible injuries from kicking and casting, the bedding carried out and the horses fed and watered and groomed.

If the horse is not in regular service, she should be exercised, fed again at noon and for the third time about seven o'clock at night.

Oats and hay as regular diet, and white bran, linseed and carrots as extras.

To make bran mash: One-half pint linseed in pan, pour one quart boiling water upon it and let soak four hours; then take two and one-half pounds of bran and mix with it sufficient hot water to saturate it; stir in the linseed and it is ready to be eaten.

Carrots and apples should be given a horse every few days, as they form a pleasant change from the dry grain food upon which he lives. If possible horses should have access to water at all times.

If provided for in this way, a horse drinks often but slowly and a small quantity at a time, instead of becoming famished with thirst and then consuming a large amount of water at a drink.

There is an old-time, now dishonored superstition among stablemen and horsemen that water, except in very small doses and at rare intervals, is harmful to a horse. The truth is that in the fear of giving too much, the poor animals are restricted to a cruel extent. The injury comes through excessive thirst followed by excessive drinking.

Horses should be watered frequently, especially when traveling on the road and in hot, dusty weather.

Horses should be worked or exercised every day, keeping their muscles in good condition and the blood in normal, healthy circulation.

In regard to shoeing: Shoes should be made as light in weight as possible and yet wear sufficiently well. Shoe worn longer than four weeks should be removed from the feet of the horse and re-set, as beyond that time the hoofs become disproportionate in growth, the toes becoming so long as to cause stumbling.

The frog of the foot should have bearing on the ground, though no other part of the foot should be weakened thereby.

All shoes should have a level bearing on the foot, from toe to heel.

It is not the kind of shoe but the manner of shoeing that is of the greatest importance.

The season of hot weather is here, when conditions are hard for all creatures that toil. The horse, perhaps, more than any other laborer, is a victim of the hardships imposed by the torrid weather.

In order to make the conditions under which he works as favorable and comfortable as may be:

Provide him with a clean, well-ventilated stable.

See that he has a good fly-net for street wear and a sheet-blanket for protection from flies while standing in the barn.

When hauling heavy loads over city streets or on dusty roads, let him rest in the shade occasionally, and water him often. Do not, through fear of giving too much water, go to the opposite extreme and stint him to a cruel extent.

Drive him at a moderate, steady gait and avoid any spurts of speed.

Sponge him off with cold water when he comes back to the barn, removing all sweat and harness-marks. Give him a carrot or an apple, a friendly pat and word of appreciation for his service.

Humane Advocate

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VOL. IV.

AUGUST, 1909

No. 10

BIRD NOTES AND NEWS

BY MISS MARSHALL SAUNDERS—Author of "Beautiful Joe."

Who knows what the Royal Society for the Protection of Birds is? I did not know until I received a report containing the proceedings of their annual meeting in London, England. In this report I find that the Society is presided over by Her Grace, the Duchess of Portland. The Vice-Presidents are, Her Serene Highness, the Rance of Sarawabe, and a host of other titled folk with bishops, right honourables, professors and members of the Zoological Society.

The Society is indeed doing a good work in protecting birds, and in prohibiting their capture by means of hoops and similar instruments, by offering medals and prizes for the best essays on birds, and by establishing bird and arbor days. The organ of the Society is "Bird Notes And News," a four-page sheet, which they truly say forms an interesting link of communication with workers both in England and abroad. In connection with this, they issue Christmas cards, calendars and leaflets, give lectures, and I am delighted to see, recommend highly Martin Hiesemann's intensely interesting and useful book, "How To Attract And Protect Wild Birds."

In reading this admirable report, I was, however, struck anew, and more strongly than ever before, by the extraordinary fact that England—that old country, the mother country for

so many of us on this continent, is in some respects behind her children. In America, no one can catch or cage a native bird. In England—that land which, as an American humorously said is under a painful state of cultivation—one would think that strict utilitarianism would insist on rigid protection of birds to save vegetation in gardens and on farms. Strange to say, the utility of the question is not emphasized as it is in this country. Somewhat to my amusement, one gentleman in addressing the annual meeting, said he thought there was excuse for persons who kept caged birds, because the singing bird in its cage was for them the only link they had with the country. Another member promptly disagreed with him, I am happy to say for the credit of the Society.

Bird catching is permitted in England, except during a close season. However, that season is so disregarded that the Society finds it necessary to employ an inspector to watch the bird catchers. The report says, "Few persons, even among those who heed the multitude of little birds in narrow boxes in some dealer's shop, or the solitary lark or linnet in its small cage hung against some squalid tenement, have any just comprehension of the real character of this trade. The Society's inspector worked for three months during one close season when

bird catching is illegal, and his reports made it clear, that in spite of the law, numbers of men of the roughest sort, were daily sending up boxes full of wild birds to supply shops, stalls and shooting matches, in the big towns. In certain districts, formerly centers of this business, the activity of the police, efficient bird protection orders, and decisive action on the part of magistrates had made a clearance of the loafing vagabonds who pursued it." Further on, this report says "The raids of the bird catchers in the early summer, are as nothing compared with their harvest in the autumn, and the waste of bird life through the speedy death of an enormous percentage of the captives is hardly a greater evil than the cruelty practised on decoy birds, and the fate of the thousands relegated to the dealers' shops, or thrust into paper bags and sold for a few pence from the coster's barron."

This is a pretty bad state of things for the birds, but in addition to the onslaught on their ranks by the bird-catchers, the little unfortunates suffer from the operations of the Incorporated Society for the Destruction of Vermin. This seems astonishing. One would think that members of such a society would class insect pests as vermin and would encourage the efforts of birds to keep them in check. Unfortunately, in destroying the sparrow, which of course must be classed as "vermin," ignorant persons kill all small birds they can lay their hands on.

A description of bird-shops is given in an admirable leaflet issued by the Society, entitled, "Bird-Catching and Bird-Caging." In it the writer describes visits to bird-shops. "The first place was dark and dismal, and the poor captives looked dull and listless. The usual disgusting practice of scattering the seed in the bottoms of the

cages was observed. The second shop was attended by a "sporting" looking young man who was nicely taking the air in front of it. The place was so filthy, it was more than unpleasant to go inside. There were rabbits, guinea pigs, bantams, pigeons, fancy mice and the unhappy birds. The cages set on shelves, in the foul, dark interior, and in the window, skylarks, finches, linnets, yellowhammers, robins and many other birds, home and foreign. Almost all of them looked sickly, and many of them appeared to be dying.

"How much?" was asked.

"Red polls, six pence each, linnets, one shilling, larks two shillings and six pence, chaffinch two shillings and six pence, and so on."

"Your prices are high."

"You must consider how many of the birds die, and we must make up for the loss."

"No wonder they die in such an atmosphere."

"We can't keep them in a drawing room, and the door is open."

"It was sickening and debasing."

So much for English bird-shops. I have never seen such a state of things on this continent. We have no caged native birds, and there is government inspection of caged foreigners which as far as my observation goes is faithfully carried on. However, no birds should be caged, except partly domesticated or wholly domesticated ones, and the day may come when advanced thought will condemn the caging of canaries, for example. In the meantime, let us assist all agencies employed in the conservation of bird life. I first became interested in the birds of my own country, then in the birds of both Americas, then in the birds of the world. Let all captives free, is now my motto—birds and children and men and women—the world a paradise for humanity!

THE BIRDS

Do you ne'er think what wondrous beings
these?

Do you ne'er think who made them, and
who taught

The dialect they speak, where melodies

Alone are the interpreters of thought?

Whose household words are songs in many
keys,

Sweeter than instrument of man e'er
daught!

Whose habitations in the tree-tops even

Are half-way houses on the road to heaven!

Think, every morning when the sun peeps
through

The dim, leaf-latticed windows of the
grove,

How jubilant the happy birds renew

The old, melodious madrigals of love!

And when you think of this, remember, too,

'T is morning somewhere, and above

The awakening continents, from shore to
shore,

Somewhere the birds are singing evermore.

—*Longfellow*: "The Birds of Killing-
worth."

THE SILENT MONTH

Until the Katydid tunes up its instrument and announces that it is just six weeks to frost, August is accounted summer's silent month. This is almost wholly due to the fact that most of the birds stop singing when the nesting season is over. In June and in part of July the singing is a chorus, while in August there is only the occasional solo.

Disappointment is likely to come to him who has just been moved to start bird study if he takes his first field lessons in midsummer. The birds like to be seen at their best, and as August finds them in shabby and disordered dress, and at times hardly any dress at all, they take to the thickets to hide. The moulting season is the retiring season.

There are a few songsters that rise superior to bodily ills and have the spirit to sing in August. None of these is a finished performer. Perhaps they would be in better voice in the spring, the real song season, if they rested a bit in midsummer. Exception ought to be made, however, of the song sparrow, who sings as well, if not so much, in August as he does in April. Other August singers are the red-eyed vireo, whose vocal and bodily activities are practically ceaseless, and the ovenbird, who can be heard at the wood's edge any hot afternoon calling "Teacher, teacher," insistently and incessantly, and to a degree musically.

The meadow lark may pipe up occasionally and there is the infrequent blue-bird note, but for the main part the bird world is silent in August. The matchless singers, the hermit, veery and the wood thrush, become mere skulkers of the undergrowth. Their voices are the richest in the bird kingdom and they do not believe in an unseasonable and too lavish distribution of wealth. August is the silent month, but song comes in with September. The thrushes still refuse to perform, but to many of the birds spring seems to have come again.—*Editorial, Chicago Evening Post.*

HUMANE TRAMP

"What are you doing here?" said the woman to the tramp who had got over the wall just in time to escape the bulldog.

"Madam," replied the dignified vagrant, "I did intend to request something to eat, but all I ask now is that, in the interests of humanity, you'll feed that canine!"—*London Globe.*

KINDNESS TO THE CAT

Small Margie drew the picture of a dog and cat on her slate, and, calling her mother's attention to it, she said:

"Of course a cat ought to have only four legs, mamma, but I drew this one with six so it could run away from the dog."—*Exchange.*

THINGS OF INTEREST

Humane publications received in exchange have been notably interesting this past month. The July issue of "Child and Animal Protection," published by the Colorado Humane Society, is a particularly "live" number, containing, among other things, the Colorado law of humane education, two practical articles on humane education, and extracts from "Dumb Animals and How to Treat Them," a new text book for use in the public school, written by Mr. E. K. Whitehead. There is great need for excellent books of this kind, designed to be of helpful guidance to teachers in the matter of introducing humane education in our schools, and we congratulate Mr. Whitehead upon having contributed to this need.

"The Band of Mercy," the humane journal of New South Wales, and the first newspaper devoted to humane interests published in Australia, has the distinction of having issued the July number of its twenty-third volume. The paper is edited by Miss Levy and is good reading. This latest copy was the bearer of the news from India that:

"The government has forbidden the slaughter of birds for the purpose of using the plumage for fashionable trimmings. Before long we may expect that other countries will awake to the danger of destroying the useful and beautiful little creatures; then, and not till then, will the men pass their law of protection for them. Mankind may shut its eyes and ears to the complaints of cruelty, but not to those of profit or loss."

"Canada's Humane Journal," the organ of the Federated Societies for Protection from Cruelty in the Dominion, is a unique little sheet devoted to the united interests of federated humane societies in Canada. It made its first appearance in June, 1909, and is to be published quarterly. The following letter was recently received from the editress, Mrs. Leigh, of Toronto:

50 Albany Avenue, Toronto.
28th July, 1909.

Dear Mr. Scott.

I must thank you very much for your kind letter of the 16th of July, which should have been answered before this.

It will be a great encouragement to receive your Humane Advocate, as it will show what a humane paper ought to be. I think our good Mr. Kelso was rather shocked at the size of my little effort. I knew if I tried to consult them all they would say it would cost too much to begin, so I began one all alone, and hope to continue publishing it every three months. The field is large enough, if they would send in notes for it—but everything must have a beginning.

I sincerely rejoice to say that our meeting on the 29th of June was a fairly good one, and was honored by the presence of her excellency, Lady Grey.

I remember, some years ago, being much interested in Mr. Shortall's address in Toronto. He spoke so earnestly. I do think it is a platform wide enough for everyone, and a great bond of union.

I must say we elected her excellency, Lady Grey, as honorary president, and Lady Hanbury Williams as the president of the Federated Societies of Canada. I want each province to elect a vice-president.

The country is so large it will take time, but really, the Toronto society has done a great deal of good, though there is plenty of work for it still.

Thank you very much for your kind congratulations on the Federation. We voted the societies all in, and I hope they will stay in and become interested.

Believe me, dear Mr. Scott, with kind remembrances to Mr. Shortall,

Very sincerely yours,
Charlotte E. Leigh.

We publish the following letter from Dr. Stillman, president of the American Humane Association, in the pleasure of giving it wider circulation:

Albany, N. Y., August 11, 1909.

Dear Miss Ewing.

I think that the following report, which was recently sent me by Secretary P. C. L. Harris, of the Toronto Humane Society, may be interesting to you. He writes: "A short while ago we heard that some cruel treatment was being given to a donkey at one of our resorts, for the purpose of making him kick. An officer and I went up and watched the performance. We saw that one of the clowns had a band around his left hand, and that almost every time he approached the animal from behind, the donkey kicked. We ~~had~~ patted this donkey outside the tent just prior to the performance, and had found the animal quite docile. During the performance he was a great kicker, and that at the will of one of the performers.

"As soon as the act was over, we followed the pair into the outside tent, and the officer said to one of the fellows, 'I want to see that thing that you put into your vest pocket,' at the same time putting his hand into the performer's pocket and pulling therefrom a very peculiar 'helper.' The man himself did not give it this name, but that is what I call it. It turned out to be two discs of leather, somewhat smaller than a man's palm. Through one, about half a dozen tacks had been driven; the other disc being then placed over the heads of these tacks, and the two riveted together. When they wanted the donkey to kick, the one who carried the 'helper' reminded the animal of his duty by giving him a scratch on the rump. The donkey, of course, kicked.

"We did not issue a summons, as the man was leaving town the next night, and the donkey did not seem to be very sore and was in excellent condition. The man promised that he would not transgress that way again. We have the 'helper' as a souvenir. The man's name is Spade Johnson. I report this matter so that you may give warning to whatever officers you can reach, so that they may be on the watch for this sort of thing."

There are so many cruelties connected with the exhibition of animals that I am convinced that the enlightened conscience of civilization will so condemn animal exhibitions that they will be gradually eliminated from public shows.

Very cordially yours,
William O. Stillman.

REMINISCENCE

By WALTER BUTLER.

I have been asked to give an account of how I became connected with The Illinois Humane Society.

I have all my life been interested in the kind treatment of human beings and animals. I remember that when I was about nine years old I saw a man beating his horse when the wagon drawn by it was stuck in a rut; and I induced him to stop by getting for him, from my father's yard, a piece of plank that enabled him to pry the wagon out of the rut.

Like many others, I often regretted that there was no machinery by which to stop cruelty.

On one occasion, in the year 1872, when the City was being rebuilt after the great fire, I was standing one day at a window of a building on Washington Street and saw a man guilty of such ingenious and horrible cruelty to one of his horses that I shall not uselessly hurt your feelings by giving the details. The act was done and the man had driven off before any one could interfere. If only I could have appealed then, as I would now, to the Humane Society, how gladly I would have done so.

My connection with the Society grew partly out of my old friendship for Mr. John G. Shortall, for many years its president.

In the year 1865 he was engaged with Mr. Louis D. Hoard in the business of making abstracts of title to real estate, and I was engaged in studying law and earning my living, partly by doing a little real estate business at the same time. This led me frequently into Mr. Shortall's office and so began an acquaintance which ripened into a warm friendship.

After The Illinois Humane Society was started and he had become presi-

dent of it, it was pretty generally understood by a good many business men that he was at the head of the Society and that in any case of cruelty the proper thing was to "report it to Shortall," who was believed to be perfectly competent to deal with it.

I was not a regular contributor to the Society for the simple reason that I was never asked to be; but occasionally meeting Mr. Shortall on the street, I would give him a ten dollar bill and ask him to put it to the credit of his Society. Perhaps that gave me more courage to appeal to him in case of any cruelty that I happened to notice; and I never appealed to him in vain. One instance of the tact and efficiency of his action may be interesting. One rainy night in the year 1899, about midnight, I was approaching my house, returning from a meeting of the City Council, of which I happened to be a member. I noticed a man standing under a tree near my front gate, and wondered what he could be doing there. As I came nearer I saw his policeman's star, and burst out laughing. This led to a conversation between us, and he told me that his errand there was to arrest a boy about fourteen years old, living in the neighborhood, who was charged by his step-father with stealing twenty-five cents from him. The officer said that if I would write a letter about the matter he would place it in the hands of the police justice at the trial. I gave him the letter, and the next morning, red hot with indignation at such an arrest, I appealed to Mr. Shortall. He sent one of his oldest and most experienced officers, who first interviewed the boy's mother and then his step-father, with the result that both of them took the matter in a

very decent way and afterwards treated the boy very well. Mr. Shortall also had the attorney of the Society attend the trial and had the case dismissed. I knew of all this and it of course gave me still greater confidence in the zeal and excellent judgment of Mr. Shortall.

In the same year I received a notice to attend the annual meeting of the Society. I determined to take the time to attend it, though I did not suppose that my occasional and irregular contributions entitled me to be a member. On reaching the place of meeting a few minutes before the hour set for it, I found there Mr. Shortall and my old friend, Mr. Benjamin F. Culver. They both received me with open arms; and Mr. Shortall, against my protest, appointed me chairman of the Nominating Committee for directors for the ensuing year. With the assistance of Mr. Culver this proved to be a less complicated matter than I had feared.

The next year Mr. Shortall again appointed me chairman of the Nominating Committee and seemed to be forming a regular habit of doing so. It was therefore a little surprise to me when, at the third annual meeting, he did not appoint me on that Committee at all, but as it turned out this was not a mere accident, for the Committee reported my name as included in the list of candidates for directors and at the ensuing meeting of the newly elected directors I was also elected a member of the Executive Committee, both, by the way, against my protest; but when he insisted it seemed to me that it would be churlish to refuse. Some time later, upon the death of Mr. Culver, the beloved secretary of the Society, I was elected to fill out his unexpired term and to hold that position until Mr. Scott, the present able and efficient secretary was elect-

ed to that position and I was then (also at Mr. Shortall's desire) elected a Vice-President of the Society.

In this connection a short recital of how the HUMANE ADVOCATE came to be started may be of some interest to its many friends.

Mr. Shortall for years expressed his feeling of the desirability of the Society having some official organ owned and controlled by it. He finally appointed a committee to consider the matter. I was one of its members. To suit the convenience of Mr. William Penn Nixon, another member of the Committee, most of its meetings were held at his office. The Committee relied largely on his knowledge and experience, acquired while he was editing the *Inter Ocean*.

The main efforts of the Committee were devoted to endeavoring to purchase some paper already established, but those efforts proved fruitless and the Committee so reported and was discharged from further duty.

These efforts, however, set me to thinking of whether it might be possible for the Society to start a paper. I knew that the Bureau of Charities had one, called Co-operation, edited by Mr. Ernest P. Bicknell, and that the Y. M. C. A. also had one. Officers of each association informed me that they regarded their respective papers as indispensable to their work.

I concluded to make some investigation of the details of the publication of these papers, provided I could get any encouragement from others to do so. At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Society in March, 1905, I told Miss Ruth Ewing, a member of the Committee, of my idea, and asked her opinion of it. She replied, "That would be perfectly splendid," and promised her aid.

Together we consulted Mr. Bick-

nell, who, with great courtesy and kindness, gave us full details of the publication of "Co-operation," and had Mr. McCall, the publisher of that paper, give us further details and practical information.

Mr. Bicknell also kindly suggested to us Mr. Dorr, who had formerly aided him on "Co-operation," as thoroughly competent to edit a paper for us.

After a number of interviews, both with Mr. McCall and Mr. Dorr, we finally had typewritten a detailed plan for such a paper, including the selection of Mr. Dorr as editor, and of Miss Ewing as assistant editor and business manager, and submitted the plan so drafted to Mr. Nixon for his judgment. He pronounced it practicable, whereupon it was submitted to Mr. Shortall and other members of the Executive Committee for their opinion. That being unanimously favorable, the plan was formally submitted to the Committee and adopted by it.

A hitch then occurred in the movement. Mr. Dorr unexpectedly found he would be unable to give his time to it. Miss Ewing was then asked if she thought she had "ginger enough" to attempt the task alone, and declared she would try.

Thereupon a number was issued in November, 1905, as "Volume One, Number One," and the *ADVOCATE* has been issued regularly every month since.

The selection of a name for the proposed publication was the occasion of considerable discussion in the Committee. About twenty different names were submitted by various members. The name "Humane Advocate," the preference of Mr. Shortall, was finally chosen as expressive of the idea that the publication, while furnishing official statements of the work of the So-

ciety, should also be a publication and advocate of humane ideas, and as far as desired, a representative of humane societies and humane work in Illinois and neighboring states.

WATERING THE HEATED HORSE

Hot horse—immediate overdraught of cold water—dead horse!

Be careful about watering the hot horse these warm days. Give plenty of fresh, cool water, but do it in the right way.

The old whim of keeping a horse from water when he is hot is rapidly passing away, but there is a proper method of procedure in allowing the animal to quench his thirst.

The sudden shock caused by cold water being taken into the system in great quantity when the body is so hot is what impresses people with the wrong idea. The horse simply follows his instinct to quench his thirst the quickest way possible, and in so doing, brings about the harmful effect, which often proves fatal.

When the horse has become heated and tired, lead him to moderately-cold water, allow him to take a few swallows—and only a few—then hold him away from the water a minute or so. This small amount of water permits the temperature of the body to become equalized by degrees, instead of being flooded all at once by a great quantity. Repeat the operation, and by the time you allow the horse to drink the third draught, the heat is checked, every organ is ready for the cooling process, and you may let the animal drink to his heart's content, without fear of any dangerous after-effect.—Farm and Fireside.

It is prodigious the quantity of good that may be done by one man, if he will make a business of it.—*Benjamin Franklin.*

AN ACT TO PROVIDE FOR MORAL AND HUMANE EDUCATION IN THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS AND TO PROHIBIT CERTAIN PRACTICES INIMICAL THERETO

Section 1. BE IT ENACTED BY THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF ILLINOIS REPRESENTED IN THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY: That it shall be the duty of every teacher of a public school in this State to teach to the pupils thereof, honesty, kindness, justice and moral courage for the purpose of lessening crime and raising the standard of good citizenship.

Section 2. In every public school within this State not less than one-half hour of each week during the whole of each term of school shall be devoted to teaching the pupils thereof kindness and justice to and humane treatment and protection of birds and animals, and the important part they fulfill in the economy of nature. It shall be optional with each teacher whether it shall be a consecutive half hour or a few minutes daily, or whether such teaching shall be through humane reading, daily incidents, stories, personal example or in connection with nature study.

Section 3. No experiment upon any living creature for the purpose of demonstrating in any study shall be made in any public school of this State. No animal provided by, nor killed in the presence of, any pupil of a public school, shall be used for dissection in such school, and in no case shall dogs or cats be killed for such purpose. Dissection of dead animals, or any parts thereof shall be confined to the class room and shall not be practiced in the presence of any pupil not engaged in the study to be illustrated thereby.

Section 4. The Superintendent of Public Instruction of this State and the committee in charge of preparing the program for each annual meeting of the Illinois State Teachers' Association shall include therein moral and humane education. The superintendent of schools of each county and of each city shall include once each year moral and humane education in the program of the teachers' institute, which is held under his or her supervision.

Section 5. The principal or teacher of each public school shall state briefly in each of his or her monthly reports whether the provisions of this Act have been complied with in the school under his or her control. No teacher who knowingly violates any provision of sections 1, 2, or 3 of this Act shall be entitled to receive more than 95 per cent of the public school moneys that would otherwise be due for services for the month in which such provision shall be violated. This Act shall apply to common schools only and shall not be construed as requiring religious or sectarian teaching.

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Humane Advocate

Under the Management of

The Illinois Humane Society.

EDITED BY MISS RUTH EWING.

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AUGUST, 1909

EDUCATIONAL GOOD

Two strikingly significant things have made their appearance on the educational horizon, in Illinois; namely, the passage of a bill, entitled an "Act to Provide for Moral and Humane Education in the Public Schools, and to Prohibit Certain Practices Inimical Thereto," and the appointment to the Superintendency of the Chicago Schools of Mrs. Ella Flagg Young. Either one of these happenings, if taken alone, would seem an excess of good fortune, but coming together, as they do, are doubly fortunate.

To those parents, teachers and humanitarians who have felt the need for more cultivation of the heart and character of the child, the news that the teaching of humane principles is to be included in the regular public school course, comes with a deep sense of heart satisfaction.

Lessons in honesty, justice, kindness and brotherly love will tend to encourage self-control, to develop charitable emotions, and make liberal minded, forgiving men and women of our children. Such lessons are quite as necessary to the all-round educational development of the child, as those in what a world-famous professor of Oxford—"Lewis Carroll"—designated as

"reeling, writhing and sea-ography."

"It is the age without pity," said Lamartine, in speaking of childhood. The frequent observation that children do seem possessed to tear flowers to pieces, to maim butterflies, tease cats and tie cans on dogs' tails, would bear out this assertion. The little Ego is a creature of impulse, and, left to satisfy his crude desires, would become an unthinking savage. But one thing will vanquish this instinct of the tyrant—and that is love. This must be awakened by his mother and father, and cultivated until so much genuine affection has been developed that he has become amenable to suggestions of good. The teacher, later, may continue the work of inculcating ideas of consideration and kindness: This would not be half the task that it is if only the grown-ups would furnish better examples. Lamartine might have added that childhood was also the age of *imitation*. In the exercise of this impulse, the child turns as readily to the bad as the good. He has, as yet, no moral discretion, so that a good example means more to him at this period than at any other time in his life. Later, when moral standard and strength have been established, it is not difficult to distinguish the bad from the good, nor to *choose* to accept the good and reject the bad.

It now lies within the mission of the teacher—and, in truth, her work seems to include everything in both "Home and Foreign Missions"—to see that the children placed in her custody are given moral as well as mental food for thought. If she succeeds in imbuing the children with the idea that good is powerful to overcome evil, she has implanted the acorn thought from which shall grow the tree of universal knowledge.

A *loving-interest* in all animate and inanimate things is the compound of

moral-mental attainment which is the basis of true education.

As for Mrs. Young:—She is not only one woman in a thousand as regards moral and mental force, but her rare educational qualifications and extraordinary experience in difficult executive positions have fitted her, to a remarkable degree of perfection, to occupy the Chair of Superintendent of our Public Schools.

She was the unanimous choice of the Trustees, and that met with the general approval of the public.

OVERCOMING CRUELTY TO ANIMALS THROUGH THE SCHOOLS

"If you wish to gain power over a man, you must do more than merely talk to him; you must form him."

FICHTE.

Attention cannot be called too sharply to the fact that ideal education is not merely an ideal for unfolding intellectual activity, but above all an ideal for developing character. The formation of the volition is the chief object; the development of mind is subservient to this. The school training must awaken the conscience of the youth, and indirectly that of the people, to the fact that the protecting of animals is a duty and mistreating them is a misdemeanor.

Since the emotions form the real context of life and are the main-spring of the spiritual development, the school must take it upon itself to cultivate in the most salient way, a sympathy with the animal world. The school is an excellent medium for the dissemination of the truth, that, in protecting animals, we serve our own best interests.

Understanding the spiritual nature of humanity, the educator knows that the abstract moral law means nothing to the child. Rather the moral demand must be clearly imparted and

illustrated in a striking way. Animals seem as familiar to the child as the people immediately surrounding him. It is only a step from the child to the animal.

Therefore, the elementary teacher cannot bridge the gap between family and school life better than by producing, in an adapted way, before the child some beloved friend out of the animal world. He recognizes his dear kitten in a picture, hails his puppy with delight and shouts for joy at any familiar pet. We merely continue in the school the pleasant comradeship which the child has begun at home, with his animal friends.

Where it is not possible to take the children to the field and forest, we should talk to them of all the loveliness of nature, so that they will not pass by indifferent to all its wealth of form and beauty. We should make them familiar with the habits and characteristics of animals and birds so that their interest will be awakened to study, care for, and protect all creatures.

In winter, the child sees the birds cold and hungry, outside, begging for crumbs of bread. A suggestion concerning the needs of these creatures will cause dozens of childish hearts to beat in warm sympathy. Personification is so dear to the child,—the bold sparrow becomes a hungry boy, the raven, a poor old man, to whose rescue he must go. With a part of his luncheon he performs voluntarily an act of generous feeling, which later, the authoritative mandate—"Be merciful"—could never have accomplished. In this way, an immeasurable blessing can go forth from the school room. And here, in the very first years of school life, the pedagogical guiding of actual behavior begins. We lay the foundation by suggesting that the child collect the seeds of the sun flow-

ers in his garden at home to feed the gay little titmice during the following winter, and we must begin here if the children, later, are to share willingly and lovingly in the task of providing food-places for the little wild creatures. Herewith we have lessons in ethical perception, which according to the teaching-scheme should be used in the wisest possible manner, bearing in mind Goethe's words "We can always acquire the light of understanding, but no one can provide us with wealth of feeling."

As a matter of fact, we cannot delineate clearly, either direct or indirect good qualities in our elementary classes, without calling upon the animal world. We must limit ourselves to a few illustrations:

Cleanliness—(Kitten).

Industry—(The Bee).

Goodnature—(Stork and Sparrow).

Charity—(Horses and Sparrow).

Parental Love—(The Boy and the Nest).

Loyalty—(The Dog).

Cleverness—(The Elephant).

Numerous sources furnish copious material. We feel the great importance of instruction in furthering the cause of animal protection, among the young people. This is the foundation that must be laid in the heart of the child, on which all his subsequent education may be built. "No one comprehends, what he has not experienced." If the child does not learn to grasp his relation to animals in this way, the regular rules of the school for protecting animals will appear strange and peculiar to him and will exert no influence on his after life.

NATHANIEL SOUTHGATE SHALER

An American geologist who was born in 1841 and died in 1906. He was graduated from the Lawrence Scientific School and Harvard College, and became the Director of the Kentucky Geological Survey, and the

author of many books—among them a Text Book of Geology and a History of Kentucky. He made various expeditions on land and sea, to all kinds and conditions of places, and acquired a zoological, botanical and geological knowledge that made the world his debtor.

The current issue of The Dial contains an interesting article by Percy F. Bicknell, about this man of rare learning, varied talents and virile personality. The following extracts seem particularly germane to our humane and educational interests:

In his early manhood he climbed Vesuvius while it was in eruption, and is said to have been the first person to look into the crater of an active volcano. Such account as he gives of his exploring journey to Anticosti and Labrador shows him to have been heedless of danger when the thirst for information in matters of science was upon him. But the inflicting of suffering on dumb animals, even in the cause of science, was unbearable to him. He once felt constrained to kill a wounded seal in order to end its agony, but the creature's face haunted him for the rest of his days, and he never again took an animal's life. "Some of my friends," he writes, "esteem this fanciful softness; it does not seem to me so, for if it were fit I would slay a man and not be troubled about it further than by the regret that the conditions required the action. It is the sudden and brutal assault of the hunter on the unoffending creature which breeds this pain."

And this from Prof. Shaler's own pen:

"Here let me turn aside for a word concerning the grim aspect of our so-called education, which makes it well-nigh impossible for our youth of the higher classes to have any intimate contacts with men who may teach him what is the real nature of his kind. He sees those only who are so formalized by training and the uses of society that they show him a work of art in human shape. He thus has to deal with his fellows in terms which are not those of real human nature, and thereby much of his own is never awakened. He may live through long fair-appearing years, yet fail to have the experiences necessary to humanize him fully. I have known many an ignorant sailor or backwoodsman who, because he had been brought into sympathetic contact with the primitive qualities of his kind, was humanely a better educated man than those who pride themselves on their culture. The gravest problem of civilization is in my opinion how we are to teach human quality in a system which tends ever more and more to hide it."



"THE TWO ORPHANS"—FRED AND JIM BEAR
(Published through the kindness of Mr. Fred Bate.)

FRED AND JIM AND OTHER BEARS

Fred and Jim are two little bear-people that were found wandering about alone, in the North Michigan woods, and were brought back to Chicago, where they were reared to bearhood on baby-bottles. They were taken to Riverview Park—not as a regular exhibit, but to be used by one of the “spielers” on the grounds, as a magnet with which to draw the attention of the passing throng to another show.

In his daily walks and talks with the little cubs, the “spieler” noticed that they were very intelligent, observant and imitative, and for his own entertainment as much as anything else, began to devote attention to their education. As a result Fred and Jim became delightfully friendly and accomplished: They walked upright on their hind legs much of the time, and learned to use their hands with almost human facility. It was a constant source of merriment to the children to see these little bears lying stretched out flat on their backs, holding their bottles to their mouths with their fore paws, while the milk was drawn down their throats in generous streams.

Bears are very flat-footed and walk with extreme deliberation. They are large in size, and heavy, and have big claws and teeth; their claws become worn at the ends as they are not capable of being withdrawn like those of cats. All bears can sit upright on their haunches and stand upright against a support; some learn to stand and even walk, unaided. When it is very cold, they go to sleep for weeks at a time, in some warm hole in the ground, but wake up again about the time the green growing things make their appearance.

The Brown Bear is found in many countries but always south of the ice-

line. In Russia—of which country he is the emblem in all European caricature—this kind of bear grows to huge size and has magnificent fur.

The Grizzly Bear—“Old Ephraim,” as the hunters name him—is found in the Northern Rocky Mountains. He sometimes measures 9 ft. from head to tail, and weighs as much as 1200 lbs. He lives chiefly on fruits and berries, dead deer and putrid fish.

There are three well-known Rocky Mountain Bears—the Grizzly, Brown, and small Black Bear. This last is the most harmless. It seldom weighs more than 400 lbs. and has a short, glossy coat. During the summer it stays in the swamp-lands where it keeps cool in the mud and the water, and feeds upon fish, roots and nettles: As soon as the berries begin to ripen, the bears move with their families to the berry patch.

The Polar Bear is most interesting in its habits. Its native home is the Arctic land of polar darkness and cold. It swims and dives, climbs icebergs, and floats on drifting ice blocks, for hundreds of miles in Arctic seas. It feeds on seals, and dead whale flesh.

These bears are noted for their skill in aquatic sports; although so heavy they are wonderful swimmers; they fairly play in the water and with an ease and evident enjoyment which prove them to be in their element. One favorite sport of the Polar Bear is to float on its back in the water, clutching its hind toes with its fore feet, whereupon it rolls over and over like a mill wheel in the water.

Many stories are recorded of the affection shown by these animals for their young. A remarkable instance of memory in a bear is told by the keeper of the Bronx Park Zoo, in New York: Some six years ago, while Mr. J. Alden Loring, then a

curator at the Zoo, was travelling in Alaska, he came upon a little bear cub, which he named Admiral, and brought back home with him as a souvenir of his trip.

The little bear's mother had been shot by hunters, and Mr. Loring fed him milk from a bottle, until he was old enough to take solid food.

Although the cub was Mr. Loring's own private property, he was given a home in one of the cages of the Zoo, and became a popular exhibit in the animal colony. He was as gentle and playful as a kitten, and his joy was very great when Mr. Loring talked and played with him.

A year later, Mr. Loring went to Denver, to become a curator of the Zoo of that city, but Admiral remained in New York. He grew to be a very large bear—tipping the scales at 900 pounds—but he outgrew his sunny, playful ways, and developed a tendency to be cross.

Five years passed before Mr. Loring was again in New York. He was curious to see if Admiral would remember him and went at once to his cage in the Bronx, to pay him a visit. At the first sound of Mr. Loring's voice the bear rushed to the bars in a frenzy of excitement, and thrust his great paws through the grating toward his old friend. Mr. Loring stroked his head and paws, calling him by name, and Admiral's eyes wore the most knowing expression as he gently licked his master's hands. It was instantaneous recognition and manifestation of lasting affection, on the part of the bear.

Dr. Schubert-Fader, a distinguished German, tells about happening upon an interesting domestic scene—enacted by a mother bear and her two cubs—while he was travelling in the mountains, several years ago: "I had found an exquisite bit of cliff and forest, with a stream in the fore-

ground, and had started in, eagerly, to sketch it, when there appeared in the landscape, a mother-bear with her two little bear-children. For a moment I was frightened, until I saw that Mrs. Bear was too completely absorbed in her maternal duties to even notice me, whereupon I calmed myself and watched with growing interest, one of the drollest of scenes. Mama Bear proceeded to bathe her babies in the most amusingly thorough fashion! She grasped one of the little fellows by the back of his neck, with her teeth, swinging the little chap back and forth and sousing him up and down in the water. He made no sound, and, in truth, he could have had no breath left with which to make one. With fear and trembling the other bear-baby watched this performance—which was in store for him, too. Doubtless, he knew from experience just what it meant! He made woeful faces, and acted as though he were sorely tempted to make his escape from the bath by sudden flight. But a short growl from the Bear Mother decided the would-be-deserter to remain and make the best of a bad business. The baths once over, the cubs shook their shaggy coats, industriously,—and then the whole family trotted cheerfully back into the woods."

LITTLE BEAR

BY SAMUEL W. DUFFIELD.

There lives with us an Indian—
A Paw-knee, I declare,
And he utters dreadful war-whoops.
And his name is Little Bear.

A braver foe in a battle,
When his hands are in your hair,
There is none in all my knowledge
Than this same Little Bear.

But when the firelight shining
Lights the room up with its glare,
I often camp on the hearth-rug,
Good friends with Little Bear.

And I'm very sure I should miss him
If ever he wasn't there—
This irrepressible Indian,
By the name of Little Bear!

A "COILA" COLLIE

In the first place, you must know that Coila is a large, beautiful Scotch collie, with a big white ruff like Queen Elizabeth's. He has a pair of beautiful brown eyes that plainly bespeak the intelligence he is blessed with. I think he has quite as much brain power as many people have. In one case, Coila remembered what I might easily have forgotten.

One day my sister, Nancie, was going to her violin lesson. Coila always went with her and enjoyed the event hugely, so sister called Coila, and started down the path. I must add, before I continue, that sister had purposely left her violin case on the porch to see if Coila would notice that it had been left behind. Well, Coila came around the house, and followed sister down to the gate. Suddenly he looked at her, then he looked all around when his glance fell on the porch where the violin case lay, then, giving Nancie a very reproachful look, he walked up to the porch and lay down by the violin case, licking it tenderly. Sister had found out what she wanted, so went back and got the violin, and Coila, satisfied that he had done his duty by reminding her, trotted joyously ahead.

When we returned to Chicago we were obliged to leave Coila in the west for about a year and a half, but when we sent for him, two months ago, we were surprised to find out that he still knew us and was very happy to be with us once more.

As we live in the city, poor Coila Galopin has to wear a muzzle, much to his chagrin. When I think of a beautiful Scotch collie having to wear a muzzle, it seems to me very unjust.

I wish every little girl could have a pet like mine.

CAMILLA DANIELS,
Chicago.

CARE OF DOGS

Be careful that the dog has the right kind of food, that he is fed regularly, and that he has plenty of clean water to drink. If he be a large long-haired or heavy-coated dog, the barn in summer and the furnace room or kitchen in winter.

A small close-haired dog should always sleep under cover, as they feel the changes of air very keenly.

Now, how shall we treat the dog? There is no better answer than the Golden Rule; only "Treat the dog as you would like to have the dog treat you." Remember that it is not necessary to shout to a dog; he can hear a great deal better than you can, and a loud or angry tone frightens him and he does not understand nearly as well what you say to him. Speak in a low gentle tone and speak *slowly* and *distinctly* and very soon the dog learns a great many words and every day he is learning new ones, just as you are.

No two dogs have the same disposition or tastes or manners, any more than any two boys are alike. Study your dog, see if he is sensitive or nervous, or inclined to fight, or afraid, and then try to do the things to make him happy.

Do not try to make your dog do the things some other boy's dog does. A spaniel usually loves to go into the water. A pug, or black-and-tan, or fox terrier usually hates it. They have their own reasons and feelings on the subject and we should not make them go against their nature.

Praise your dog when he has done well, and always speak to him when he comes joyfully to meet you.

Published by the New York State Humane Education Committee.

IN COURT

**The Original Documents in the Matter of All Cases Reported Under This Heading,
Comprising a few of the Cases Attended to by the Society During the Month,
are on File at the Home Office of The Illinois Humane Society.**

A citizen of Lisle, DuPage County, reported that a man living a mile and a half south of Lisle, habitually abused and overworked his horse. The complainant gave the names of three witnesses to the cruelty, and asked that a Humane Officer be sent to take charge of the case.

July 7th, an officer took a morning train to Lisle and went at once to see the complainant. Calls were afterward made upon the other witnesses, who all testified to various acts of cruelty on the part of the respondent; such as beating the horses over the heads and bodies with stakes, fence rails, and heavy chains, and even dragging a horse over the ground by means of a chain fastened to the animal's under jaw. They said that the man had killed four horses, within two months' time, beating and starving them, and that two others were in such condition as a result of his abusive handling that they might never be fit for service again.

The Humane Officer found eight more persons who corroborated the statement of the first three, and who were willing to testify as to the cruelty they had witnessed.

The officer then went to see the respondent, who was living on a hundred acre farm which he, himself, was working. When told about the complaints made against him, the man admitted having lost six horses since May, but denied ever having been cruel to them, in any way. He claimed that the horses had been doped before coming into his possession, and that they had died from the poison administered in that way. He refused, however, to give the name of the previous owner or of any one suspected of dopping the horses.

The officer examined the horse, a sorrel, that the respondent was working, at the time of the interview, and found it to be suffering with the "heaves"; and told the man that it was unfit for service. The barn was in a filthy, neglected condition; there was only a small amount of chopped feed in a bin; and no hay.

The officer learned that by going to a farm two miles out of Naperville, he could see one of the horses that had been abused by the respondent. He went at once to this place, and found the farmer bathing the animal in question, with water. The horse

was five years old and weighed 900 pounds; it was literally covered with sores on the shoulders, back and belly—one shoulder sore being as large as a man's hand; the mouth was cut fully an inch at each corner, by abusive use of the bit; the shoulders were very stiff; and there was every evidence that the animal was suffering from "sweeney," caused by pressure of the collar; the right fore leg, about ten inches above the hoof, was raw to the bone.

The farmer said that he had sold the respondent this horse—then in sound and unblemished condition—on July 20th, 1909, for \$100.00; that he had accepted respondent's note; that on the 4th of July he had learned that the horse was being killed with cruelty, whereupon he had gone to the respondent's farm, where he had found the horse in its present shockingly pitiful condition; that he had then taken possession of the horse, at the same time returning the respondent's note.

The officer then saw still another man of Naperville, who said that he had exchanged horses with the respondent, and that he had recently been told that the horse taken in trade by the respondent, was in terribly bad condition.

Dr. Stiles, a veterinary surgeon, was seen, and testified to having treated a horse for the respondent, which was suffering from a disease that was plainly traceable to extreme abuse and neglect. It was too late to save the horse.

The veterinary, Dr. Fry, also testified to having been called to attend a case of hopeless injury to a horse, from abuse by the respondent.

After gathering all this evidence, the officer returned to Chicago.

July 14th, the Humane Society was notified by long distance telephone, of more acts of cruelty on the part of the respondent. The same Humane Officer who had been following up the case, went at once to Lisle. He found the respondent working two horses in the field. One of the team was the sorrel horse, examined on the previous visit; this horse was much thinner than before, and the sore on the shoulder was considerably larger, while a new sore had made its appearance on the other shoulder. The mate was a bay, and in very poor condition.

The officer went before Justice Emiel Schwartz, signing a complaint against the respondent, and furnishing the Justice with the names of fourteen persons to be subpoenaed in the case.

Dr. Stiles, V. S., was asked to make an examination of the bay and gray horses mentioned, for evidence in trial.

The case was called before Justice Schwartz, at Naperville, on July 22, 1909. Respondent was represented by Mr. Lowenthal, who took a change of venue to Justice Ditty: This was opposed by States Attorney Hadly, and the case was finally sent to Justice Stephen Thatcher. After hearing the evidence of fifteen witnesses—one, testifying to the finding of forty-seven cuts, bruises and sores on the bay horse, and Dr. Stiles expressing it as his opinion that neither the bay nor the gray horse were fit for service—the Justice fined the respondent \$100.00 and costs, in all \$126.30. An appeal was entered in this case. Record 80; Case 425.

Mounted Officer Abel called a Humane Officer, on July 10th, to examine a horse that he had stopped in the alley between State Street and Wabash Avenue. It was a white mare, thin and weak, and had sores on both hips. The animal's front legs were raw on the knuckle joints, caused from frequent falls. The driver, who was also the owner, was arrested, and on July 12th Judge Newcomb heard the evidence and fined the man \$2.00 and costs.

The respondent was an old soldier and in destitute circumstances. He was warned by the Humane Officer that if he were found again driving a horse in unfit condition, he would be brought into court at once. The man promised that there would be no repetition of the offence. Record 80; Case 463.

July 12th, the "Chicago Tribune" gave facts in a case of child-beating, at Aurora, Illinois, stating that a woman there had been charged with cruelty, having tied her little step-daughter, Helen, nine years old, to a stake, after which she had whipped the child to a state of insensibility, and then left her for thirty-six hours without food or water or attention of any kind. The woman was also charged with cruelly lashing Mildred, another step-child, only four years of age, with a carriage whip.

This Society sent one of its officers to Aurora, that same day, to investigate the case. He called upon Chief of Police Frank

Michels, who sent for the children to be brought to his office: They came within a short time, with Mr. Charles James, the Assistant States Attorney.

The Chief removed some of the clothing from the children and showed the Humane Officer that the wounds and marks from the beatings were still plainly visible on their bodies.

Chief Michels said that he had learned that the whipping occurred on a Sunday morning, and that the child was still bound to the post at noon, Monday, at which time the step-mother left home to go to the city. After her departure, Edith, a ten year old sister, had hurried to Helen's rescue and untied the girl from the post, and had run with her to a neighbor's house, for safety. This neighbor had notified the police, at once, stating that Mildred, another child, was alone in the house.

The Chief and other officers went to the house immediately, and found little Mildred up in the garret, where she said she had been for a long time. (Two weeks, it was learned, later.) The child was naked, and when questioned said that she had had nothing but a little bread and water to eat. Her little body was terribly disfigured by cuts and bruises from the horse whip.

The Chief placed the children in the custody of Mrs. C. H. Stolph, the jailer's wife, and filed papers to take the children away from the parents.

The family live on a twenty-five acre farm, two miles north of Aurora. The father, an American, thirty-five years of age, is a fireman and employed at the Aurora pumping station: The mother, a German, and the man's second wife, is about twenty-five years old.

The case was called for trial before Judge Lockwood; and nearly seven-hundred people filed into the court room at the hour set for the hearing. The State was represented by Mr. Charles James, and the defendants by S. N. Hoover and E. B. Quackenbush.

The woman swooned when she saw the sea of faces before her in the court room but, later, laughingly looked at the spectators, as she signed her bonds for \$500.00 each, on charges for cruelty to children; and assault with a deadly weapon; in the cases of both children, making the bonds \$2,000.00.

The father was held on the charge of cruelty to children—\$500.00 in each case—making a total of \$3,000.00 for the father and mother together, to appear at the Criminal Court of Geneva, Kane County, in the September term.

The man and woman were afraid to leave the court room until night for fear the throng of indignant townspeople might lynch them.

The children were brought before Judge Plan, of the Kane County Court, Friday. After seeing their scarred little bodies, the Judge ordered the children taken from their mother's custody.

The father has since been arrested, charged with being accessory to the mistreatment of the children.
Record 59; Case 731.

An anonymous complaint came to the office of the Society on July 12th, stating that five young children, living at a given address on the North Side, were being shamefully neglected.

An officer called at the place and saw the mother of the children, who said that only a few days before she had had her husband arrested for beating her, and that Judge Newcomer had fined him \$100.00 and costs and sent him to the House of Correction; and that she was left without means for the support of herself and children.

The officer learned that her husband was employed as a butler, in Lake Forest, and had \$60.00 due him for past wages. The officer advised her to collect the money and go home to her parents, in Princeton, Ills., which she said she would do.

The woman has five little children; Kenny, nine years old; Mildred, seven; William, six; Eva, three; and John, two. The Bureau of Charities was asked to take charge of the case, which it gladly did, as from that point it ceased to come under the jurisdiction of The Humane Society.
Record 59; Case 527.

On July 13th, word came to the Society that the Bloomington Society charged a certain man and his wife, living in Bloomington, with cruel treatment of their sixteen year old daughter; with striking and beating her; and failing to provide her with necessary food, clothing and shelter. It was further charged that the girl's health had been greatly impaired by the abuse and neglect.

The parents were arraigned to answer charges preferred against them by the Bloomington Humane Society, before Judge W. B. Hendryx. The city physician, Miss Watson, the Assistant Superintendent of Associated Charities, and Miss Pfeiffer, a visiting nurse, were valuable witnesses for the prosecution.

As a result of the trial, the father was discharged; the mother fined \$50.00 and costs; while the girl was adjudged delinquent, and ordered sent to a school of correction.

Record 59; Case 731.

July 19th, the McDonough County Branch Humane Society, of Macomb, Ills., prosecuted two men of Macomb who had been charged with cruelty to animals; it was alleged that one of these men, while driving a horse, had kicked the animal in the head, after it had fallen to the pavement and was unable to rise; while the other man was charged with fast driving and cruel treatment of his horse.

Both men pleaded guilty when taken before Justice Falkenthal. They were each fined \$3.00 and costs, amounting in all to \$10.55.

Record 80; Case 552.

Word came to this office on July 23rd, of the brutality of a man to his wife; and of the scarred condition of a four-year-old child in the family, as a result of frequent beatings.

July 24th, it was learned by the Humane Officer sent to investigate the case, that the man had severely whipped his son, the only other child in the family, about the face and body. The wife was interviewed and said that her husband was very cruel to her as well as to the children.

The case came up for trial before Judge Beitler, on July 27th. The man was entirely out of money and rather than impose a heavy fine, which would necessarily impose added hardship upon the family, the Judge, at the suggestion of the Humane Officer, dismissed the defendant with a severe reprimand.

Record 59; Case 761.

On July 12th, a woman complained to the Society that her husband did not support her and her two-months-old child.

A complaint was drawn up, charging the father with failure to provide for his wife and child, and the woman was told to go to the West Chicago Avenue Police Station and ask the court to sign it.

July 17th, the man was sent to the House of Correction on a \$25.00 fine imposed by Judge Walker.

Record 59; Case 728.

SUGGESTIONS

Report all cases of cruelty to children and dumb animals to the Society, whether requiring prosecution or not, either in writing or by telephone.

In cases of cruelty to children, give names and residence of child or children, offender or offenders; state nature of cruelty, place where and time when occurring. If names and residences are unknown, give any information available, to enable officers to locate and identify parties.

In cases of cruelty to dumb animals, give name of driver or owner or party offending, and residence, if possible; if unknown, give name of number on vehicle. State nature of cruelty and effect thereof on the animal or animals, also place where and time when occurring, and some description of animal.

Complainants should always give their own names and addresses, so that our officers can interview them in case further information is desired. Names given in confidence are never disclosed.

In cases requiring ambulance, have owner or man in charge of animal, make the request for ambulance, by telephone or otherwise.

Telephones: Harrison 384 and
Harrison 7005

THE ILLINOIS HUMANE SOCIETY

560 Wabash Avenue, Chicago



The Illinois Humane Society

560 Wabash Avenue

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

Telephones:

Harrison 384

Harrison 7005

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JERRY MCCARTHY.	GEORGE NOLAN.
	CHARLES SCHULTZ.

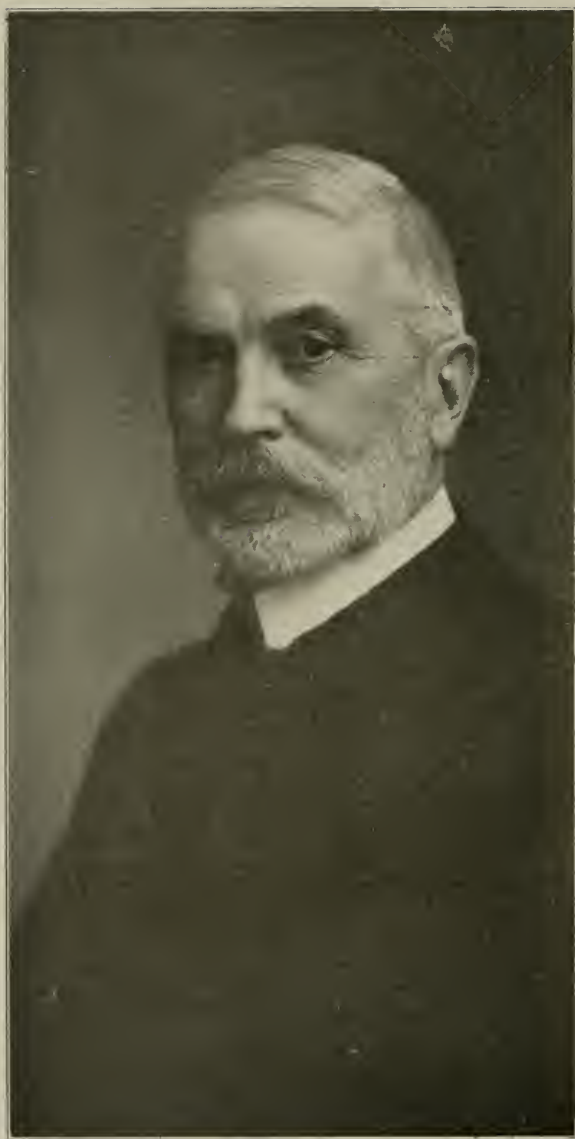
Ambulance Service: GEORGE JOHNSTON.

House Officer and Matron: MR. AND MRS. BRAYNE.

Stenographers: KATHLEEN I. HARTWELL,

AGNES C. MILLER.

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JAMES M. BROWN.

HUMANE WORK FROM A FINANCIAL STANDPOINT

By HON. JAMES M. BROWN, President of the Toledo Humane Society.

Note: The thought of presenting humane work from a financial viewpoint originated with Mr. Brown, in an address made at the annual meeting of the American Humane Association in 1906. Because of the present-day value of the argument it puts forth, and as a tribute to the author, we republish the article in full.

Humane Societies have for their purpose the protection of Children and Animals from Cruelty. In thus shielding them we not only secure their general welfare and usefulness, but believe that all the purposes of nature in the manifestation of life are promoted thereby.

So important to the general welfare have these Societies become, that in Ohio they are not only incorporated by the State, but are by the State clothed with Police Power. Their officers do not hesitate to interfere between the unnatural parent and his suffering child, or between the cruel master and his tormented beast.

Our work is limited by its financial support. Many well conditioned and well intending people, when solicited, tell us our work is "visionary and sentimental." They seem to say, "Show us how money can be made or saved, and we will give you encouragement and support." I am desirous of talking to these money-makers and money-savers tonight. I hope they are here, and that I may have attentive ears. Because of my limited time I shall speak of but two of the many features of our work, one in the department of Children and one in the department of Animals, in connection with the former of which I will speak incidentally of "the Ohio method of dealing with delinquent parents."

We have in our State, built at the expense of our money-makers and money-savers, at an aggregate cost of more than two million dollars, more

than fifty institutions, containing in all more than three thousand dependent children, supported at an annual cost of more than five hundred thousand dollars. The number of these institutions and the cost of their maintenance increase with the years. The inmates of these institutions are largely the result of parental delinquency. With a view of checking the growth of this increasing stream, the Humane Society over which I have had the honor to preside for more than twenty years, caused to be enacted a law, making it a felony, punishable by imprisonment in the penitentiary, for a parent to abandon a legitimate or illegitimate child. In this law we provided that after conviction and before sentence, the criminal parent might enter into bond to the State in the sum of one thousand dollars, conditioned for the faithful support of his children until they are respectively sixteen years of age, upon execution of which bond sentence is suspended.

This law has had a most salutary effect. We have several of these degenerate fathers now in the penitentiary, and a large number under bond. The Courts fix the amounts to be paid weekly, and in our city generally appoint our Society a trustee to collect and pay out the money so provided for, which it does without fee or reward. During the year ending the 31st day of October last, our Society directly and indirectly collected from such parents the sum of \$22,332.00. The money is paid weekly to the mothers or guardians of the children. The average cost of supporting a dependent child in one of the public institutions mentioned,

is thirty cents per day. Taking the amount collected for the past year and dividing it by that factor, we find we are compelling these recreant parents in our own City to support two hundred and three children each day in the year. If we did not do this our money-makers and money-savers would be compelled to do it. In thus shielding the money-maker and money-saver to the extent of \$22,332.00 a year in a city of 160,000 inhabitants, do you see anything sentimental or visionary? And if we were to extend this work at the same ratio beyond our City limits, throughout the State, we find we would save to our money-makers and money-savers fully \$478,000 every year. Do you see anything sentimental or visionary about this?

Again, among the animals that have much of our care, is the horse—the mute, docile, patient, faithful, long-suffering prisoner and servant of the human family. What would we do without him? He will never be supplanted. He does not go over the precipice in spite of his driver, and seldom refuses to move when ordered. If the principles and teachings of Humane Societies were carried out, he would not be over-burdened, over-driven, under-fed, or deprived of shelter, water, food or rest. If the welfare of the horse could generally be thus secured, what would be the effect upon the period of his usefulness? His average life is now about twenty years. Do you think if he were always treated with consideration and kindness, this average would be materially extended? If he were always properly fed, watered, groomed, rested, and cared for, would it be too much to say that his average life would be extended five years? I ask these questions of considerate horsemen.

There were at the close of the year 1905, in the State of Ohio, more than 500,000 working horses. What would you say is the average daily net earnings of a working horse? Will it amount to one dollar a day? You are thoughtful. In your judgment will it amount to seventy-five cents? You are still silent. Can we, in your judgment, safely say it is equal to fifty cents? I think fifty cents very low, but as I am figuring only for those who make money and save money, and who can be attracted only by safe margins, let us say that his average daily net earning is but twenty-five cents. That will be low enough, will it not? If we take twenty-five cents a day as his daily average earnings, and multiply our 500,000 horses by it, we have the net average aggregate of \$125,000 a day. So if by kindness in the care of these horses, we shall extend their average lives a single day, the State will be richer by \$125,000. If we extended their average lives for the period of one year, we find that we will add to the wealth of the State by their average service, the sum of \$45,625,000. Now if through the teachings of Humane Societies the average of the horse's life can be extended five years, which I think entirely feasible, the gain to the cold, sordid wealth of the State will be the munificent sum of \$228,125,000.

If, by compelling the drones in the hive to support their own children, we can save to the money-makers and money-savers of the State, the sum of \$478,000 a year, as stated; if, by humane treatment we can extend the average life, and hence the average earnings of the horses of Ohio, five years, and can add to the wealth of the State the sum of \$228,125,000, what will you say of the Humane Society as a money-maker and money-saver? Can the man whose chief interest in life is to make and save

money, do better than to establish and put on a firm basis in his own County a Humane Society? Is such work visionary? Is a living, tangible, abiding work like this, one in which you would like to engage?

These are glimpses of the mercenary side of our work. It has higher and nobler aspects. When we realize that our birds of beauty who fill the air with the perfection of harmony, have, by the laws of life, ascended from the serpent's form; when we today see the child at its mother's breast, a weak and helpless thing, and tomorrow, by operation of the same law, the leader of a State; when we realize that this whole scheme and plan emanates from that intelligence which has given to man dominion over the fish of the sea, the fowl of the air, and every thing that creepeth on the face of the earth; that "dominion" means government, government founded in justice, tempered by mercy, directed by considerate intelligence, and exercised for the welfare of the governed; when we realize that we are responsible actors in this great plan, which manifests itself in countless millions of mysterious forms in sea and land and sky, how is it that our government is without justice, without mercy, without considerate intelligence, and that all through our realm, we hear the continued unnumbered cries of the suffering and defenseless, and behold with our eyes, the emaciated forms of the dying and dead?

Mr. Chairman, I wish it were possible for me tonight to reach the ears of all the philanthropic of this broad land, that I might induce them to endow this Association with a million dollars, to permanently establish it, and enable it to carry on its helpful and elevating work in those vast portions of this broad country where it is not now being prosecuted.

COCK FIGHTING IN CUBA

The American Humane Association through Its President, William O. Stillman, of Albany, N. Y., Energetically Protests Against the Law Recently Passed in Cuba Legalizing Cock Fighting.

Albany, N. Y., July 13, 1909.
To His Excellency Miguel Gomez,
President, Republic of Cuba, Havana, Cuba:

Sir.—I learn through telegraphic reports that the Cuban House of Representatives has passed a bill to legalize cock fighting throughout the Republic, and that it has been signed by yourself as President. I take it for granted that this information must be correct, and I trust that you will pardon me for venturing to inquire if your Government would not better conserve its own future and win the respect of the civilized world if it abolished pastimes of this description? Would it not be wise to discourage brutal sports, like cock fighting, which are commonly regarded in Europe and America as relics of savage days, and which have been barred from practice among the most advanced nations of the earth because they are considered degrading and brutalizing in their effect upon the character of a nation?

The people of Cuba thirsted for liberty when under Spanish domination. For hundreds of years they were subject to political conditions which were found, at times, at least, to be cruel and oppressive. Your gallant sons shed their blood for liberty in the land of their birth, and were aided to become successful in this movement through the efforts of the United States Government, which was prompted to interfere because of motives of "humanity," and "mercy." I trust that you will pardon me if I very respectfully deplore to you that

your people should celebrate your independence and the freedom purchased, at the cost of so much blood and suffering, by instituting a practice which was not tolerated during American control in Cuba, and which is so generally discountenanced among civilized nations. Was it for the purpose of establishing such political ideals as this that the United States permitted her sons to die and expended her treasure? Was it for such standards of morality and ethics that she lent her energies to create a free and independent nation? Why should not your people take their place near the van of civilization rather than to linger at the rear? Is not the example of such leaders as Germany, England, France and the United States, in the march of nations toward a higher civilization, worthy of respect and imitation by your country? Should not the protege be worthy of the protector?

The permanence of republican institutions in any government must depend upon the character of the people of the land. The character of the people will depend upon how they are educated, and upon the principles and precepts taught them. Whether a nation is to be great and strong, advanced and civilized, so as to render her people prosperous and happy, must depend upon how its children are educated, and upon the social conduct which is permitted by law. It seems to be generally conceded that the humanity of a people is very largely an index of their degree of civilization. I trust that you will pardon me for saying that it is a source of deep regret and sincere sorrow for many American and European friends of your Republic that the Cuban people should not have chosen a higher and nobler course, and compelled by law the observance of humane and refined practices

among her populace rather than legalized such a degrading and ignoble amusement. Surely such practices will not elevate the character of a people or make them better citizens. Is a delight in cruel and bloody scenes calculated to make better fathers and mothers, or wiser and more moral statesmen, or to improve social conditions? Surely Cuba has need to follow the highest and best ideals in her pathway among the other nations of the earth.

On behalf of the American people, who abhor and condemn practices of the description referred to, I earnestly hope that a movement will be started among the better class of the Cuban people to abolish all that is cruel and barbarous from the life and the legitimate sports of your country. Is it asking too much of your Excellency to request that you will lend your official and personal influence in favor of a reform in this direction? How can a nation debased to the level of a national sport like cock fighting, hope to successfully solve the problems of a permanently free and independent popular government?

Very respectfully yours,

WILLIAM O. STILLMAN,
President.

"The morrow was a bright September morn;

The earth was beautiful as if new-born;
There was that nameless splendor everywhere,

That wild exhilaration in the air,
Which makes the passers in the city street

Congratulate each other as they meet."

—Longfellow.

"Such was the advent of Autumn. Then followed the beautiful season

Called by the pious Acadian peasants the Summer of All-Saints.

Filled was the air with a dreamy and magical light, and the landscape

Lay as if new-created in all the freshness of childhood."

—Longfellow.

KINDNESS TO ANIMALS

What Is Our Relationship to the Horse?

By MRS. E. C. ALLIS.

Related to the horse! Why not? Religion teaches that God created all things. Then why is not everything that lives and feels and suffers related to every other thing that lives and feels and suffers?

To the query, Who is my brother? shall we admit that every human being, no matter how unworthy, bears that relationship and yet deny the kinship of the creatures that love unchangingly, serve faithfully, show no ingratitude or treachery, and unless restrained or restricted by man, fill out the purposes of their lives, with the best use of the advantages given by their Creator?

Sensible, thinking, conscientious people should not look upon animals as being a lower order of creation. We are constantly confronted with proofs of their intellect, faithfulness and unselfish affection which entitles them to more mercy and kindness and greater consideration than are usually accorded, and an acknowledged high plane in the realm of Nature, and it is our duty to realize our obligations and responsibilities toward them.

Especially is this true as regards the horse. Indispensable for business or pleasure; used by the rich man while in its full vigor of health and beauty and by the huckster and junk man when old, decrepit and in misery, and through all the retrograding stages of life condemned to the most awful slavery. Always under the nomination of a master more often cruel than otherwise; deprived of all freedom, there never was a living creature so completely at the mercy of man. If a man loses his temper and beats his dog it can either retaliate or else go in hiding until it is safe to return and lick the hand which struck the blow. The horse has no such chance. With no means of escape or retaliation, harnessed by every device invented by man to subject it to control, it must stand and silently submit to kicks and blows.

If a dog be neglected and starved, it can hunt among the refuse and in the fields for food. The horse, though, will be securely tied over an empty feed-box, suffering the pangs of hunger, while there may be tempting fields of green in view that he cannot reach; or it may be almost dying of thirst close to the sound of running water. But its master thinks little about its needs and cares less, and the poor creature, lacking only one sense which the human possesses, the power of speech, suffers in silent agony.

If, like the dog, the horse should cry out every time pain were inflicted upon it, there would exist such a bedlam that human nerves and ears could not endure it, and we would then realize the full extent of the abuse and persecution to which most of the human race now closes its eyes.

What stage of progress would have been reached without the workhorse, that toils in the cold and heat, wearily dragging its heavy burdens of brick and sand, granite and marble, to rear the rich man's home and the Christian's church? It breaks the sod and gathers the harvest and carries it to our doors to supply our food. It takes the cotton and wool and lumber to the mills, and then to our homes to supply furnishings and raiment. Through the greed of its master it struggles through ice and snow with loads heavier than it should be taxed with at any time, and when its strength fails is goaded on by kicks and blows, and too often when its task is done has only a stingy meal and a dirty cold stable for reward.—*The New York Observer*.

TOO OLD

"What! animal protection? There are too many miserable people who need my sympathy." Such words as these often meet a plea for the protection of animals. And many add a joking remark about our efforts.

Sympathy with helpless animals does not, however, interfere with the compassion man owes to man. To help animals, all we need to do is to prevent cruel and brutal handling. To lighten human wretchedness requires active philanthropy. An animal can be killed when it suffers from old age or sickness,—and, in most cases, the greatest charity we can accord it is a quick, painless death.

It is difficult to comprehend why those who give practical proof of their compassion for all the wide range of human misery, refuse to combat the cruelty which human beings show to helpless animals.

Most of the suffering in the world comes from the unkindness, the hardheartedness and lack of charity that men show each other. If people all loved one another and delighted in helping each other, we would have Heaven upon earth. That is where we fail!

But there is nothing that will go farther towards dispelling this hardheartedness and uncharitableness, than to bring up our children to understand the meaning of sympathy by teaching them to treat dumb animals with kindness.

HANS BERINGER.

HUMANITARIANS MEET IN ST. PAUL-MINNEAPOLIS, OCTOBER 5, 6 and 7

The American Humane Association will hold its Thirty-third Annual Meeting in St. Paul-Minneapolis, on October 5-6-7 next. This meeting will bring together humanitarians from all parts of the United States. The Association receives reports from about 350 anticruelty societies located in this country and even its distant island possessions. Among those far distant are Societies for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children and also to Animals in the Philippines and in Hawaii. From far off Nome, near the north pole, reports from an active Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals will be presented and photographs exhibited. Anticruelty work in Porto Rico will also be heard from.

Some of the cities in the United States which are most progressive in protecting children and animals are New York City, Boston, Philadelphia, Chicago, Albany and Troy, New Orleans, San Francisco, Los Angeles, Tacoma, Denver, St. Louis, St. Paul, Minneapolis, Cincinnati, Toledo, Baltimore, Pittsburgh, Buffalo, Cleveland, Rochester, Syracuse and many other well known cities. Humanitarians generally throughout the United States will attend this Convention. An invitation to attend is also extended to the general public which is interested in such matters.

About one million dollars is spent each year in the anticruelty cause and three-quarters of a million animals and nearly two hundred thousand children come under the supervision of these societies in the United States alone. About 35,000 prosecutions occur yearly. The work for the protection of animals started in England in 1824 and was introduced in this country by the late Henry Bergh in 1866. The work of enforcing laws for the protection of children was started in the United States in New York City, in December, 1874. Both movements have spread all over the world. The American Humane Association has Corresponding Members in nearly every civilized country. Mercy and kindness are the slogan of this movement, which believes that humanity is the distinguishing mark of the most civilized nations.

GOLD PRIZES AND DIPLOMAS OF HONOR

Offered by the American Humane Association for deeds of Humanity and to Those Persons Who Most Advance the Cause of Child and Animal Protection.

The American Humane Association, of Albany, New York, U. S. A., is authorized to offer prizes, open to universal competition, subject to the following conditions:

First—Claims for prizes or diplomas shall be presented by mail, or in person, to the Secretary of the Association before September 15, each year.

Second—Applications must be in writing and accompanied by full statements of facts in case, with proof of merit and authenticity, supported by sworn and competent evidence covering the case.

Third—Essays presented in competition shall be signed only with a nom-de-plume and shall not exhibit the name of the author, which shall be enclosed in a sealed envelope, accompanying the manuscript, and containing on the outside of the envelope the nom-de-plume and address of the writer.

Fourth—Wherever possible claims for medals or diplomas should be presented through the anti-cruelty society located nearest to the candidate.

THE HENRY BERGH GOLD MEDAL.

One gold medal, offered annually, to be known as "The Henry Bergh Animal Protection Gold Medal." This will be awarded to the person who shall be deemed to have most advanced the cause of animal protection, in either a general or special way, if a satisfactory candidate is presented.

THE STILLMAN GOLD MEDAL.

The gold medal, offered annually, to be known as "The William O. Stillman Child Protection Gold Medal," will be awarded to the person deemed most worthy, because of distinguished services to the cause of humanity, in promoting the protection or rescue of children from physical or moral degradation and suffering, if a satisfactory candidate is presented.

THE WHITE GOLD MEDAL.

One gold medal, offered annually, to be known as "The Caroline Earle White Humane Education Gold

Medal." This will be awarded to the person who shall be deemed to have most advanced the cause of Humane Education, either by writing or practical work, if a satisfactory candidate is presented.

THE MOULTON GOLD MEDAL.

One gold medal is offered annually, to be known as "The Frances A. Moulton Gold Medal," and will be awarded to the person who shall be deemed to have performed the greatest act of kindness to horses or dogs.

THE FISKE GOLD MEDAL.

One gold medal, offered annually, to be known as "The Minnie Maddern Fiske Humane Essay Gold Medal." This will be awarded to the person writing the best essay on any one of the following topics: "Live Stock on the Ranges: How Best to Reform Existing Abuses," "Humane Education; Its Value and Importance, and How It May Best Be Extended," "How the Interest on One Hundred Thousand Dollars Might Most Wisely be Expended in Order to Best Promote the Anti-Cruelty Cause." Essays are limited to not less than 1500 or more than 3000 words, and must be of a satisfactory quality to receive consideration.

DIPLOMAS OF HONOR.

The American Humane Association will award "Diplomas of Honor," to persons performing deeds of great humanity to either children or animals when deemed worthy of such recognition but only when claims for the same are presented strictly in accordance with the terms announced herewith.

The American Humane Association reserves the right to reject the claims of all candidates not deemed worthy of recognition but earnestly invites the presentation of applications in behalf of persons who are thoroughly deserving and meritorious, and who come within the terms and conditions specified in this announcement.

NATHANIEL J. WALKER,

Secretary The American Humane Association, Albany, New York, U. S. A.

Humane Advocate

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SEPTEMBER, 1909

JAMES M. BROWN

The sudden death of Hon. James M. Brown, of Toledo, on Wednesday, August 25th 1909, came as a great shock to his family and friends; though just as he, himself, had wished, while still "in the harness" and possessed of full mental force and physical vigor.

Mr. Brown was recognized as one of Toledo's most influential and philanthropic citizens and as such had been selected as chairman of the King Wamba Home-Coming Celebration. Many weeks of preparatory work for the success of this event came to a conclusion on the twenty-fifth day of August, which was the opening of the gala week's celebration. Thousands of people had gathered in Walbridge Park, Toledo, in honor of the occasion, and Mr. Brown had just delivered himself of a graceful speech of welcome to the multitude, concluding with an introduction of the principal speaker of the day, Mr. John W. Doud, when he sank down in an unconscious condition. He was carried to the near-by home of a friend, where he passed quietly on to another state of consciousness and other fields of endeavor.

Mr. Brown was born in 1835, in Delaware, Ohio; he was married to Miss Lavinia Folger, in 1865, and,

three years later, went to Toledo to live. He engaged in the practice of law and, at the same time, entered the field of politics. He was Postmaster during President Harrison's administration, after which he was a member of the board of elections, and, later, a member and president of the Lucas county board of review. His work with the Toledo Humane Society, of which he was president for twenty-five years, made him widely known in the state of Ohio; and his six years' service as president of The American Humane Association extended his reputation throughout the country.

It was largely due to his efforts that the Newsboys Home was built in Toledo, and he was also closely identified with the work of the Miami Children's Home.

He was one of the trustees of the recent gift of \$50,000 made by John T. Newton to the Toledo Humane Society, for the provision of a permanent home.

Mr. Brown's wife died over twenty years ago, but he is survived by two sons, Walter F. Brown, a well-known lawyer, and Ralph Brown, and an unmarried daughter, Amy.

Mr. Brown was a loyal, staunch, enthusiastic, public-spirited man. He was a lawyer by profession, and as such took delight in the principles of the law, caring more for the true application of those principles than for the compensation his practice yielded; he was a politician, becoming a leader in the Republican ranks, always ready to take an active interest and part in public affairs; but, although well and favorably known both as lawyer and politician, it was in the double role of humanitarian and public-benefactor that he played his most important part in the world's work.

He was so sympathetically constituted that his heart made instant response to cries of distress; and he

strove with all his might to correct wrong and alleviate suffering. His energies and resources were continuously active for the public good. The range of his activities was too wide to be more than outlined in this brief sketch. He was a dynamo of energy—and none of it misdirected. A man of kindly nature and broad sympathies, especially where little children and dumb animals were involved, tolerant of everything but injustice and evil, against which he waged constant warfare.

When The American Humane Association was organized in Cleveland, Ohio, in 1877, Mr. John G. Shortall, for many years president of The Illinois Humane Society, was elected its president, at which time he and Mr. Brown became acquainted, later to become warm friends and co-workers. In 1899, Mr. Brown himself was elected to the presidency of that Association, which he held for six years, until 1905. Our Society has this added reason for feeling a personal interest in paying tribute to the worth and work of James M. Brown. His was a life of fixed purpose and definite accomplishment—governed throughout by a high, strong sense of principle.

"No power can die that ever wrought
for Truth;

Thereby a law of Nature it became,
And lives unwithered in its sinewy
youth,

When he who called it forth is but
a name.

* * * * *

Thou livest in the life of all good
things;

* * * * *

Thou art not idle: in thy higher sphere
Thy spirit bends itself to loving
tasks,

And strength to perfect what it
dreamed of here,

Is all the crown and glory that it
asks.

* * * * *

For sure, in heaven's wide chambers,
there is room

For love and pity, and for helpful
deeds."

—James Russell Lowell.

Resolutions on the Death of James M. Brown

Offered by John T. Dale.

Whereas, It has pleased the Almighty Ruler of Events, to remove suddenly by death the Honorable James M. Brown, of Toledo, Ohio, one of the most conspicuous leaders in the cause of humanity in our country; and,

Whereas, His services for many years, as President of The American Humane Association and of the Ohio Humane Society for many years, together with his tireless efforts by every means within his power to carry forward humane work in all its phases, entitle him to be placed in the foremost ranks of humanitarians and philanthropists of his generation; and,

Whereas, The influence and example of his unselfish and useful life, will bless the world, and be an inspiration to workers in the cause of humanity for untold years to come.

Now, therefore, be it resolved that we, the directors and members of The Illinois Humane Society, deeply deplore the loss of one who so long and ably championed the cause of the weak and helpless, and whose genial presence, generous nature and broad sympathies, endeared him to his associates and co-laborers; and,

Resolved, That we hereby express our profound sympathy with the members of his family for the great loss they have sustained, and hereby request our Secretary to forward to them a copy of these resolutions.

SEMI-ANNUAL REPORT OF THE WORK OF THE ILLINOIS HUMANE SOCIETY FROM FEB- RUARY 1 TO AUGUST 1, 1909

CHILDREN.

Complaints of cruelty to children.....	424
Number of children involved	1,074
Number of children rescued and conditions remedied.....	798
Number of children placed temporarily in institutions.....	7
Number of cases disposed of through Juvenile Court.....	10
Number of cases of cruelty to children prosecuted in other courts....	70
Amount of fines imposed	\$1,016.50
Number of persons admonished	796

ANIMALS.

Complaints of cruelty to animals	1,879
Animals relieved	14,076
Horses laid up from work as unfit for service.....	841
Disabled animals removed by ambulance	121
Abandoned and incurable animals killed	217
Teamsters and others admonished	1,267
Cases prosecuted	134
Fines imposed, \$676.00; including costs, \$578.90.....	\$1,254.00

CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT

THE SNAIL

The snail he lives in his hard round house,
In the orchard, under the tree.
Says he, "I have but a single room;
But it's large enough for me."

The snail in his little house doth dwell
From week's end to week's end:
You're at home, Master Snail; that's all
very well,
But you never receive a friend."
(Author unknown.)

A snail is a small, creeping thing, a little air-breathing mollusk, with a spiral shell in which the tiny creature lives and moves and has its being. There are many hundreds of kinds of snails; a shellless variety, known as slugs; fresh-water snails; salt-water snails; those living in rocks; and the common brown garden-snail, which is edible and greatly valued as a delicacy. The best known edible variety have shells about two inches wide and two inches high, and are of a whitish tint, stenciled with bands of a slightly deeper tone. The Ancient Romans esteemed snails as an article of food, and they are still valued as a table delicacy in many parts of Europe. A place where snails are cultivated for sale in the markets is called a "snailery."

Snails are supposed to be the slowest of all creatures in motion, hence to go at a "snail's pace" means to make the slowest possible progress. Drayton, an English poet, in writing of a dial or clock on his wall, used the expression,

"Whose snailly motion of the moving hand,
Although it go, yet seem to me to stand."

It is small wonder that the snail is slow of travel as he has but one foot upon which to go, and that one is long and pointed, extending some distance beyond and behind the shell. A pair of tentacles or stems growing out from his head accommodate the eyes of the strange little urchin. It is a

novel setting for eyes to have them placed in the very ends of long horns, but there can be no harm in their peculiar position, after all, if the snail guards against acquiring too "piercing" a gaze. His tongue is furnished with nearly two hundred rows of fine teeth—so fine, in fact, that only by means of a microscope are they discernable.

Snails prefer vegetable food for the most part, though they sometimes have their reckless days when they devour the dead of their own kind. They fairly revel in hot, humid weather. During times of dry heat they hide by day and go forth for fun and food at night, but a soft, warm rain will bring them out at any hour of the day or night.

When winter comes they tightly close the front door of their little "bungaloes" by drawing a mucous membrane over the mouth of their shells, after which they fall into a deep winter's nap. Sometimes, to make doubly sure of their warmth and safety, they strengthen this barricade by building an outside storm door, by emitting a quantity of white viscid liquid over the membrane, which soon hardens like plaster of Paris and hermetically seals the entrance. In the spring a fresh application of this mucus fluid softens the hardened part at the edges and "forces the lock."

The snails stay in crevices or holes in the ground during their retirement. They lay their eggs in clusters about the size of a pea, carefully placing them under the soil.

Snails are clever surgeons, famed for their skill in repairing damage done themselves. They are able to mend their own broken shells, crushed or broken off tentacles, and when they "lose their heads" to be able to grow new ones.

THE HOUSEKEEPER

The frugal snail, with forecast of repose,
Carries his house with him, where'er he goes;
Peeps out—and if there comes a shower of
rain,

Retreats to his small domicile again.

Touch but a tip of him, a horn—'tis well—
He curls up in his sanctuary shell.

He's his own landlord, his own tenant; stay
Long as he will, he dreads no Quarter-day.
Himself he boards and lodges; both invites
And feasts himself; sleeps with himself o'
nights.

He spares the upholsterer trouble to procure
Chattels; himself his own furniture—
And his sole riches. Whereso'er he roam—
Knock when you will—he's sure to be at
home. —Charles Lamb.

A QUEER BABY

A queer baby snail,
With its little spiky tail,
Peeped out of its house one day;
It looked all around, from the sky to the
ground,
And then to itself did say:

"I think I will take a stroll on the beach
And see if the water the sky doth reach,
As it seems to over the sea.
I might be gone long, or something go wrong
So I'll carry my house with me.

"My house is built without a shingle or
screw;
Should anything break I can mend it with
glue,
With which I am always supplied.
The walls are thin, and I draw my horns in
When from danger I'm seeking to hide."
(Author unknown.)

"MATTHEW"

The following is made up of extracts
from a delightful story by Knapp in *Mc-
Clure's Magazine* for August, 1909:

Prof. Greek Roots, Kate and I
were spending a summer vacation in
a canyon; living in a four-roomed red-
wood shack.

One morning while Kate and I
were searching in a ravine for what-
ever we could find of interest, we
heard a cry like the wail of a young
baby. After looking about for some

time, we discovered that the sound
came from a little badger with broad,
flat body and long, beautiful, tawny
hair, striped black and white; and a
head with a long bear-like nose.

The little thing was wedged in a
cleft of a rock and held there by a
broken stone that had rolled onto its
broad, flat back.

We contrived to pry the stone off
and release the badger, and with some
care, for we were afraid he would
attack us with his sharp teeth or long
sharp claws. We got him into a
basket and carried him to our shack.
He was about twenty inches long,
and nearly as wide, but only about
six inches high, and looked so much
like an animated door-mat that we
gave him the name of "Mat."

He became very tame but never
answered to his name until one day
when the Professor, who had called
him several times without getting his
attention, then called out "Matthew,
come here this instant," whereupon
the badger came, lifting up an inquir-
ing black nose from between the Pro-
fessor's feet. After that he was
"Matthew" and in time learned his
name.

Shortly after his baptism as Mat-
thew, the Professor, Kate and I were
sitting one morning in the shack when
suddenly it began to topple to one
side. We thought of an earthquake,
but rushing out, found that Matthew
was indulging in his natural propen-
sity, by digging under the cedar posts
supporting one side of the shack. We
went to work to raise the posts and
restore the shack to an upright posi-
tion, while Matthew watched us with
the greatest interest.

After that performance of his we
confined him to a side porch, with an
old box as a sleeping place for him.
He could not dig through the board

floor, though he did contrive to get a knot out of a knot-hole, through which he afterwards dropped every particle of refuse, food and dirt, and kept his floor perfectly clean.

We put a piece of blanket in the box for him to sleep upon: and every morning he would drag it out and spread it in the sun to air, until, one day, Kate hung it over the rail of the porch. The badger, standing on his hind feet, surveyed it critically, apparently satisfied with Kate's improvement on his method, for every succeeding morning he dragged the blanket out of his box and hung it over the porch-rail. At night he always dragged it back to sleep upon.

The badger had been with us a month when our little dog Topsy had her first puppy, of which she was exceedingly proud. Matthew accepted the little thing as a new toy and shared everything with it and Topsy except his bed: but he delighted in teasing Topsy about the puppy.

One morning we heard a great commotion, and rushing out to the porch found Matthew rolled up like a ball, and Topsy, greatly excited, dancing frantically about him. It seemed impossible for Topsy to unwind the ball: even her sharp teeth could not make any impression on that impenetrable fur. At last the terrier stood silent watching for her chance. Her silence tricked Matthew into poking out his wicked little nose, to see what Topsy was up to, and instantly she sprang on him and seized that nose in her teeth, and held on until Matthew unrolled himself and disclosed the puppy snugly nestled against the badger's yellow-white breast, unhurt and wholly unafraid. Matthew never hurt the little thing, but this trick always put Topsy into a fury.

In September, however, Matthew exhibited quite another trait. One warm, peaceful, moonlight night we noticed that he was full of disquiet. He kept wandering about, always returning to stand on his hind legs by the porch-rail and look up the mountain; snarling and scolding to himself as he snuffed the air and evidently greatly excited. At last a sharp yelp of terror came from the kennel where Topsy and her puppy were sleeping: The yelp was answered by a savage growl and then came a shriek of pain from Topsy. The Professor caught up a mattock and rushed out, closely followed by Matthew, running as I never had dreamed he could run. A huge mountain lion was shaking the life out of Topsy. Before the Professor could strike, Matthew darted forward and seized the lion between the shoulder and the neck. The lion dropped the dog to fight Matthew: and a furious struggle ensued. Matthew held on like a bull dog and the lion could not shake him off nor bite nor tear him through his thick fur. Over and over they rolled, a snarling, growling, horrible mass of fur, claws and teeth, until at last the Professor got his chance and with a blow of the mattock killed the lion. The Professor said he had never before seen such an embodied fury as the badger was that night. It was really he who saved Topsy's life: even as it was, she was cruelly hurt and it took a month of nursing to win her back to health.

That chance encounter seemed to have awakened the latent savagery of Matthew's nature: and he became restless and uneasy most of the time. Finally, one morning when we went out to see him, he was gone, and we found his tracks directed towards the woods.

IN COURT

**The Original Documents in the Matter of All Cases Reported Under This Heading,
Comprising a few of the Cases Attended to by the Society During the Month,
are on File at the Home Office of The Illinois Humane Society.**

August 2d, a report came from a Chicago business man, officing in the Atwood Building, stating that a little child was being cruelly whipped by a woman rooming in the Deming Hotel, all of which was plainly visible to him from his office window.

A Humane Officer lost no time in reaching the complainant's office, where he found the complainant, a policeman and another man watching the woman. After witnessing the woman strike the child several times, the Humane Officer and Officer Kane went to the Hotel, where they gained admittance to the woman's room. When told of the charge made against her, the woman explained that she and her husband were theatrical people, playing in vaudeville performances, and that they were endeavoring to teach this child a playing part, so that she, too, could appear in a sketch they were to produce in the fall.

Our officer then examined the little girl, Ethel, by name, and found eight or ten bad bruises on her back and body and many places where the skin was broken, plainly indicating that a stick or sharp instrument had been used in the beating of the child. A particularly hard blow had been dealt below the left ear, causing a serious abrasion of the flesh. The father of the child was there, and after giving his name to the police, stated that he had never seen his wife abuse the child. It was afterward learned that the child was but four years of age, and that the only provocation for these severe beatings was the failure of the child to successfully memorize a twelve-minute dialogue—a part of over a thousand words.

Our officer placed the woman under arrest and she was taken to the Harrison Street Police Station. Several witnesses to the beating of the child were then notified as to the time and place the case would be called for hearing.

On August 3d, the case was tried before Judge Gennill, who, after hearing all the evidence, severely reprimanded the woman and her husband for their unnatural desire to make an actress of their four-year-old child, and, especially, for the cruel methods employed in doing so. He then ordered the child to be given over to the Juvenile Court and imposed a fine of \$25 and costs—\$33.50 in all—which was paid.

In pursuance of his duty, the humane officer went to the Juvenile Court and found that the child had been placed in the Juvenile Home, awaiting the time of trial. August 9th, the case was called before Judge Morgan, who paroled the child to a relative, who promised to give her good care.

Record 59, Case 782.

August 3, the East Chicago Avenue Police Station notified this Society that it had been reported to them that a certain woman greatly abused and neglected her children. A Humane Officer called on the complainant, who said that the woman in question lived in a rear basement flat; that she was an habitual drunkard and shamefully abused her children.

A visit was then made to the address of the respondent but the woman was not there. Inquiry in the neighborhood secured information as to the whereabouts of the children. The officer first found the youngest child asleep on the bare ground in the midst of a pile of refuse and filth, and the other child was seen, later, in the street. They were both in a shockingly dirty and neglected condition.

The officer took them to the East Chicago Avenue Police Station, where the older child gave their names as Mary and Margaret, four and three years of age, respectively. The Matron of the station cared for them until they were sent to the Juvenile Home. August 4, upon notifying the complainant and all witnesses in the case as to what steps had been taken for the protection of these little children, the officer was told that none of them were willing to appear in court against this woman.

August 5, the mother of the children met the Humane Officer at the police station and begged to be granted another chance to do what was right by her children, promising to reform herself, and to place the children in St. Joseph's Home. She told the officer that she was the mother of four children, a girl of twenty and a boy of nine, besides the two little girls. She said her husband had deserted her, last winter, since which time she had been unable to support herself and family. Under all the circumstances the children were given back to the mother,

upon the understanding that she was to stop drinking. The officer told her that if she could ascertain the whereabouts of her husband, and would notify the Society, it would make an effort to force him to support his children. Record 29, Case 747.

August 3d, Lieutenant Duffy of the 33d Precinct Station, reported that it had been reported to him that a certain man, an habitual drunkard, beat and abused his children, two boys 12 and 9 years of age; that the children had insufficient food and clothing and were living in squalor and filth.

August 4th, an officer went to the address given and saw the children's aunt. She stated that the father was drunk most of the time and that the boys did not have enough to eat; and that it frequently happened that they were driven from their home at night; that sympathetic neighbors often fed and cared for them. She expressed herself as willing to take care of the children herself.

It was learned that the mother was dead and the house, when visited by the officer, was found to be absolutely filthy.

August 5th, the officer swore to a complaint charging the father with cruelty to his children.

August 7th, the man was placed under arrest and the case called before Judge Uhler, who turned the children over to a Probation Officer of the Juvenile Court, and continued the case.

August 16th, case was taken to the Juvenile Court before Judge Walker, who had both boys committed to Feehanville School, ordering their father to pay \$15.00 per month.

Record 60, Case No. 8.

August 4th, Officer Frank Vanenta, of the Mounted Squad, asked that an officer of this Society be sent to LaSalle and Lake Streets to examine a team of horses being held by him.

A Humane Officer responded and it was found that one of the horses had a raw sore fully five inches long on one shoulder, upon which the collar was bearing. The other horse had a badly swollen hind leg.

The driver said that the owner knew the condition of the team, but, notwithstanding, had ordered it sent out.

The horses were driven to a nearby barn and the driver placed under arrest. The officer then called at the home of the owner, finding no one one in but the man's wife. She stated that her husband was out of town, but that she, herself, would appear in

court when the case was called, and if the driver was fined, would pay the fine.

August 5th, Judge Gemmill heard the evidence in the case, and fined the respondent \$3.00 and costs, amounting to \$11.50, which was paid by the owner's wife. The horses are to have a vacation from work.

Record 80, Case 725.

August 6th, a resident of Chicago entered a complaint charging a certain man, a janitor of an apartment building, with having kicked her dog to death.

An officer interviewed the complainant and several eye witnesses in the case. The following day the janitor was arrested. Two days later the case was called before Judge Torrison, who, after hearing the evidence, fined the man \$10.00 and costs.

Record 80, Case 717.

August 8th, the Thirty-Ninth Precinct Police Station reported that a woman living on the North Side, in Chicago, was in the habit of cruelly beating her six-year-old daughter, and that the child was disfigured in consequence.

That same day, a Humane Officer was detailed to investigate the case and went to the woman's home, only to find it closed and the family gone. After some time spent in inquiry, the officer was told that the woman could be found in a certain Warren Avenue saloon. The police patrol was sent to the place, and the child in question, together with her father, were found and were taken to the East Chicago Avenue Police Station. Nothing could be learned of the whereabouts of the mother.

The Humane Officer examined the little girl, and found that her arms and hands were badly bruised, as was also her back; her eyes were swollen and discolored and there was an abrasion of the flesh above the left eye. The child was taken to the Juvenile Home, pending the action of that court; and the man was told that if he did not see that his wife was in court the next morning, a warrant would be obtained for his arrest as well.

August 9th, the child was taken by the Humane Officer to the East Chicago Avenue Station, where the father and mother were both in waiting. The woman was shown the bruises on the child and asked to account for them. She said she could not tell exactly how the child happened to be so marked and denied having beaten her. She said that the little girl was her niece—not a daughter—being the child of her hus-

band's brother, and that her parents were both dead.

After interviews with six different neighbors, the officer made a formal complaint against the woman before Judge Blake. The child was returned to the Juvenile Home.

August 16th, the Officer again took the child to the police station. While on the way there, she spoke casually of having to get beer for her mother every day; and that sometimes she was beaten with a board when she spilled any.

When the case was called for hearing, six neighbors testified as to what they had witnessed of the woman's cruel treatment of her child. They all told practically the same story; namely, that the child was sent daily for beer, often having to beg money with which to purchase it; that when she spilled any of it, brutal punishment followed, during which time, the woman always took the precaution to shut the doors and draw down the shades; but that the child's cries could be distinctly heard all over the neighborhood.

The Judge found the woman guilty and fined her \$50 and costs, \$59 in all, and ordered that the child be given into the care of The Illinois Humane Society, to be placed before the Juvenile Court, as, in his opinion, the woman was not a fit person to have the custody of a child. The child then passed into the hands of Officers Whalen and Niggemeyer of the Juvenile Court.

August 16th, the case for disposition of this child was called at the Juvenile Court before Judge Walker. After hearing the case, an uncle of the child proposed sending her to his sister's home in Charlottesville, Indiana. The case was continued in order to enable the Society to make an investigation regarding the fitness and safety of this proposition.

The following day, a letter was written to the President of The Indiana Humane Society, Charles F. Surface, asking that an investigation be made of the home and standing of the people who had offered to take the child.

August 21st, this Society received a prompt reply from President Surface, stating that a member of their Executive Committee, Mr. C. L. Dietz, had found the Charlottesville people in question to be worthy and eager in their willingness to befriend the little girl.

Two days later, the case was again called in the Juvenile Court, this time before Judge McWilliams. After reading the letter from the Indianapolis Society, relative to the situation, the court ordered the child placed in the care of The Illinois Humane

Society, to be sent to the relatives in Charlottesville. The little girl was taken by the officer to the twelve o'clock train on the Monon Route, and placed in charge of the conductor. Arrangements had previously been made by which the Indianapolis Society would have a representative to meet her upon her arrival.

August 24th, Mr. Dietz notified our Society by telegraph, that the little girl had reached her destination safe and sound and was already placed in her new home.

August 17, Officer William McNamara of the 22nd Precinct Station, called for a Humane Officer to examine a horse on West 18th Street. The horse was a large gray and was not only very thin in flesh but had two bad cuts on the right hip. The officer gave it as his opinion that the cuts had been made with a pitch fork and, later, when the owner was interviewed, he admitted that they had been. There was no hay or grain to be found in the barn where this horse was kept. The owner was placed under arrest, after which, at the request of the Humane Officer, he gave the key of his barn to a feed man and ordered feed for the horse to be delivered at his expense.

August 18, the case was heard in the Maxwell Street Police Court before Judge Bruggemeyer, who fined the prisoner \$10.00 and costs.

Record 80, Case 794.

August 20th, Officer Martin McTigue, of the Harrison Street Police Station, called for the services of a Humane Officer.

When an officer reached the place in question he found a team attached to a wagon belonging to an express company. One horse was covered with cuts and abrasions, and had a large raw sore on the shoulder, from contact with which the pad of the collar was saturated with blood.

The horse was thin and weak, giving every evidence of being overworked. The horse had fallen and was not able to rise for twenty minutes.

The driver refused to give the name of the owner. He was placed under arrest and the company notified to send another horse and driver and to have a representative in court the following morning. Our officer remained in charge until the company's man arrived on the scene.

August 21, Case was called before Judge Sicker at the Harrison Street Police Court. The barn boss of the express company was present. A fine of \$5.00 and costs, \$13.50 in all, was imposed and paid by the driver's employers.

Record 80, Case 764.

BEQUESTS

To those who may feel disposed to donate, by WILL, to the benevolent objects of this Society, the following is submitted as a form:

All wills must be signed by the testator, or by some person for him in his presence and by his express direction, and they must be also attested and subscribed in the presence of the testator by two or more competent witnesses. It is meant by this that these witnesses must subscribe as such, in the presence of the testator, and he and they should understand what they are doing, and the reason of it.

FORM OF DEVISE OF REAL PROPERTY.

I give and devise unto THE ILLINOIS HUMANE SOCIETY, a corporation created by and existing under the laws of the State of Illinois, all (here insert description of the property), together with all the appurtenances, tenements and hereditaments thereunto belonging, or in any wise appertaining. To have and to hold the same unto said Society and its successors and assigns forever.

FORM OF BEQUEST OF PERSONAL PROPERTY.

I give and bequeath unto THE ILLINOIS HUMANE SOCIETY, a corporation, created by and existing under the laws of the State of Illinois, the sum of..... dollars, to be applied to the uses of said Society.



Thirsty Horse: Well! How about me?

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No. 12

THE BROADER ASPECT OF ANTI-CRUELTY WORK

By DR. WILLIAM O. STILLMAN

President's Address Delivered at the Recent Meeting of The American Humane Association

Ladies and Gentlemen, Fellow-Workers in the Humane Cause:

I bid you a cordial welcome to the Thirty-third Annual Meeting of the American Humane Association in this fair city of St. Paul. Year by year the humane movement has grown from small beginnings until the principles which it represents have become a part of the conscious ideals of our national life. But our mission is not yet completed. The standard of reform is being constantly advanced. Many social conditions are like hothouse forcing beds and are ever developing fresh injustices for our clients. Little children beg for pity, in lives distorted by moral and physical degradations. "The sorrow that lies in dear, dumb eyes, the sorrow that has no speech," all too eloquently asks for relief. We are just beginning to have a clear national consciousness of the evils around us and of the outrages on humanity which exist. As yet we have a faulty conception of the inadequacy with which we are meeting and correcting these conditions. But we fully realize that the task before us is a great and important one, and I ask your earnest co-operation to make these deliberations fruitful with the best results for the future.

Minnesota mourns in the shadow of an irreparable loss. One of her greatest sons has been called away. We, who come from distant sister Commonwealths, sorrow with you over the passing of a noble man, who—when his character was tested in the crucible of exalted public service—was found to be pure gold. Your late Chief Magistrate, Governor John A. Johnson, who had planned to greet us on this occasion,

was loved, admired and respected, throughout our common country, and we grieve with you over his untimely death which has been most distinctly a national loss.

This Association and the Humane Cause has also suffered a most serious loss during the past year in the death of two of our foremost leaders: George T. Angell, of Boston, and James M. Brown, of Toledo. Mr. Angell was a vice-president of this Association when it started thirty-three years ago and he filled that office on the day of his death. He was a knight errant of humanity, a fearless spokesman for the speechless, a dauntless champion of justice and mercy. Well might the beautiful tribute of Longfellow to Henry Bergh be applied to him:—

"Among the noblest in the land,
Though he may count himself the least,
That man I honor and revere
Who without favor, without fear,
In the great city dares to stand,
The friend of every friendless beast."

I lay upon the tomb of George T. Angell a memorial wreath of sincere reverence and respect from his fellow-workers through the nation.

In the death of James M. Brown this organization has lost one of its truest and most devoted friends. From 1899 to 1904, he was President of this Association. He was always in attendance at our Annual Meetings and ever a staunch and conscientious advocate of the humane cause. He was a man of superior ability and of most kindly nature. The local society of which he was long President became, largely through his unselfish and able efforts, a

model of efficiency and success. We shall deeply miss him and sincerely mourn his loss. His efforts in behalf of this Association were of far-reaching importance.

The large recognition which the humane cause has met with in the United States is mainly due to the work of such men as these, and the pioneer efforts of others of our founders. We are justly proud of such humane heroes as Henry Bergh, John G. Shortall, George T. Angell and James M. Brown. They have left us a legacy of deathless inspiration in their lives and works. We shall miss the lesson of this occasion if we are not strongly resolved to continue devotedly that work for which they labored and sacrificed so much. This cause needs loyal and consecrated workers,—never more than at the present hour.

Let us not fail to also honor our noble living leaders. For over forty years Elbridge T. Gerry, Caroline Earle White and M. Richards Muckle, have been our standard bearers. They have never faltered in the fight. They have seen an insignificant anti-cruelty beginning at last receive a cordial national recognition. It cost some sacrifices and often much contumely and insult to be a friend of this cause when they began. Through their labors, through their faith and courage, through what they wrought because of conscience and conviction, we stand in the sunlight of popular favor at the present time. We owe them honor and gratitude without measure. Was it not sweet St. Francis of Assisi, who said that,—“The greater number of men pass through life with souls asleep.” Let us thank God that our leaders did not.

An English humanitarian tells us that it is recorded by an Eastern Bishop that, on one occasion, when the judges of the Athenian Oreopagus were assembled on their hill of Mars, they perceived a little sparrow fleeing from a hawk. Trusting to the compassion of man the little bird took refuge in the bosom of one of the Senators. It so happened that the unfeeling judge grasped the fluttering fugitive and killed it by dashing it to the ground. The other judges were so displeased with his cruelty that they passed a decree by which he was condemned and banished from the Senate. “Not,” says the historian, “that this grave assembly cared to make a law concerning sparrows, but to show that clemency and compassion were virtues so necessary in a state, that a man destitute of them was not worthy to hold any place in government, he having, as it were, renounced humanity.”

And we likewise say to our magistrates and to those entrusted with authority in our

government, that mercy and justice are qualities of such fundamental importance in commonwealth, and in nation, that teaching these virtues should be as much a part of the curriculum of our schools as a knowledge of spelling or arithmetic. Instruction in the latter is to the ship of state what barter and trade are to commercial life, but the former qualities are like the compass which guides the craft freighted with a nation's hopes to a safe haven. For national protection we ask that humane education be placed on a parity with other school studies. A large proportion of our population receives no moral or ethical instruction at the present time. Is the growth of wheat to be left unassisted to the competition of the tares? Shall we protect manufactures and not our national character production? Is heart culture in a nation not as essential as head culture? Is not honor, justice and consideration for the weak, as necessary for good citizenship as addition and subtraction? If “might” is still to be the criterion of “right” in our public and private relations we may well say a long farewell to that genuine righteousness which stands for right thinking and right action.

Is it not time to approach this question intelligently and effectively? Already fourteen States have compulsory humane education laws. Every State should have such laws. Humanitarians generally should unite with this Association to carry a campaign of humane education into every State Legislature, and also to see to it that the great school book publishing houses furnish high class text books to meet the resultant demand. In this way only we can reach the youth of the entire land. To touch and capture their hearts is the goal of the humane work of the future. It is the final solution of our problems. To do this requires coöperation and adequate financial assistance. When we have reached this objective point the deadliest blow will have been struck at criminality and war itself must soon become impossible.

On the beautiful shores of Lake George, in New York State, there stands a magnificent statue of a British general and a crafty Indian chieftain. They are studying a problem of conquest. The Indian is showing the white man a bundle of twigs. Individually these may be broken; united they are invincible. How long will it be before the partisans of the anti-cruelty cause learn the true value of coöperative study and united action? During the past each society has largely faced its difficulties alone and nearly 200 of our societies have become defunct or inactive. The campaign has lost

the force and aggressiveness all along the line which it might have had. A few specially gifted leaders have carried their standards far ahead. What we now most need is that every society in this country shall be represented at these national humane gatherings, and that hereafter we shall work in unison in search of the best methods and the wisest policies.

Some feeble societies are like the man who said he was too sick to have a doctor, and died without help. They feel too poor and spiritless to join in mutual council, and die yearly from inanition and starvation of humane spirit. There is an inspiration in numbers and also an enthusiasm which they require. Most of our people need the convention habit. They are poorer for lack of it. They should have the uplift and courage which comes from knowing how to do the right thing at the right time and in the right way. Success is contagious. Certain men and women know how to make a humane society successful. Let the weak ones and failures come and study the subject with them. Unfortunately our cause suffers as much from ill-balanced fanatics as from ignorance and inertia. Let us learn true wisdom and let us find out that success cannot be purchased for nothing.

A prosperous and effective society means that somebody is unselfishly overworking. If it is the genuine thing it means that back of it stands an unflinching devotion to duty, an absolute fidelity to principle, a healthy optimism, a well-balanced sanity, unflinching courage and systematic work. If you would woo success think not of ease and indolence, but have the courage of your convictions and be ready to pay the price. Nothing less avails.

It is a curious thing that many people interested in anticruelty work do not seem to understand the real functions and essential limitations of our societies. The most common mistake is to confound the operations of an anticruelty organization with one created to dispense charity. The aim of the latter is relief, and should be looked after by special or organized charities. This means, oftentimes, food and clothes supplied. Perhaps the rent is to be paid, coal purchased or a position secured. Its field of occupation is necessarily among the dependent classes. Excellent, well-conducted organizations for these special purposes have been in existence for many years throughout the country. These societies should not undertake anticruelty work, and our societies should not invade their province. To do this means an unnecessary duplication of work and usually a violation

of charter limitations. The line of demarcation should be clearly established.

Anticruelty societies are organized distinctively for the prevention of cruelty to children, or animals, or both. It is the children's work which has been at times blended with charity operations. This I believe to be unwise, although sometimes there has been a justification, and occasionally some degree of success in the union. As a rule either one work or the other suffers and dwindles. The methods of the two lines of work are necessarily quite different. The anticruelty societies handle the delinquent classes, and touch dependency, only as it is affected by delinquency. They warn and prosecute, they rescue or protect from physical or moral harm. Always back of anticruelty work is the shadow of the law. Our officers are prosecuting agents. They often possess police power. Our societies have been classed in one State, at least, as "subordinate governmental agencies." I believe it to be unwise and undesirable to mix the two varieties of work, and able anticruelty and charity workers have often expressed the same judgment.

The special field of The American Humane Association is missionary and coordinating. Incorporated under a Federal law, it at times calls upon the National government to pass needed Federal legislation and to enforce the same. It has never been a prosecuting agency, and in no way invades the work or jurisdiction of local humane societies. It serves as a clearing house for humane intelligence, both by conducting these annual conferences, and by correspondence and humane propaganda maintained throughout the year. The national organization has been actively forming new societies, or reorganizing defunct ones. In these latter directions its work is essentially of a missionary character.

The Association has also publicly exposed and combated abuses existing on too large a scale for local societies to handle. In the recent past it has conducted a vigorous campaign against range stock brutalities which were shown to have permitted hundreds of thousands of animals to have died yearly from exposure and starvation. We are glad to announce that in most directions there has been a great improvement in this respect. Public opinion and governmental action will soon do more to stop these abuses which must in the near future be rendered largely impossible.

Cruelties in livestock transportation, which are mainly under Federal control, have also demanded much activity on the part of this Association. As the result of agitation largely instituted by this organization many

prosecutions have been conducted by the national government. In 1906 we made a determined opposition to an attempt to secure congressional action relaxing the Federal stock transportation laws, and with fairly satisfactory results. A minimum speed law is now urgently required for stock trains and this Association will be called upon to bear the brunt of an aggressive campaign in this direction in Washington this coming winter. We ask the support and coöperation of all local societies in securing this much needed reform.

One of the most terrible conditions calling for the sympathy and assistance of all American humanitarians is the evil which exists in the killing of mother seals in the northern Pacific under conditions which allow the starving to death of scores of thousands of baby seals, and the sacrifice of enormous numbers of unborn young. What is required is an international marine game law to which England, Japan, Russia and the United States shall agree. It is also said that many seals, on certain other sealing grounds, have been skinned alive in order to preserve the lustre of their pelts. I feel that it is the duty of this body to expose the iniquities of this horrible traffic, and invoke the enlightened public sentiment of Americans which shall demand of our government that it speedily bring about greatly needed reforms in the fur seal business. What is needed is less of heartless commercial greed and more of consistent humanity.

This Association has been active during the recent past in opposing long distance endurance races, in protecting the wild elk of the great northwest from death by starvation (sometimes 40,000 have perished in a single winter), in encouraging public sentiment for the protection of wild birds from brutal extermination, and in prohibiting the importation of wild, foreign cage birds, which die by untold tens of thousands; in educating Americans not to encourage Mexican bull fights, and to stop the wanton slaughtering of wild pigeons in the south; in promoting humane slaughtering methods and the more merciful transportation of poultry, as well as the general observance of workhorse parades and Mercy Sunday exercises, both in Church and Sunday School.

The Association has also encouraged special work for children by means of excellent publications discussing many of the problems which are presented in securing their better protection, and the prevention and cure of juvenile crime. Our present program presents valuable studies in respect to children's courts and probation methods, and child labor. Action is needed by our societies throughout the country to suppress objectionable moving picture scenes in nickel

theaters, where questions involving morals and public decency are often most improperly presented, and at times brutalizing subjects, like bull fights, and other degrading scenes, are shown. Some states have forbidden the attendance of children under sixteen years of age at these exhibitions, unless accompanied by a parent or guardian. Plays presented on the stage should be officially censored in the interests of public morality and social purity.

It is impossible within the limits of this address to touch on all the activities of this Association. What this work needs is not so much rhetoric as sound common-sense in carrying it on. To be sure, ours is a crusade of sentiment, like many other movements of vast power in recorded civilized history. While praising practicality we should never slight the power and importance of sentiment. It is one of the mightiest forces which has ever controlled society. It has made patriots and martyrs. It has overwhelmed dynasties and revolutionized the world. It has made mankind noble and majestic, and carried the race to the grandest heights it has ever reached. We need sentiment, but we also need clear perceptions of duty, a strict knowledge concerning the limitations of our power; improved methods; unwearying persistence, courage and faith. And let us always remember that what one wishes to put into the life of a nation must first be put into its schools and its homes. Conditions are very favorable for rapid and enduring progress in the humane crusade at the present time. Shall we work unitedly to advance this splendid cause? In union there is strength. In strength there is triumph.

"I saw deep in the eyes of the animals the human soul look out upon me.

"I saw where it was born deep down under feathers and fur, or condemned for a while to roam four-footed among the brambles. I caught the clinging, mute glance of the prisoner, and swore that I would be faithful.

"Thee, my brother and sister, I see and mistake not. Do not be afraid. Dwelling thus for a while, fulfilling thy appointed time—thou, too, shalt come to thyself at last.

"Thy half-warm horns and long tongue lapping round my wrist, do not conceal thy humanity any more than the learned talk of the pedant conceals his—for all thou art dumb, we have words and plenty between us.

"Come nigh, little bird, with your half-stretched quivering wings—within you I behold choirs of angels, and the Lord himself in vista."—Towards Democracy.

SOME OF THE SUBJECTS THAT WERE TREATED IN THE CONGRESS AT LONDON IN JULY, 1909

By MRS. CAROLINE EARLE WHITE

Paper Read at the Recent Humane Convention

A question that greatly engaged the attention of Miss Lindaf Hageby's Congress was the most humane manner of killing cattle and the smaller animals that are used for the food of man. A practical demonstration was given every day to the members desiring to witness it, of slaughter by means of a mask fitted on the head of the animal and then firing a ball or a bar of metal directly into the brain. These masks beginning with what was called the "Masque Bru-neau" and afterwards slightly altered and given various names, but always constructed upon the same principle, are almost universally used throughout a large portion of Europe and are generally considered far more humane than the methods employed by us in the United States. A common instrument employed by us is an ax which, striking the animal upon the head, is supposed to cause an almost immediate loss of sensation, which indeed would be the case were the first blow always given in the right place; but often this is not done, and a horn is knocked off, or an eye knocked out, in the case of cattle, or a succession of blows on different parts of the head cause great suffering. There was on exhibition at this Congress the skin taken from the head of a steer slaughtered in this manner which showed eleven or twelve places where the animal had been struck before it had been stunned.

An interesting paper on this sub-

ject was read by Herr Heiss, director of the public abattoir in Strasburg, in which he said that masks had lately been made so small that they could be used on sheep and calves and even on pigs. Why, I should like to ask, cannot this method of slaughter which is, according to a host of witnesses, more humane than any we have, be adopted in this country? So anxious was I for its adoption that several years ago I brought from Europe one of the masks called the Greener mask, which was presented to our society by Miss Frances Power Cobbe, hoping to be the means of introducing it and obtaining finally its general employment; but nowhere could I find a man who would make a trial of it. First it was said that the Texas cattle were so wild and fierce that no one would dare to put the instrument on the head of one of them; then when I suggested that one of our domestic cattle should be taken for a trial, I was told that not a man could be found who was not afraid to use the mask. I should like to suggest that this Association assume the expense of sending to Europe for a man trained in the use of the mask who would give lessons to our country people and to the employees of our abattoirs. Let us not be behind Europe in humanity and become a by-word and a reproach among nations.

A subject much dwelt upon was "sport," as it is incorrectly termed, under various cruel and objectionable

forms: the hunting of tame deer, fox hunting as it is practiced in England, which is quite different from our manner of conducting it, otter hunts, which, thank Goodness, we do not have in this country, and pigeon matches, which unfortunately we do have. A paper on these sports was read by Mr. George Greenwood, a member of Parliament, in which he gave a most moving account of an otter hunt that he had witnessed. A great deal of attention was also given to bull fights, and in the second Congress, generally called Miss Woodward's Congress, a series of resolutions were passed relating to the subject, in the first place recording the unqualified condemnation of the practice by the Congress, and requesting all English and Americans to refrain from witnessing the cruel spectacle, and recommending that all societies for the protection of animals, particularly the French Societies, do everything in their power to prevent the introduction of this barbarous form of amusement into their respective countries. This may be a good time to mention what most of the members of this convention do not know, viz., that a new organization has been formed in Paris, called the "League for the Protection of the Horse," founded by Mr. Judet, editor of the "Eclair," and some others who feel that more might be accomplished for these ill-used animals in Paris than has been done by the old French Society. The President of this new organization is the grandson of Col. de Grammont, who obtained the first and only law in existence in France for the protection of animals, called the "loi Grammont."

A most interesting subject introduced by Mr. T. H. Brigg, Civil Mechanical Engineer, was called "The Mechanics of Locomotion," and dealt with the irrational and cruel way in which horses are managed, particu-

larly when backing a load. I wish it were possible to read all of Mr. Brigg's paper to you; I shall content myself with making a few extracts from it and then describing to you the means he suggested for facilitating the work of the horse in backing. He opens by saying: "As this, the London Congress, is a gathering which has at heart the cause of suffering animals, and I presume of suffering humanity as well, I shall devote the greater part of my remarks to showing you how the suffering of both, due to the misapplication of natural forces, may be diminished, concluding with a reference to the application of the same theories to purely mechanical things such as motor cars and locomotives. The parallel between men and machines is of course obvious. Both are required to do a certain amount of work and often do it in exactly similar ways; the man with the shovel differs only in magnitude from the steam navy, while the man on his bicycle is as much a part of his machine as the engine of a hundred horse power motor car. The only difference that I can perceive is in the manner in which we are accustomed to treat animals and inanimate machines. While inventors are continually seeking to discover new ways of increasing the efficiency of the inanimate machine, they are content to allow the world to go on using the living machine in the same old, often irrational, wasteful and cruel manner, as it has done for thousands of years, without attempting to lessen the strain and without stopping to consider whether we are utilizing the forces of living animals, in the most efficient and therefore most profitable and humane manner.

"Man and the horse are the two great living machines used in the world, yet there are no text books, there is no professor, there are no treatises or lectures in existence,

either in our own language or that of any other civilized race, dealing with the mechanics of man, the machine par excellence, or the mechanics of the horse, his faithful, willing, patient helper."

He goes on to demonstrate his theory by applying it to well-known facts and concludes by a practical demonstration of its correctness in the matter of backing horses. I suppose that all present have suffered as I have done in seeing horses backed and pulled and hauled and jerked until it would seem as if their mouths must be masses of bleeding flesh. By Mr. Brigg's invention, however, this cruelty is nearly all prevented. In the first place let me explain, as he demonstrated, that when horses are harnessed in the usual manner, when they back, it is at an angle of forty-five degrees. They are fastened close to the forward end of the pole and when they pull, it must be obliquely, and therefore they lose a large portion of their force. A side room at the Congress was used by Mr. Brigg to afford us a practical demonstration of this fact. A carriage stood there with a pole, but no horses, and we were expected to make it go backwards. Mr. Brigg fastened a rope through a hole in the forward end of the pole and taking one end of the rope himself, gave me the other end. We both pulled as hard as we could, but did not back the carriage one inch because we pulled obliquely. Mr. Brigg then fitted to the end of the pole a metal contrivance he has invented, called the "Plywell," which projected some distance from the pole on each side, and when we took hold of the rope which was fitted to each end of the "Plywell" we could pull straight back, and moved the carriage without any difficulty. One who did not try the experiment could scarcely believe what a difference this ingenious

contrivance made. When it was exhibited to the King of England, he said: "It is one of those simple things which one would have thought would have been seen long ago." It is so practicable that the Great Northern Railway Company in England, after a test lasting over four years, has adopted the device and has purchased between four and five hundred for all their two-horse wagons. It has also been adopted by the largest express companies in this country.

A number of very fine papers about animals were read at this Congress, especially one by Mr. Salt, and another by Mr. Ernest Bell.

We find in the animal the identical qualities and faculties in various stages of development which we find in ourselves—not only bodily feelings, but the higher faculties also, such as memory, reason, love, sympathy and self-sacrifice. "That some of the domesticated animals," Mr. Bell said, "have a well developed moral sense and a conscience can hardly be denied." Another paper by Mr. Charles N. Scott dealt with the kindness manifested towards animals by many of the Saints of the Catholic church, notably St. Francis d'Assisi, and with the sympathy that the present Pope Pius the Tenth has manifested for the movement in behalf of animal protection. An interesting feature of the two Congresses was the procession at the close, ending with an open-air meeting. In one instance this was held in Hyde Park, in the other in Trafalgar Square. Stands were erected for the speakers in different parts of the ground and each speaker had a crowd listening to his or her remarks. To see so much interest taken in our work is encouraging and tends to console us in some degree when, as is often the case, we feel depressed at perceiving so much cruelty and barbarity still existing in our midst.

Humane Advocate

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Edited by MISS RUTH EWING

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OCTOBER, 1909

NATIONAL HUMANE GATHERING

Henry Bergh, in 1865, in New York city, organized the first Humane Society on the Western hemisphere. In forty-four years, over four hundred such societies have been founded in the United States. In 1874, in order to accomplish more systematic expansion in this work of practical importance, a meeting of humanitarians was called and The American Humane Association organized and a convention held in October of that year. Since 1878, annual meetings of this Association have been held with uninterrupted regularity and have served to develop and unify humane sentiment, while the organization, itself, has offered united resistance to cruelty and an aggressive interest in humane extension.

The thirty-third meeting of the Association was held in Saint Paul-Minneapolis, the 5th, 6th, and 7th of October of this year. Delegates from New York and San Francisco, from Duluth and New Orleans, and many in-between places gathered in the senate chamber of the Old Capitol Building, Saint Paul, where "Old Glory" waved above their heads and gay flowers on the President's desk gave fresh glory to the scene.

The meeting was called to order by Dr. William O. Stillman, President, while Rev. John Wright, rector of Saint Paul's Episcopal Church, offered the opening prayer, after which Gov. A. O. Eberhart and, later, Mayor P. W. Lawler and Rev. C. Herbert Shutt, president of the Saint Paul Humane Society, cordially welcomed the visiting friends.

Dr. Stillman then delivered the president's annual address as published on page 351 of this issue.

The following program was carried out with but few changes—the absence of Dr. Albert Leffingwell, Hon. Elbridge T. Gerry, Hon. E. Fellows Jenkins and Clarence M. Abbott, preventing them from presenting their own papers:

PROGRAM

MORNING SESSION—TUESDAY, OCTOBER 5, 1909.

MATTERS RELATING TO ANIMALS ONLY.

9:30 a. m.—Meeting called to order by President of Association.

Opening Invocation.

Appointment of Committees on Registration, Publicity, Resolutions and Humane Information.

Miscellaneous business and announcements.

9:50 a. m.—Addresses of welcome by representatives of state and city.

10:15 a. m.—"Annual Address," by Dr. William O. Stillman, Albany, N. Y., President of the American Humane Association.

10:30 a. m.—"Band of Mercy Work," by Mr. Guy Richardson, secretary Parent American Band of Mercy, Boston, Mass.

"Junior Humane Society Work," by H. A. Pershing, Secretary Humane Society, South Bend, Indiana.

10:50 a. m.—General discussion limited to five minutes for each speaker.

11:15 a. m.—"Why Humane Education Should Be Made a Part of the Public School Curriculum," by Mrs. Hugo Krause, Chicago, Ill., Humane Education Gold Medalist, American Humane Association, 1908.

11:30 a. m.—General discussion on Humane Education, limited to five minutes for each speaker.

12:00 m. — "Public Fountains and the Work Children May Do in Their Erection," by Miss Ruth Ewing, editor Humane Advocate, Chicago, Ill.

12:15 p. m.—General discussion on Children in Their Relation to Work for Animal Protection, limited to five minutes for each speaker.

12:45 p. m.—Discussion of non-listed questions relating to animals, and miscellaneous business.

1:00 p. m.—Adjournment of session.

AFTERNOON SESSION, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 5, 1909.

MATTERS RELATING TO ANIMALS ONLY.

2:30 p. m.—Meeting called to order.

Appointment of Committee on Nominations.

Reading of reports, letters and special communications.

Distribution of summaries of statistical report on Anti-Cruelty Work in the United States, and miscellaneous business.

2:45 p. m.—"Transportation of Live Stock," by Dr. T. M. Libby, United States meat inspector, St. Paul, Minn.

3:00 p. m.—General discussion of live stock questions limited to five minutes for each speaker.

3:30 p. m.—"Conservation of Natural Resources in Animal Life in This Country," by John Partridge, president State Humane Association of California, San Francisco, Cal.

3:45 p. m.—General discussion limited to five minutes for each speaker.

4:15 p. m.—"The Recent London Humanitarian Congress," by Mrs. Caroline Earle White, president The Women's Pennsylvania Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, Philadelphia, Pa.

"How to Finance a Humane Society," by Mrs. Mary F. Lovell, associate editor Journal Zoöphily, Philadelphia, Pa.

4:35 p. m.—General discussion limited to five minutes for each speaker.

5:00 p. m.—"Secretary's Report," by N. J. Walker, Albany, N. Y., secretary The American Humane Association.

Presentation of Memorial Notices on deceased humanitarians and miscellaneous business.

5:30 p. m.—Adjournment of session.

A reception and dinner was tendered the visiting delegates, in the evening, by the Saint Paul Humane Society, at the Field, Schlick Tea Rooms. Covers were laid for a hundred guests, and it was a delightfully well planned and conducted affair. President Shutt welcomed the guests and presided as toastmaster. Clever after-dinner speeches were made by Mr. Harlan P. Roberts, President of the Minneapolis Society; Rev. S. G. Smith, President of the Saint Paul Associated Charities; Mr. E. S. Warner, President of the Saint Paul Commercial Club; and Dr. William O. Stillman, President of The American Humane Association.

MORNING SESSION, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 6, 1909.

THIS MORNING DEVOTED TO ANIMAL WORK ONLY.

9:30 a. m.—Meeting called to order.

Report by Treasurer, Edgar McDonald, Brooklyn-New York.

Reports by chairmen of committees; also on prizes.

Miscellaneous business, letters, etc.

10:00 a. m.—"Our Christian Duty to the Sub-Human Races," by Miss Emma T. Kieselhorst, vice-president American Humane Association, St. Louis, Mo.

"State Legislation and Practical Results," by Mr. Oscar A. Trounstine, secretary The Ohio Humane Society, Cincinnati, O.

- 10:20 a. m.—General discussion limited to five minutes for each speaker.
 10:45 a. m.—“City Traffic Congestion and Its Treatment,” by Mr. George A. H. Scott, secretary The Illinois Humane Society, Chicago, Ill.
 11:45 a. m.—General discussion limited to five minutes for each speaker.
 11:30 a. m.—“The Sportsman and the Humane Cause,” by Prof. Diedrich Lange, St. Paul, Minn.
 11:45 a. m.—General discussion limited to five minutes for each speaker.
 12:15 p. m.—Miscellaneous business and action on Resolutions Relating to Animals presented by Committee on Resolutions.
 Report on anti-cruelty work in territorial possessions of the United States.
 1:00 p. m.—Adjournment of session.

AFTERNOON SESSION, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 6, 1909.

MATTERS RELATING TO CHILDREN ONLY.

- 2:30 p. m.—Meeting called to order.
 Report of Chairman John L. Shortall, of Committee on Statistical Forms to be Recommended to Societies for Keeping Classified Records of Work.
 Reading of letters, and reports from foreign countries.
 Miscellaneous and unfinished business.
 3:00 p. m.—“The Relation to the Public of Societies for the Prevention of Cruelty,” by Hon. Robert J. Wilkin, president New York State Convention of Societies for the Prevention of Cruelty, Brooklyn, N. Y.
 3:15 p. m.—General discussion limited to five minutes for each speaker.
 3:45 p. m.—“The State's Interest in Its Dependent Children,” by Mr. Galen A. Merrill, Superintendent Minnesota State Public School for Dependent Children, Owatonna, Minn.
 4:00 p. m.—General discussion limited to five minutes for each speaker.
 4:30 p. m.—“Humane Protection as a Function of Government,” by Mr. John L. Shortall, president The Illinois Humane Society, Chicago, Ill.
 4:45 p. m.—General discussion limited to five minutes to each speaker.
 5:15 p. m.—Miscellaneous business and the discussion of non-listed questions relating to children.
 5:30 p. m.—Adjournment of session.

On Wednesday evening, October 6th, at 8 o'clock, there was a meeting, open to the public, in the Old State Capitol. Excellent addresses were made by Rev. C. H. Shutt, President, Saint Paul Humane Society; H. P. Roberts, President, Minneapolis Humane Society; Judge Robert J. Wilkin, President, New York State Anticruelty Convention; Dr. William O. Stillman, President, The American Humane Association; Hon. Thomas D. Flynn, member New Orleans Bar. Dr. Albert Leffingwell, Ex-President of The American Humane Association, was down on the program for a speech on this occasion, but was unable to be present. At the close of the evening, two interesting groups of lantern-slide pictures illustrating the work being done for children and animals were shown in a most realistic way by Mr. Nathaniel J. Walker, of Albany, and Mr. Mathew McCurrie, of San Francisco.

MORNING SESSION, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 7, 1909.

MATTERS RELATING TO CHILDREN ONLY.

- 9:30 a. m.—Meeting called to order.
 Miscellaneous business, reading letters, etc.
 Discussion of non-listed topics relating to children.
 10:00 a. m.—“Child Probation in Relation to Societies for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children,” by Mr. N. J. Walker, chief probation officer in cities of Albany and Troy, N. Y., and general superintendent The Mohawk and Hudson River Humane Society, Albany, N. Y.
 10:15 a. m.—General discussion limited to five minutes for each speaker.
 10:45 a. m.—“Hasty Legislation in Child Rescue Work,” by Hon. Elbridge T. Gerry, counsel, New York Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, New York City.
 11:00 a. m.—General discussion limited to five minutes for each speaker.
 11:30 a. m.—“The Importance of Juvenile Courts and Juvenile Probation,” by Hon. Thomas D. Flynn, New Orleans, La.

- 11:45 a. m.—General discussion limited to five minutes for each speaker.
 12:15 p. m.—Report of Nominating Committee and election of officers for ensuing year.
 Fixing time and place of next meeting.
 Discussion of questions relating to children.
 Miscellaneous and unfinished business.
 1:00 p. m.—Adjournment of session.

AFTERNOON SESSION, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 7, 1909.

MATTERS RELATING TO CHILDREN ONLY.

- 2:30 p. m.—Meeting called to order.
 Miscellaneous business, letters, questions, etc.
 "Question Box" relating to children.
 3:00 p. m.—"How Best to Cure Juvenile Delinquency," by E. Fellows Jenkins, secretary
 New York Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, New
 York City.
 3:15 p. m.—General discussion limited to five minutes for each speaker.
 3:45 p. m.—"Practical Aspects of Juvenile Court and Probation Work," by Judge John
 Day Smith, Juvenile Court, Minneapolis, Minn.
 4:00 p. m.—General discussion limited to five minutes for each speaker.
 4:30 p. m.—"Child Labor From the Anti-Cruelty Standpoint," by Clarence M. Abbott,
 superintendent Humane Society, Schenectady, N. Y.
 4:45 p. m.—General discussion limited to five minutes for each speaker.
 5:15 p. m.—Action on resolutions relating to children and miscellaneous subjects.
 5:30 p. m.—Adjournment of meeting.

The convention was a great success from a practical standpoint, many of the papers presented being models of brevity, diction, and practical humane worth, calling forth excellent good points in the general discussion. Not the least interesting of the proceedings were the messages and reports from far distant societies; from the Philippines, Hawaii, Porto Rico, Mexico, and even from Nome, near the North Pole, came word of active humane work.

There were no fanatics in evidence, and everything said and done during the conference was consistent with common sense and practical humanity. This last, was in some respects the best meeting the Association has ever held, and served to emphasize the value of getting all those working for the same thing to work together. Everyone interested in child and animal protection should become identified with this movement.

After the closing session of the convention, about one-third of the visiting delegates left for their homes, but those who remained over Friday were given a memorable holiday. At the invitation of the Minneapolis Society, the party was taken, about ten o'clock in the morning, in automobiles, for a wonderful drive, over the best of roads and under the brightest of skies.

Saint Paul's public city baths, occupying an island in the river, seen from the heights of the bluffs during the drive, elicited the visitors' interest. It was learned that the island affords a large bath house containing two great bathing pools, two open-air gymnasiums for boys and girls, and a free nursery for the children of working women, besides a zoo; also a pavilion for refreshment. Nowhere in our country has the idea for public baths been more completely or satisfactorily carried out. Dr. Justus Ohage was the one to make it possible.

A visit was paid to Fort Snelling, under the shelter of which trading operations were conducted in the early days when the city of Saint Paul was merely a trading post, and which is, today, one of the great military posts of the country. Situated as it is at the meeting place of the Minnesota and Mississippi Rivers, it commands a wonderful view. A few miles farther, and the party came suddenly upon the famous Falls of Minnehaha—the beautiful cascade, the laughter of whose water has a haunting charm. From this point

the drive encircled Lakes Harriet and Calhoun and Cedar Lake—a cluster of the little lakes which abound in Minnesota.

When Minneapolis was reached, time was given for a brief call at the home office of the Minneapolis Humane Society, after which the visitors were taken to an attractive Tea Room, where a sumptuous and elegant luncheon had been ordered by the Minneapolis Society in honor of the delegates.

After the restful time at luncheon, the party was again taken in automobiles for another ride; this time, to Como Park and the sparkling little lake of the same name, that mirrors its beauty. This park contains four-hundred acres of loveliness in lakes, drive-ways, meadow-lands, trees, and flower gardens. On the way, a passing glimpse was had of the State University Buildings—dignified structures, well situated. Later in the drive, a pleasant stop was made at the Town and Country Club, occupying a unique and picturesque place among the trees high on the bluff overlooking the Mississippi. Cordial, good friends dispensing delicious tea gave the visitors a “warm welcome.”

The ride back to Saint Paul in the late afternoon was a memorable one. Minnesota scenery is wonderfully varied, and the landscape—dipped as it had been in “Autumn’s amber dyes,” and viewed in the dreamy, magical haze of a perfect Indian Summer day—made an exquisite picture in pastel tints.

Then came the farewells to the good people who, under the leadership of Rev. Mr. Shutt, Miss Millard, Mr. Roberts, and Miss Been, had done so much for the comfort and pleasure of their visitors. An hour later—and the delegates were scattered as the falling leaves on the autumn wind.

ANNUAL REPORT OF NATHANIEL J. WALKER, SECRETARY AMERICAN HUMANE ASSOCIATION

The work of the Secretary for the past year has differed little from that of the previous year. Correspondence has been carried on with many societies. More literature has been circulated than ever before and today the list of publications printed by the Association covers practically every phase of humane work. The Association has not yet succeeded in establishing a magazine, which is so greatly needed for the purpose of bringing and keeping our work before the public, but another year may see our hopes realized.

An organizer has been in the field part of the time and has succeeded in organizing societies in a number of places. The Association needs, not only additional organizers, but it also needs a practical and experienced officer whose entire time can be spent in visiting newly-organized societies for the purpose of instructing their officers in methods and procedure. No matter how well organized and backed a society may be, it will soon become dormant unless the cases brought to its attention are

properly handled. The investigation must be thorough and the reports submitted reliable. Magistrates and other public officials with whom we come in contact in our work, soon learn whether they can trust the reports submitted and also to what extent they can rely on the officer using good judgment. This is particularly true in new territory where the aims and objects of an anti-cruelty society are not well known. Many well-intentioned officials are apt to look upon the organization of a society within their jurisdiction as a sort of a sentimental fad, and it is largely for the executive officer to disabuse such minds of this sentiment and to impress upon them that the work of an anti-cruelty society is a practical effort to assist in improving the condition of neglected and ill-treated children and animals. Except in rare cases where some particularly energetic man or woman takes up the work, we are very apt to have wasted our efforts in organizing societies before we are in a position to render additional help.

Each year brings home to us with greater force the need of a training school for humane workers. Societies all over the country are suffering because they cannot find qualified officers to take up the work. To make a success of this work, trained men must be secured. No matter how intelli-

gent a man may be, he is of very little service in the every-day work unless he understands how to go about the investigation of a complaint; how to remedy the conditions without going to court if possible, and if unable to do so, how to take the case into court; prepare his papers and conduct the prosecution.

The prizes which the Association was authorized to offer for 1908 were distributed to those whom the committee on awards, consisting of Mrs. Caroline Earle White and Mrs. Mary F. Lovell, had decided were entitled to them.

The George T. Angell Gold Medal was awarded to Samuel M. Allen, Secretary and Treasurer of the Nashville Humane Society; the Minnie Madder Fiske Gold Medal to Mr. Clarence M. Abbott, Superintendent of the Schenectady Department of the Mohawk and Hudson River Humane Society; the Francis A. Moulton Gold Medal to Dr. A. M. Ballard, of Asheville, North Carolina, and the Sprague Gold Prize, a valuable gold watch, to Mrs. Hugo Krause, of Louisville. There were no applicants for the Stillman Gold Medal.

Circulars calling attention to the medals and diplomas of honor offered by the Association for 1909 were sent out in large numbers.

These include the "Henry Bergh Gold Medal" to be awarded to the person who shall have been deemed to have most advanced the cause of animal protection, in either a general or special way.

The "Stillman Gold Medal" to be awarded to the person deemed most worthy, because of distinguished services to the cause of humanity, in promoting the protection or rescue of children from physical or moral degradation and suffering.

The "White Gold Medal" to be awarded to the person who shall have been deemed to have most advanced the cause of humane education, either by writing or practical work.

The "Moulton Gold Medal" to be awarded to the person who shall have been deemed to have performed the greatest act of kindness to horses or dogs.

The "Fiske Gold Medal" to be awarded to the person writing the best essay on any of the following topics: "Live Stock On the Ranges, How Best to Reform Existing Abuses"; "Humane Education, Its Value and Importance, and How It May Best Be Extended"; "How the Interest On One Hundred Thousand Dollars Might Most Wisely Be Expended in Order to Best Promote the Anti-Cruelty Cause." Essays to be not less than 1,500 or more than 3,000 words.

The Association will also award "Diplomas of Honor" to persons performing deeds of great humanity to either children or animals, when deemed worthy of such recognition.

Several applications for medals have been received and have been turned over to the Committee on Awards for their consideration.

For several years, the President of the Association has been making strenuous efforts to bring all of the anti-cruelty societies in the country into close touch with the Association and has succeeded to a large extent. However, there are still some societies which show an indifference to the benefits that may be secured from hearty coöperation and unity of effort. Every society of any considerable size in the country should be represented in this convention. No society is so well managed or successful but that it may learn of improved methods from others. A close relationship between all the anti-cruelty societies in the country would certainly result in more efficient work. Standing shoulder to shoulder in our efforts to prevent and punish cruelty; protect children from moral and physical ruin, and advance the cause of humane education, we would indeed be a formidable army.

I earnestly hope that in the near future every society in the country will be aroused to the advantages accruing to all, by connection with the Association, and that they will realize that if the individual societies are to retain their place at the head of the work for the protection of children and animals, they must coöperate with one another and present a strong and united front.

I would again call attention to the imperative need of humane shelters for the temporary detention of children who, because of neglectful parents or because of commission of crime by the children, must be held in custody. The confining of children in jails and station houses, whether with adults or by themselves, should not be tolerated a moment longer than necessary. I recently had occasion to look over the report of an investigation of the work of an anti-cruelty society in one of the large cities of the country. Neither the society, the municipality, nor any other organization, has provided a shelter for the temporary detention of children and during the past year more than one hundred boys and girls under sixteen years of age have been confined in the county jail, associating more or less with adults charged with crime. During the same period more than a thousand children were arrested and many of them lodged in station houses for a time.

The toleration of such conditions is a blot on any city. Shelters for the temporary detention of children should be in charge of humane societies, as they are more directly in touch with police and court work than any other organization. To permit other agencies to assume this important work must necessarily reduce and weaken the work of the humane society.

At the last convention, the attention of the delegates was called to the lack of uniformity in the laws for the protection of children and animals in the various States and Territories. A committee of five was appointed to investigate this subject and propose as a uniform standard, such laws as in their wisdom they may deem best for the District of Columbia and the States and Territories. This committee, as far as the Secretary is able to learn, has not prepared a report on this important matter and the committee should be continued.

More and more we find the men and women who are carrying on the investigating and court work of the different societies, represented in the convention. As a worker myself, I can speak of the tremendous help it has been to me. In our every-day work we have countless difficulties to overcome and all sorts of people to deal with, and this coming in touch annually with those who are devoting their lives to this work without hope of reward, strongly encourages the workers to strive for the ideal. An uplift is received which acts as a tonic for months. We naturally look upon our work in a bigger and broader sense; our vision is enlarged and we are stimulated to accomplish more and better work.

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED BY THE AMERICAN HUMANE ASSOCIATION

Resolved, That the information contained in Dr. Libby's paper be referred to the St. Paul and Minneapolis Humane Societies, recommending that they investigate conditions as outlined by said paper, and take such action therein as they may deem expedient, and report their findings and conclusions to the President of this Association.

Resolved, That the Committee on Humane Slaughtering and Killing Methods be continued another year, and that the Chair add such additional names as may seem desirable of persons whose cooperation we may desire.

Resolved, That the President of this Association write a letter to the President of the General Federation of Woman's Clubs asking for a place on the program to present the matter of Humane Education at

the biennial meeting to be held next May in Cincinnati, and for a delegate to be appointed by the President of the American Humane Association.

Resolved, That the American Humane Association endorse the efforts being made by the National Park Association of Colorado to establish a National Animal Park in Western Colorado, where wild game animals may be preserved from further destruction.

Resolved, That we congratulate the Farmers' National Educational and Coöperative Union of America for having appointed a National Humane Education Committee, and pledge hearty support in all matters pertaining to the kind treatment of dumb animals and children, and in securing better educational facilities for farmers' children.

Resolved, That this Association have a Bill prepared to be introduced at the next session of Congress, providing that in the transportation of live poultry, no coops, nor cars wherein coops are built, shall be allowed to be used for such purposes that are not of ample size. To assist in preparing such a Bill, the attached printed schedule of provisions on this subject, submitted by the Federated Humane Societies of Pennsylvania, is commended for reference purposes.

Resolved, That this Association recommend that the Humane Societies throughout the country use their best efforts to have the clergymen in their respective districts set apart some Sunday during each year, in May if possible, which shall be called Mercy Sunday, which shall be devoted to the teaching of humane principles.

Resolved, That this Association recommend that the Humane Societies connected with it urge the various Chautauqua Assemblies in their respective neighborhoods, to set apart a day to each session, to be devoted to the subject of Humane Education.

Whereas, The Hon. James M. Brown, of Toledo, Ohio, passed away on the 25th day of August, 1909; and

Whereas, He was a loyal, staunch, enthusiastic man of definite purpose and accomplishment, governed throughout his life by a high, strong sense of principle; and,

Whereas, His services for many years, as humanitarian, both as President of the American Humane Association and of the Toledo Humane Society, place him among the foremost of our country's public benefactors; and,

Whereas, The example and influence of his benevolent usefulness will continue to be an inspiration to all workers in the cause of humanity; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That we, as an Association, deeply deplore his loss; and be it further

Resolved, That we hereby express our heartfelt sympathy for the members of his family, and that a copy of these resolutions be sent to them.

Whereas, It has pleased God in His providence to call George Thorndike Angell to his eternal reward; and,

Whereas, Mr. Angell has devoted a long life to the cause of humanity; and,

Whereas, Mr. Angell was for many years and up to the time of his death an officer of this Association and gave to it his affection, wise counsel and efficient aid;

Resolved, That this Association hereby expresses its high appreciation of the grand character, great ability and services of Mr. Angell; its sorrow at the loss of such a friend, and its sympathy with his surviving family.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be transmitted to the members of his family.

Resolved, That a note of sincere appreciation and of thanks be extended to the Governor of the State of Minnesota and to the Mayor of the City of St. Paul, for the cordial welcome accorded the delegates and members of this Association here attending and for their expressions of interest in this work; and, be it further

Resolved, That this Association hereby express its appreciation of the kindly and delightful hospitality extended by the Humane Societies of St. Paul and Minneapolis.

Resolved, That this Association express to Miss Millard its deep sense of appreciation for all that she has done to make this meeting a success and our deep sympathy for her in her illness at this time.

Resolved, That this Association expresses its appreciation of the notices published by the Press of St. Paul and Minneapolis concerning this Convention, and its grateful acknowledgment of the many valuable and favorable notices published from time to time, during the past year, by the press and periodicals generally in the United States.

Resolved, That this Association recommends to local Humane Societies throughout the United States that they endeavor to take action to secure such legislation as may be necessary to prevent serious abuses growing out of the sale of old horses.

Resolved, That the delegates and members of this Association hereby express their sincere and grateful appreciation of the public services rendered by our President and Secretary during the past year and of the efficient work done by the other officers and employees of this Association.

ANTI-CRUELTY STATISTICS FOR 1909

CONDITION OF SOCIETIES.

Societies sending reports of activities..	348
This figure includes 39 societies newly organized or reorganized. It was found that many societies were dead or inactive, as follows:	
Societies reported dead.....	103
Societies reported inactive.....	92
	<hr/> 195

Total of all societies which are reported as having been formed...	<hr/> 543
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Number Humane Education Committees or Societies.....	8
Number States having Federation or Convention of Societies.....	5
Number of States having compulsory humane education laws.....	<hr/> 14

Societies heard from report in the aggregate as follows:

Number societies from which active reports have been received	348
Number paid employees (men).....	728
Number paid employees (women).....	224
Number voluntary agents.....	7,199
Number members and contributors	64,879
Amount received from contributions	\$351,853.19
Amount received from fines....	53,350.51
Amount received from states..	56,507.66
Amount received from counties	44,008.28
Amount received from cities...	140,977.36
Amount received from endowment	195,719.73
Total receipts from all sources.	1,215,290.73
Total disbursements.....	1,069,366.69
Number societies owing buildings	39
Number of buildings.....	78
Valuation of buildings.....	\$1,417,081.45
Total endowment.....	1,969,080.66
Number children involved in the work.....	174,613
Number animals involved in the work	1,048,913
Number prosecutions.....	35,390
Number convictions.....	28,618
Number large animals killed...	16,610
Number small animals killed...	274,409
Total population involved (estimated)	42,353,041

NOTE: The above statistics are necessarily not exact, but serve to convey a fair idea of the condition of the anti-cruelty crusade in the United States.

HUMANE EDUCATION

CATERPILLARS

When a mother-bird hatches her eggs, she has a brood of little birds with heads, bills, wings, legs, and fine downy feathers—all like her own. The baby-birds closely resemble the parent. They are simply little big birds. But when insect mothers hatch their eggs, oftentimes the children do not look at all like the parent, although they afterward grow to do so.

The butterfly egg hatches out a caterpillar, without the slightest resemblance to its lovely winged mother. Some people call the caterpillar a worm, but it is not, for worms remain worms all their lives, while the worm-like caterpillar finally develops into a beautiful moth or butterfly. Its real name is larva (plural larvae), which means that it is, as yet, an un-grown thing, not at all in form what it will grow to be. The larvae of several different moths and butterflies—big green and brown worms—are to be found during this month. If you will find some, and place them in a box covered with netting, and feed them with leaves taken from the same plant upon which the larvae were found, you will have the pleasure of seeing them spin their cocoons, and, later, at the end of the winter, come out in their spring clothes, dressed as moths and butterflies.

Caterpillars are long, soft, worm-like creatures, having heads much larger than their bodies, with six small points on each side known as eyes, and two short antennae or feelers. They have two upper and two lower jaws, a lower lip and four feelers. The mouth cuts and chews the substance upon which it feeds, and contains the little spinneret, or spinning wheel, with which they spin their silken cocoons.

Caterpillars have legs and feet

which disappear when they change into the chrysalis state and "take wings unto themselves." The skin of some is smooth, while that of others is hairy or covered with fuzzy down. Some live together in family groups, in tents of woven silk which they make for themselves, while others roll themselves up in leaves, very much as an Indian wraps himself up in his blanket. They eat certain leaves and flowers and many seeds and roots; they eat so much and grow so rapidly that they outgrow several suits of clothes during a summer season.

Early in the Fall, the caterpillar crawls off by itself and hides away under the leaves of some plant, or out on the branch of a tree where it spins a little cocoon, or cradle, in which it curls up and goes to sleep, not to waken until it feels the first warm Spring rain. Then it stretches and presses against its tiny crib with so much force that the sides fall out, and it finds itself in the air and sunshine once more—no longer a worm but a full-fledged butterfly. It hurries to the nearest flower for a sip of honey and dew, then tries its wings and flies away.

THE CATERPILLAR.

By M. F. B.

I creep on the ground and the children say:
"You ugly old thing!" and push me away.

I lie on my bed, and the children say:
"The fellow is dead; we'll throw him away!"

At last, I awake, and the children try
To make me stay, as I rise and fly.

THE BUTTERFLY

Madame Butterfly has six legs upon which she stands, but she never walks. She has two sets of wings—both a large and small-sized pair. These are covered with minute scales overlapping one another like the tiles or shingles on a roof. There are two horns and four feelers on her head, and her mouth is to be found be-

tween two of the feelers. The mouth is a long, trunk-shaped one, formed for suction, through which she sips the sweet juices from the hearts of the flowers. When the dainty little Madame closes her mouth, she rolls it up like the spiral spring of a watch. She lays her eggs on flowers and plants. These hatch into caterpillars, which feed upon the plants they find themselves upon.

All butterflies elevate their wings when resting, while moths keep theirs spread; and the first fly by day, while the latter prefer to exercise at night. These are two notable differences.

There are five distinct families of butterflies, and many members in each family. The names of some of them are peacock butterflies, admirals, tortoise-shells, purple hairstreak, swallow-tail, brimstones, whites and clouded yellows—all of which sound very much like the names boys have given their marbles.

PRETTY THINGS.

BY HELEN VAN KURAN.

Butterflies are pretty things,
In the sunshine floating by;
See the colors on their wings.
Who would hurt a butterfly?

Softly, softly, girls and boys—
He'll come near us by and by.
Here he is! Don't make a noise.
We'll not hurt you, butterfly.

Not to hurt a living thing
Let all children try.
See, again he's on the wing;
Goodbye, pretty butterfly.

This is the best way to catch a butterfly, without pins, nets or cruelty: Find a nice, fat caterpillar; place him in a box; break off some of the leaves of the plant upon which he was found, and give them to him to feed upon; when you have carried him home, remove him and the leaves from the box to a glass tumbler which should stand inverted upon a piece of paper or a plate. Through

the glass you will be able to see what he is doing, and he will astonish you, later, by growing wings,—and then you will know you have caught your butterfly. After you have watched this wonderful development, give him his freedom and let him enjoy the beauty of the outdoor world.

THE THOUGHTFUL BUTTERFLY

One day, a poor, little worm was sadly crawling along the ground, hunting for something to eat and envying the happy insects that darted above her, their wings flashing in the sunshine.

"Oh, dear!" sighed the little worm, "what a dreary life ours is! We have to work so hard to move at all, and at best, can never go very far. We are liable to be stepped on and crushed, too, any minute, and have only coarse leaves for food, instead of delicious flowers and honey. I'm tired of living! No one seems to understand us or sympathize with our troubles. The insects are all too proud even to notice us. Oh, but life is easy and pleasant for the butterflies and bees! Flying must be delightful; wherever they wish to go, they need only spread their wings and the summer breeze bears them on. Dressed so beautifully, on visiting terms with all the flowers, living on sweets, and with such large experience of the world, what do they care for us poor plodders? Selfish things! They think only of themselves. Now, if I only had wings and could move about so easily, I am sure I would think of the poor worms down below, who could not fly; I would take them a sip of honey, now and then, or a taste of something good from the flower-garden. I would be friendly to them and speak kindly and try to make their lives a little happier. Oh, if I only had wings, how much good I would do! But these selfish creatures never think of it."

It was not very long after this that the complaining little worm went to sleep in her warm cradle, and by and by she woke up to find herself a butterfly. Joyfully she spread her dainty wings and spent the gay summer hours in flitting about the gardens, rocking on the flower-stems, dancing in the sunshine and sipping sweetest honey.

One morning, while resting on a flower-petal, she noticed below her a worm making her way wearily over the ground. "Poor thing," she said. "What a dull life! How little she knows of the world! It must be stupid enough down there. I wonder if I

couldn't brighten up her life a little. If I were not so busy—but, really, I haven't a moment to spare. Today there is a Rose party and all the Butterflies are invited. Tomorrow we are all asked to the Sweetpea party. Next day the Grasshoppers are hosts at a grand hop, and in the evening the Frogs and Crickets and Bumblebees give a concert. Then, after that, comes the great Honey Festival, at which the Queen Bee will preside in person. The Wasps are to serve as policemen to keep out intruders, and the Gnats and Mosquitoes have formed a company of flying militia to assist them. It is to be the smart affair of the season. Still, I remember how unhappy I used to feel, crawling miserably over the ground, and how I envied creatures with wings that could fly about and see the world. How I wished one of them would take a little notice of me, speak kindly to me, and perhaps bring me a taste of something good to eat. I used to think that if ever I—Oh, here comes Miss Gossamer! How do you do, Miss Gossamer. How charming you look! All ready for the Rose party? I am sorry, but I cannot go. I feel that I must call on some distant relatives of mine who need cheering up. Please give my regrets to the Roses and I hope you will have a lovely time."

MOTHS

Moths are distinguished from butterflies by their antennae or feelers, which are pointed rather than knob-shaped at the ends; they are larger in size, and have more hairy wings.

The white moth miller lays its eggs in gardens, the tent-moth in fruit-trees, and the apple-moth in the blossom end of the fruit for which it is named. The household moths are troublesome tenants, as they hide their eggs in carpets, furs, and clothing. The silk worm—one of the Moth family—is as enterprising as the Busy Bee, working hard for his living by making cocoons from which silk fabrics are manufactured.

ANTS

Ants and bees are said by the naturalists to be more celebrated for instinct, foresight and industry than any other insects. So curious and interesting are their habits that whole books have been written about these

little busy bodies, by wise and learned men, and if you would be wise and learned also, you must read and observe all that you can.

Ants are divided into three kinds—two varieties having wings and the third being without them. When the ants are young, they mount into the air and soar about on their tiny wings; but when they have grown older and begin the serious work of laying their eggs, they remove their wings by the aid of their feet, and put them away as unfit garments in which to do their household work. We would do well to follow the custom of the ants in always remembering, when engaged in manual work, to put away our finery and dress in simple, suitable clothes.

They live in companies or communities; some among them serve as soldiers, whose duty it is to guard the rest, and they have particularly large, strong jaws as natural weapons of defense. There are others that do all the work of the house, for, you must know, every ant-hill is a household of ant people. These insect servants do everything from the digging of the cellar to the piling up of the ant-hill; and, after its completion, they care for and manage the entire establishment: go to market, prepare the food, and tend and feed the children that are still lying in their cocoons or cradles. The "workers," as they are often called, keep careful watch by the cradles of the baby ants to see that they are neither too warm nor too cold. On sunny days, the nurses take them—cradles and all—up to the surface for sun-baths; when the weather is stormy, they seek safety for their charges by running to the basement of the ant-hill with them.

The ant-hills, or homes, are of many sizes and shapes, and are to be found in the earth, under buildings, and in the bark of old trees. The more com-

mon ones are made of various substances, and form little cones or domes on the ground. When we come upon an ant-hill house we should remember that it is occupied by thousands of industrious little ant-people, busy digging underground rooms, tunnels, making roads, gathering food, and caring for the children. They are earnest, hard-working, law-abiding citizens; and we should take pains to preserve their homes intact, as we would wish protection for our own homes and families.

The summer is the busy season for both ants and bees; and they spend their winter vacation in a long sleep. Some ants are born farmers; they clear off patches of ground; sow the seed of a small plant known as ant rice; and, later, when the tiny grain is ripe, harvest it and store it away in neat little bundles.

There are also slaves and slave-owners among the ant tribe. The red ants are the owners and a small kind of yellow ants are the slaves. In the spring of the year when the building season begins, each red ant seizes upon a yellow one, and, after rolling him up in a ball, runs off with him in his mouth, carrying him to the site of the new house, where the kidnapped ant is put to work. This is done over and over again until plenty of workers have been secured. Among these workers there are policemen, miners, carpenters, gardeners, errand boys, housekeepers and nurse-maids.

"One day an ant went to visit her neighbor; She found her quite busy with all sorts of labor;

So she didn't go in, but stopped at the sill,
Left her respects, and went back to her hill."

THE ANT'S MONDAY DINNER

(Written for St. Nicholas.)

By HELEN HUNT JACKSON.

How did I know what the ants had for dinner last Monday? Ha, it is odd that I should have known, but I'll tell you how it happened.

I was sitting under a big pine tree, high on a hillside. The hillside was more than seven thousand feet above the sea, and that is higher than many mountains which people travel hundreds of miles to look at. But this hillside was in Colorado, so there was nothing wonderful in being so high up. I had been watching the great mountains with snow on them, and the great forests of pine trees,—miles and miles of them,—so close together that it looks as if you could lie down on their tops and not fall through; and my eyes were tired with looking at such great, grand things, so many miles off; so I looked down on the ground where I was sitting, and watched the ants which were running about everywhere, as busy and restless as if they had the whole world on their shoulders.

Suddenly I saw, under a tuft of grass, a tiny yellow caterpillar, which seemed to be bounding along in a very strange way. In a second more, I saw an ant seize him and begin to drag him off. The caterpillar was three times as long as the ant, and his body was more than twice as large around as the biggest part of the ant's body.

"Ho! Ho! Mr. Ant," said I, "you needn't think you're going to be strong enough to drag that fellow very far."

Why, it was about the same thing as if you or I should drag off a heifer, kicking and struggling for dear life all the time; only that the heifer hasn't half as many legs to catch hold of things with as the caterpillar had. Poor caterpillar! how he did try to get away! But the ant never gave him a second's time to take a good grip of anything; and he was cunning enough, too, to drag him on his side, so that he couldn't use his legs very well. Up and down, and under and over stones and sticks; in and out of tufts of grass; up to the very top of the tallest blades, and then down again; over gravel and sand, and across bridges of pineneedles from stone to stone; backward; backward all the way,—but, for all I could see, just as swiftly as if he were going head-foremost,—ran that ant, dragging the caterpillar after him. I watched him very closely, thinking, of course, he must be making for his house. Presently, he darted up the trunk of the pine tree.

"Dear me!" said I, "ants don't live in trees! What does this mean?"

The bark of the tree was all broken and jagged, and full of seams twenty times as deep as the height of the ant's body. But he didn't mind; down on one side and up the other, he went. They must have been awful chasms to him; and to the poor caterpillar, too, for their sharp edges caught and tore his skin, and doubled him up a dozen ways in a minute. And yet the ant never once stopped or went a bit slower. I had to watch very closely, not to lose sight of him altogether. I began to think that he was merely trying to kill the caterpillar; that, perhaps, he didn't mean to eat him, after all. Perhaps he was merely a gentlemanly sportsman ant, out on a frolic. How did I know but some ants might hunt caterpillars, just as some men hunt deer, for fun, and not at all because they need food? If I had been sure of this, I would have spoiled Mr. Ant's sport for him very soon, you may be sure, and set the poor caterpillar free. But I never heard of an ant being cruel; and if it were really for dinner for his family that he was working so hard, I thought he ought to be helped and not hindered. Just then my attention was diverted from him by a sharp cry overhead. I looked up, and there was an enormous hawk, sailing around in circles, and two small birds flying after him, pouncing down on his head, and then darting away, and all the time making shrill cries of fright and hatred. I knew very well what that meant. Mr. Hawk also was out trying to do some marketing for his dinner; and he had had his eye on some little birds in their nest; and there were the father and mother birds driving him away. You wouldn't have believed two such little birds could have driven off such a big creature as the hawk, but they did. They seemed to fairly buzz round his head, as flies do round a horse's head, and at last, he just gave up and flew off so far that he vanished in the blue sky, and the little birds came skimming home again into the wood.

"Well, well," said I, "the little people are stronger than the big ones, after all! Where has my ant gone?"

Sure enough! It hadn't been two minutes that I had been watching the hawk and the birds, but in that two minutes the ant and the caterpillar had disappeared. At last I found them—where do you think? In a fold of my waterproof cloak, on which I was sitting. The ant had let go of the caterpillar, and was running round and round him, perfectly bewildered; and the caterpillar was too near dead to stir. I shook the fold out, and as soon as the

cloth lay straight and smooth, the ant fastened his nippers in the caterpillar again, and started off as fast as ever. I suppose if I could have seen his face, and had understood the language of ants' features, I should have seen plainly written there, "Dear me, what sort of a country was that I tumbled into, so frightfully black and smooth?" By this time the caterpillar had had the breath pretty well knocked out of his body, and was so limp and helpless that the ant was not afraid of his getting away from him. So he stopped a second, now and then, to rest. Sometimes he would spring on the caterpillar's back, and stretch out there; look at him sharply, keeping one nipper on his head. All the time, though, he was working steadily in one direction; he was headed for home now, I felt very certain. It astonished me very much at first, that none of the ants he met took any notice of him; they all went on their own way, and never took so much as a sniff at the caterpillar. But pretty soon I said to myself:

"You stupid woman, not to suppose that ants can be as well behaved as people! When you passed Mr. Jones yesterday, you didn't peep into his market basket, nor touch the big cabbage he had under his arm."

Presently, the ant dropped the caterpillar, and ran on a few steps—I mean inches—to meet another ant who was coming toward him. They put their heads close together for a second. I could not hear what they said, but I could easily imagine, for they both ran quickly back to the caterpillar, and one took him by the head and the other by the tail, and they lugged him along finely. It was only a few steps, however, to the ant's house; that was the reason he happened to meet this friend just coming out. The door was a round hole in the ground, about as big as my little finger. Several ants were standing in the doorway, watching these two come up with the caterpillar. They all took hold as soon as the caterpillar was on the doorstep, and almost before I knew he was fairly there, they had tumbled him down, heels over head, into the ground, and that was the last I saw of him.

The oddest thing was, how the ants came running home from all directions. I don't believe there was any dinner bell rung, though there might have been one too fine for my ears to hear; but in less than a minute, I had counted thirty-three ants running down that hole. I fancied they looked as hungry as wolves.

I had a great mind to dig down into the hole with a stick, and see what had become of the caterpillar. But I thought it wasn't

quite fair to take the roof off a man's house to find out how he cooks his beef for dinner; so I sat still awhile, and wondered whether they would lay him out straight on the floor, and all stand in rows each side of him and nibble across, and whether they would leave any for Tuesday; and then I went home to my own dinner.

SONG OF THE GRASS PEOPLE

BY MARY GRANT O'SHERIDAN.

You've heard of the people who live in the
grass,
The glow-worm whose beauty no gem can
surpass,
The tiny black ant and the lady-bug neat,
And the wiggling worm with its hundreds of
feet,

Daddy long-legs, and ericket and grasshop-
per gay,
Who love to jump round in the newly mown
hay,
Small beetles in black, and big beetles in
brown,
Trim walking sticks, clad in a shaded green
gown.

And Rana Palustrus, a learned old frog,
Who lives in the grasses that grow in the
bog;
The striped snake thinks him a pedant and
bore;
And eats him for dinner in spite of his lore;

You've heard of these people who live in the
grass?
You know them? If not, let no single day
pass
Till you put on your hat and make a first
call;
You will find them at home from spring until
fall.

ESKIMO DOGS

The Eskimo dog is the horse of the Eskimo people; he pulls the sledges which carry everything the Eskimos need to have moved, including themselves and their families. As many as twelve dogs are sometimes driven together, attached to the sled by a single trace. Unlike the common method of harnessing, the Eskimos use no reins; the dogs are trained to understand directions given them and are controlled by the master's voice. The

leader must always be an intelligent, trusty dog, which instantly understands and obeys the signal given for starting and stopping, slackening and increasing speed, or turning to the right and left.

So prompt are these dogs in their obedience, so exact and precise in action, that you would think them soldiers if they had uniforms and bayonets. No military training could be more severe, and no greater bravery in facing danger and privation could be shown than by these soldierly dogs.

They are large and powerful animals with shaggy, curling hair, and short pointed ears which give them a wolf-like appearance. Their fierce looks belie their dispositions, for they are wonderfully gentle and patient and as intelligent as they are good. Early in the winter, a coat of thick, soft wool grows close to the skin and serves as an interlining to their long-haired coats; this is their way of donning their winter-flannels. In the spring they shed this inside jacket.

The native dogs of Greenland and Siberia are first cousins to the Eskimo dogs. Dogs of this breed frequently travel at the rate of sixty miles a day over the ice and snow, and have the endurance to keep up that speed for several days in succession.

Each dog can carry a weight of one hundred and eighty pounds.

In summer, the dogs are not needed for work and are "turned out to pasture" in the snow-fields. The promptness with which they report for duty at the return of winter is the strongest proof of their intelligence and loyalty.

"I am the dog of the Esquimaux;
I drag their sledges over the snow;
I can run and leap—I laugh at the cold;
I'm kind and true, and I'm strong and
bold.

In ice-bound huts with my masters I dwell;
I toil for them, and they love me well."

The Illinois Humane Society

560 Wabash Avenue

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

Telephones:

Harrison 384

Harrison 7005

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